which deeply excited the audience, and effectively harrowed the emotions of every old lady among the sensation seeking feminines. The prisoner was, as usual, in his place, accompanied by his mother and relatives. The young sister, whose attractive face, so intently bent upon the witnesses as they testified, has been noticed among be family every day, was absent. Otherwise they were all present—the one-armed General (uncle), the decrepit, old Chief Justice Barbour; the wellpreserved old grandmother (Mrs. Chancellor Walorth) and the young brother, Tracy. All listened with the deepest attention to the speech of Mr. Phelps, the mother's clear brows sometimes knitting together with anxiety at his fierce denunciation of her son and his strong argument to show

sat all through the speech with his head bent earnestly forward, his eyes steadily turned on the speaker and his lips slightly apart. At the Dis-trict Attorney's startling description of the scene in the room of the Sturtevant House he turned inquiringly towards the jurors, as if to invite by his appealing look the mercy which the District Attorwas warning them against.

THE JURY in the present case was chosen so promptly that all elements of intelligence have not been thoroughly eliminated from it, and they listened with an earnestness unknown to juries under the old statutes to the argument of the prosecution. Most of them bent their heads towards the impassioned speaker, as if to hear the better, and one or two rested their heads in their hands, as if overcome by their emotions. The District Attorney closed his address with a very clo-quent peroration, which drew a sharp murmur of appliause, accompanied by clapping of hands, from the audience, but the officers of the Court quelled

spplause, accompanied by ciapping of hands, from the audience, but the officers of the Court quelled it at once.

ARGUMENT OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHELTS.

Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney, commenced his summing up on behalf of the prosecution. He began by aliading to the singularity of the case in the hitherto high character of the prisoner, the friends who surrounded him, the relations between himself and the deceased, and last, but not least, in the recall of Mr. O'Conor to the bar for his defence. He rejoiced in the conviction that everything had been said and everything done by such counsel that could be said or done. But, stripped of its surroundings, unfortunately the case was not rare. He could not concede that the law was not made for all. He could not concede it was made for ruffians and villains. The law was for all, for their acts, not for their character. The ruffian must not be convicted for his character; the man of pure life who had committed a crime must be held for his crime. Before our law each life was as sacred and involable as another. No matter how bad, how deprayed the victim, the law said his life was as sacred as that of the loveliest; no matter how degraded, no hand may be laid on his life until the law's forms are satisfied. Nor did the law maxe any distinction because of the relations of the parties. Our Anglo-Saxon law made no such distinction among crimes. Whatever there was of leeling, of honor, of remorse, making a distinction between such cases, Saxon law made no such distinction among crimes. Whatever there was of leeling, of honor, of remorse, making a distinction between such cases, it was but for the killer himsell. Even if by accident such a killing occurred, it might well be that each shape of nature's purity might recall forever

each shape of nature's purity might recall forever this

STRANGENESS OF CRIME
lo the doer. But with that the jury had nothing to do. All they had to consider was whether Mansfeld Tracy Walworth had come to his death at the hands of the prisoner, and whether that was by the deliberate, premeditated design of the prisoner. To that consideration he invited them, noping and trusting they would thoroughly and parefully weigh all the matters in the prisoner's interest, give him all reasonable doubts, and only honvict if they were clear in their judgment and fectision. And first he invited them to the consideration of the state of the prisoner's mind. It was perfectly true that in lasanity no case of crime could exist, but that insanity must not be mere passion. Hen were bound to restrain passion. It must not be a self-induced insanity by drink or the encouragement of any passion. The law said it he was conscious of the character and nature of his acts he was responsible for them. He was not unconscious of this, for at once he recognized that he was amenable to the law by giving himself up to its ministers. He had not even proved the epilepsy on which the insanity was supposed to be founded. He endeavored to establish the

THEORY OF SELF-DEFENCE,

on which the insanity was supposed to be founded. He endeavored to establish the THEORY OF SELF-DEFENCE, and these letters were brought in. He should show that these letters, brutal and disgusting as they were, never caused one thrill of lear in the heart of any one who received them. The killing was conceded. Who was the decassed? They had heard the history of his life. It was not his duty to defend him except as it concerned this case. Counsel told them he was one who unpacked his heart and vented it in words as a scullion—a vain, passionate, proud man, believing in his literary genius, disappointed, and as too many men do, venting his spieen on his wife—yet not wholly bad. In some respects he was kind, gentle and loving. He must have had some means of attracting love, for this woman, so truly portrayed by the counsel, gave him her young love. His letters teemed with threat and abuse, yet it is plain they were understood by those nearest to him. He made the most violent threats unless certain things were done or not done. Yet this lady, rightfully enough, proceeded, without regard to them, to follow her own course. No regard was paid to these

them, to follow her own course. No regard was paid to these

PRIGHTFUL THREATS,
and nothing resulted, and they knew nothing would. Even to another more distant and less acquainted member of the family he makes the same dire threats. The brains of the United Justice of the Superior Court were to be spread over the whole country. But the, like the rest, disregarded them, and still lived to dilumine the Bench at which he presided. General Hardin, the only one whom he personally attacked, equally disregarded them. The only ones who seem to have been in real danger were the Post office employes, who, in an unitedy stamping, might have blown themselves up. Not one of his family took any notice. No answer was ever made. No attempt at restraining him, which was so easy had they attached the sightest weight to them. Not one attempt at conciliation; not one word of answer or attention. Bad as he was he did remember at times those who were knit to him by ties of interest and affection, and so when he met his son

ties of interest and affection, and so when he met his son

THAT PATAL MORNING it was the first time he had received any communication from his family in reply to all his entreaties, objurgations, demands or outpourings of his lifreguiated heart.

The other party was a boy just blossoming into manhood, who, if he had not been taught to hate, had never been taught to love his lather; who had learned to look upon himself as his most bitter and learned to look upon himself as his most bitter and decree persecutor. He had no desire to say one word against this boy's character; they were told that in nim was the blood of Walworth the just, but possibly it had been transmuted in its derivation through his father. In this state of mind he interests his father's letters. He is offered a letter, retarkable, as compared with the other letter, for its absence of the terrible blasphens forming some of the others. It gives too, to grounds of the passionate outpouring of his hear closing with the threat not so passionate or bruth as those of many previous letters which had been they disregarded. What would has been the bane only life, turns up again and breaks this new hope. I won't stand it. I will put an end to it. What won't stand it. I will put an end to it. which had been a terry disregarded. What would be the boy's nature, leciling? Why, this father, who has been the bane, leciling? Why, this father, who hereaks this new hope my life, turns up again and breaks this new hope my life, turns up again and an end to it. What whater with this determination he was silent and moody? He sits down on Sunday and writes a latter to his uncle. That letter was most important as showing his feeling. "My trip will determine my going to Europe or caused you any tropiel or expense." Who cannot see that this points to an intention which may prevent his going 'anywhere eise," and may cause thereafter trobile and expense to his uncle? He did not mean to insist that from the time of focelving this letter he meant

THE WALWORTH TRAGEDY.

CONCLUSION OF THE FAMOUS TRIAL

CONCLUSION OF THE FAMOUS TRIAL

The Prisoner Found Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

The Prisoner Found Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES IN COURT.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES IN COURT.

The Charge of Judge Davis.

SENTENCE POSTPONED UNTIL SATURDAY.

A Bill of Exceptions To Be Filed.

The Walworth trial closed yesterday, the jury, at a few moments after eight o'clock last night, returning a verdict of murder in the second degree. The day opened with District Attorney Phelps summing up, a powerful effort, which deeply excited the audience, and effectively harrowed the emotions of every oid lady among leven and a correspondent to the sends and effectively harrowed the emotions of every oid lady among leven and a correct of the sends and effectively harrowed the emotions of every oid lady among leven and a correct of the sends and effectively harrowed the emotions of every oid lady among leven and a correct of the sends of the sends

who had been breathing forth threats and slaughter, and habitually carried a pistol, left the pistol behind and carried simply the note he regarded as the

MESSENGER OF PRACE.

Nor did he rush upon his son. He sends to him as ceremoniously as to a stranger; sends up his card. If there was any apprehension on his part of his father? attack, what mere natural than to do what the beliman suggested, go down and see his father? There would have been opportunity for seeing his father privately enough, and yet in such slight that no danger could have existed. He did not do that; he called him to his room. The actors met. What occurred there? They had a statement from one actor; they had evidence from the occupants of the other rooms. He could not call Mansfeld T. Walworth. He would only answer at that bar where no secrets were hid. The only thing they had from him was the note from next his heart, stained with the blood from that heart. Mr. Eberts heard the words

"HOME," "MOTHER," "LIAE;" asked from whom came those words. The testimony of the prisoner was that his father said only "I promise." The word list must have been uttered by the prisoner. The room was but seven feet wide, the bed three feet eight inches wide; the only part of the room fit for an interview was near the window. He invited his father to sit down. So they had the father sitting down near the window. When next seen the father was lying near the door with lour wounds in him. There was a wound in the left arm directed towards the inner side of the arm. A wound on the cuside of the jaw, blackened with powder, passing inward. Next a wound in the left side of the chest, and last, a wound in the left side of the chest, sand last, a wound in the left side of the chest, passing downward and backward. The deceased was nearly six feet tail. How could this last wound have occurred unless the prisoner were above him? The last shot in point of time must have been the shot in the jaw, when, according to the prisoner's statement, the father closed on him. The on "I PROMISE," FROM THE PATHER, AND THE "LIAR"

evidence of any attempt at conciliation, except the words
"I PROMISE," FROM THE PATHER, AND THE "LIAR"
FROM THE SON,
followed by the pistol shots! But it was said that when he said "I promise," there was a contemptious look. Well, if there was any humor in such a grave scene there was something in the attempt of the boy to compel the father who had begotten him at the mouth of the pistol to make him promises. But in his careful statement he says it was just before his father's hand went to his breast as if to draw a pistol. Well, when each juror was sworn the prisoner's hand went to his breast, and the juror would have had the same defence for shooting him as the prisoner set up. When a man shot another accidentally he commonly expressed a regret. There was nothing here. It was, perhaps, the best thing for that unhappy man, with his heart bursting with ill-regulated passion and his early hoose blasted, that he should have been taken off thus suddenly. He, at least, sleeps well. But the son expresses no horror to his friend. It is the friend who expresses the horror. The consciousness of killing his father was present. He knew that he had done a deed subjecting him to the law and takes steps to surrender himself. He wasks quietly to the station house, and as quietly as possible gives himself up, and with the most perfect recollection said, "Ithink he is dead, for he was pretty near me when I last fired." A thing attested by this fact. He sent another telegram to the same effect, and in an interview with the Coroner the same day said, "I came to do exactly what I have done." So far as the relations of this husband and father, he did his work completely. There will be no questions hereafter of the division of his property. No questions of when and how he shall see his chindren; for the obnoxious individual is dead and the grass is grown over him, and he will trouble them no more. The DEMONS AND BASE DOGS OF THE LAW commenced their work, and first, the Coroner held his investigation. The prisoner was attended by hi

his earnest and powerful counsel, and there, after a careful examination, he made this statement all ready presented to them, which first shadowed forth the slight shadow of a defence which was presented here. Nothing had been presented against the deceased, with all his faults, which would have permitted the great State of New York, after fullest investigation, to inflict on him one ounce of punishment, much less to take from him his life. And yet it was claimed, in one breath, that this man was such an infinite demon that his life was forfeited, and in the next that he was one of those unfortunates whom the most barbarous nations regard as peculiar subjects for pity and protection. But it was said that he was not conscious of more than three shots, and the unconscious shot may have been the intal one. Was it to be expected that this young man kept tally on the shots under which his poor father fell, when another not an actor in the matter was equally confused by the startling nature of the event? But it was said they must not suilly the annals of the State with such a precedent. He had supposed that the man responsible for the act was responsible for the precedent, and not the judges, who, sad and sympathizing, yet pronounce the truth. He who invites an encounter with a dangerous man is responsible for the act. Here was in every view an invitation by the son to the man whom he regarded as

A DANGEROUS, BAD MAN, not in the public hotel rooms, where escape

invitation by the son to the man whom he regarded as

A DANGEROUS, BAD MAN,
not in the public hotel rooms, where escape was easy, but in his private room, and there where he was nearer the door and had the chance of escape. When there was no word shown of peace by the son and no word of anger by the lather the rule should be strongly enforced. He was not deaf to the sympathy for the young man which he knew they felt, but he reminded them strongly and earnestly of their sworn duly to judge honestly and truly the law and that testimony. They were made in this case their brother's keeper. His blood came up to them for their judgment, and if they failed now to give justice it would come up against them in the last great day. He closed with an earnest demand that they strive most earnestly to discharge their duty with truth and justice. He spoke three hours and a quarter, and throughout was listened to with breathless interest. Some demonstrations of appliause followed the close of his speech, but these were promptly suppressed.

When the speech closed everybody changed the

plause followed the close of his speech, but these were promptly suppressed.

When the speech closed everybody changed the tiresome position of their seats and prepared to give renewed attention to the charge of Judge Davis. Before the Judge commenced, however, Mr. O'Conor offered the following requests in regard to his charge:—

That under the evidence the prisoner cannot be found guilty unless there was in his mind a deliberate and premeditated purpose to kill, not a mere intent.

That the law requires a deliberate determination to kill in cold blood, and not a mere sudden passion.

That the facts do not show a deliberation or in-

passion.

That the facts do not show a deliberation or intention.

That if the prisoner knew deceased to be a desperate man it militated against the theory of murder in the first degree.

That if the acted under terror he was not guilty of murder in the second degree.

That if the jury were not satisfied that the death occurred by a shot, of which the prisoner was conscious, that they could not convict of murder.

That if they found he was unconscious of any one shot there was no discriminating evidence to show which shot was the fatal one, and they must acquit. That if at the time he was in a state of insanity, produced by epilipsy or mania or any other cause, he was not responsible.

That if at the time he was in a state of overwhelming terror, in which neither he nor any other person could have exercised choice or will, then he must be acquitted.

The judge took the papers and then ordered a recess of thirty-five minutes. On resuming, at a few minutes past one, the judge charged as follows:

Judge Davis commenced his charge to the jury immediately after the recess, about hall-past one o'clock, and closed about half-past four. He commenced by describing the character of the indictment against the prisoner, which he said was for a crime long defined by statute, but on the 29th of May the Legislature passed a law altering in material aspects the definition of the crime. This was the first trial under the new law, and the Court had been called on to construe it. Prior to it it was well settled that where there was a killing with a well-defined intent to kill, though that intent arose at the instant of the act, the language of the oid statute was:—"Suck killing * * shall be murder in the first degree * * when

the control of the co

his ather's manner of action roused up a hasty, winden, instantaneous determination to kill. Whatever the deceased's appearance toward the world, his character, as shown by the evidence before them, toward his wile and children was despicable beyond description. According to the evidence, he said, for the could not have the deceased his character, as shown by the evidence, he said, for the could not have the deceased his control of the control of the evidence, he said, for the could not have the deceased his control of the leaves. The public should be careful to remember, said under Davis, what they are very prone to forget, and it is what they are very prone to forget, and it is what they are very prone to forget, and it is what they are very prone to forget, and it is what they are very prone to forget, and it is what they are very prone to forget, and it is what they are very prone to forget, and it is what they are the protection of the law. The same shield that is over the bad is over you, and each of you; stands by your bedside at hight and in all your domestic relations; in those, too, who are purest in their lives. The genius of the law protects every person, however humble he may be. It is a wild and foolish notion that a man who may be called to have his grave laid open to show up his character and his pursuits in life, he was so had a man that he ought to die. I say that this wild notion of justice has no approval in the administration of cither truth or law. It is proper and just for you to discard from the consideration of this case the notion that wherever it is. The law upon this subject has been well expressed by Chief Justice Davies. (This opinion was read by the Judge.)

Troopold Characters, of the defence might be specified as of a twofold character. First—this wherever it is. The law upon this subject has been well expressed by Chief Justice Davies. (This opinion was read by the Judge.)

Troopold Characters of the defence might be specified as of a twofold character. First—this where the pri

whether there was strong and satisfactory evidence that the prisoner was placed in such a position as to take steps to justify death. But that is as far as the rule ought to go.

The Letters might be divided into two series—the first of which were written in 1871, and they were addressed to the prisoner's mother. They were addressed to the prisoner's mother. They were all village and the series of letters might be divided into two series—the first of which were written in 1871, and they were all village, the jury was to consider what was the purpose in writing them, and also the motives that sectuated the use of threats. It was right to say that these threats were in violation of the law, and that the deceased could have been arrested and bound over to keep the peace. The matter complained of in the letters was ultimately settled, and the delay in settling was occasioned by the illness of the prisoner's mother. The next series of letters were in 1872 and contained similar threats. The effect of those letters was very much intensified by their coming before the Court in the shape of an avalanche. The real point for the jury to consider was what effect these threats had upon the mind of the prisoner. That was the only point for the jury to consider.

The INSANITY OF THE PRISONES.

In relation to the degree of insanity set up it must be satisfactorily shown, according to a recent decision of a higher Court, that he had not the capacity to understand what he was doing, and did not know when he did it whether it was right or wrong. The Judge amplified on this point and then concluded by a recapitulation of the main points of his charge, and directed the jury to reture to their room.

It required three hours and twenty minutes to deliver this long charge, but during its entire length a steady silence prevailed throughout the court room. It may well be imagned that the prisoner and his relatives listened with intense eagerness to every word of it. On the prisoner's face was occasionally a look of utter weariness, as i

have been fired by accident; but this the Judge declined to do.

THE JURY THEN REFIERD,
about thirty-five minutes past four o'clock, in the charge of two officials of the Court. The prisoner retired into an inner room, where he was subsequently joined by his relatives and friends, and the spectators remained in their seats and discussed the possibilty of the verdict. One hour passed in uncertainty. Then it was considered a reasonable probability that the jury had disagreed and would require some time for discussion, and Judge Davis went home, leaving word that he would not be down until eleven at night unless they sent for bim. The great mass of the people, however, unaware of this, remained in their seats, and patiently "waited for the verdict."

One hour passed; the crowd still held manfully to their seats.

One hour passed; the crowd still held manually to their seats.

Six o'clock came, and the patience of the horrorhankering women gave way. They sadly filed out of the dim court room.

Seven o'clock came, and among the little knots of patient waiters bets arose. Odds were offered and refused that the jury would disagree.

Haif-past seven, and it becomes known that a messenger has emerged rapidly from the jury room, consulted with an officer and been driven away at breakneck speed up town. Judge Davis lives in Fitty-fith street, and it will take the driver an hour to reach and bring him down.

A CORNER ON THE VERDICT suggested itself to knowing ones, and odds are officed that the jury will report in an hour and a haif.

A CORNER ON THE VERDICT
suggested itself to knowing ones, and odds are offered that the jury will report in an hour and a half.

At eight o'clock the crowd begins to augment, and 'Jake'' lights up the court room. A sensation ensues, and everybody seeks for seats. It is known that the District Attorney has been sent for and Charles O'Conor happens for a moment at his desk. The natural inference strikes everybody that the jury are coming in, and hats are defied.

During all these weary hours, from the moment of adjournment, Frank Walworth has been walking wearly up and down the floor of the Supreme Court Chambers, where Stokes and Foster plodded their weary way when waiting for their own disastrous verdicts. Here his mother—a Spartan woman in her devotion—awaited with him the deliberations of the jury, and by a smile and a word or two of encouragement instilled into his own heart the hope and courage that animated her.

THE COMING OF THE JURY.

At a quarter past eight the rap of the Marshal is heard, order ensues as if mechanically, and Judge Davis walks into Court. Directly behind him came the Sheriff's officers, next to them the prisoner, his cheek a little blanched, but his head still erect; behind him the mother, on the arm of the Rev. Clarence A. Walworth, and following them General Hardin and his mother and the remaining relatives. Little Tracy, the young brother; threaded his way cheerily among the tailer humanity, clambered over his brother's knee and took he seat beside him.

Then the jurors, released from their four hours' confinement, dropped into their seats, and Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Lyon appeared in their places. The bustling O'Conor stole in and took position at his desk, while Messrs. Garvin and Beach, of course, and District Attorney Pheips were still absent.

were still absent.

"How say you, gentlemen of the jury?" rang out the clear voice of Mr. Sparks, the Clerk of the Court, amid a silence that was oppressive. "Have you agreed upon a verdict?"
"We have," replied the faint voice of the fore-

"We have," replied the faint voice of the foreman.

A PAINPUL MOMENT.

An almost intense suppression of breathing was noticeable throughout the court room. The prisoner's face blanched and became as white and as rigid as marble. The mother put her hand to her breast and leaned her head intently towards the jury, while over her tace hope, fear, doubt, anguish chased one another in a rush of varying emotion. The Parlan marble for once had lost its coldness. "Gentlemen of the jury," continued the clear voice of Mr. Sparks, "stand in your places." The jury rose up.

"Prisoner, stand up."

The young man rose instantly as erect as a pine, and turned his youthful face rigidly towards the twelve men who held his life in their hands.

"Gentlemen of the jury, look upon the prisoner. Prisoner, look upon the jury. How say you, gentlemen of the jury? Do you find the prisoner. Frank H. Walworth, guilty or not guilty of the crime charged against him?"

Foreman—Guilty in the second degree.

Clerk—Of what—of murder?

Foreman—Yes.

Clerk—How say you, then? You find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree?

The foreman nodded his head.

"So say you, all of you?"

The whole twelve nodded their heads.

THE EFFECT.

The prisoner had received the blow without a

"So say you, all of you?"

The whole twelve nodded their heads.

The prisoner had received the blow without a change of countenance, and when, at a nod from the Clerk, the jury sat down, he, too, resumed his seat and listlessly loosened his necktie. His mother turned toward him one look of affection, and as his wearled eye caught hers she turned the look into a smile, to which the prisoner wearily responded. The rest of the relatives sat around, undecided whether the verdict was a triumph or not, and little Tracy, the novelty of these strange proceedings being over, rested his head upon his brother's arm and gave way to sieep.

AR BILL OF EXCEPTIONS TO BE FILED.

Mr. O'Conor, after a short consultation with Mrs. Walworth, asked that sentence be deterred until counsel could file a bill of exceptions. Judge Davis, after some discussion, agreed to give him until Saturday, and adjourned the Court until that day. The prisoner was then taken into the anteroom, and soon afterward was returned to his cell in the Tombs.

The jury.

The jurors were very reticent and declined to say how they originally stood in the jury room. District Attorney Rollins expressed the opinion that it was a very fair verdict.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED CONFIDENCE OF-ERATOR.

Two men, giving the names of Edward Haggerty and Samuel Schmidt, were yesterday found acting in a suspicious manner in one of the waiting rooms Grand Central Depot and taken into cus tody. At Police Headquarters Haggerty was recognized as an old confidence operator, who has served a term in prison. After their pictures had been taken the prisoners were arraigned before Judge Coulter, at the Yorkville Police Court, and heid in \$1,000 ball each to keep the peace. In Haggerty's pocket a check for \$500, drawn on the Pith National Bank, to the order of A. S. Baker and purporting to be signed by A. B. Steinhardt & Co., was lound.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Robert B. Ryder, formerly a clerk in the Union Beit Company of Fall River, was arrested yester-day by Detectives Wailing and Golden and locked up at Police Headquarters on a charge of embez-zlement. He had in his possession \$104 in money and a ticket for Europe. He will be sent back to-day.

PATAL RUN-OVER CASUALTY IN BROOKLYN, An inquest was held by Coroner Jones yesterday

touching the case of George Brueck, aged seven street car on Sunday last. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect; characterized the driver of the car, ignatz Schutts, as incompetent, and censured the City Railroad Company for employing such men as drivers. The father of the boy proposes to sue the company for damages.

OUBA.

Bulletins from the Contending Armies and Reports of Severe Losses to the Spaniards,

The Ravages of Disease Added to the Casualties of Field Campaigning-"Jack Tars" from the Gunbeats Landed to Beinforce the Volunteers - Does the Physique of the Spaniard Deteriorate in the Colony !-A Question in Ethnological Science Against Solid Facts-The Battle of the Press and the Herald Special Writers.

HAVANA, June 28, 1373. There is noted recently quite a dearth of favor able and reliable information regarding the military operations in the island. Private letters and advices are to the effect that in almost every encounter lately the government troops have suffered severe losses, as the new recruits are unable to cope with "Yellow Jack"—unusually severe and fatal this season—the climate and the steeled veterans of the insurgent forces. It is not expected that there is anything like an armistice at present and, consequently, one would infer from the silence of the Havana journals on the subject that the insurgents are successful. Items like the following, which is culled from the dally press, are, in this connection, very significant:-

The most energetic activity is leng shown by head-quarters and the staff, in order to send forces to the most convenient points to give the coup de grace to the .n.ur-gents yet under arms. At the Cinca Villas the evacua-tion of forces from the line continues, which are destined to the centre of operations.

According to government reports the insurgents

attempted on the night of the 22d to penetrate into Nuevitas, but were repulsed, although the report only confesses to a loss of two wounded-one by a shot and the other by a machete.

The commander of the division of gunboats stationed at that port sent a naval force on shore to assist the volunteers. The insurgents in their retreat cut the telegraph wire and did other damage. ETHNOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES AND DETERIORATION OF RACE.

In commenting upon a recent letter in the HERALD from its correspondent at Madrid, the New York correspondent of the Voz de Cuba, of this city, thinks it strange that the Spaniards in Cuba should not be the same as in Spain. The writer cannot have visited the Island of Cuba of late years, or he would not be so full of admiration at the difference he finds in the picturing of their characteristics by the Madrid and Cuba correspondents. As James J. O'Kelly truthfully remarks, "there appears to be something in the atmosphere of this island that changes the nature of these men and is tatal to all noble and generous thought." The majority of Spaniards in Cuba are ent of the Voz is in error in presuming that the correspondents of the HERALD in Cuba are biassed and throw around its situation "a barrier of false hoods and misrepresentations." Even the liberal press of Havana unioid many simple truths, and were it not that it is still severely consored and gagged it would corroborate many of the statements of the Cuban correspondents of the Herald.

WHAT IS WANTED.

The following is the paragraph from the Voz's correspondent:—

The following is the paragraph from the Voz's correspondent:—

If the commissioners which the New York Herald has sent to Cuba, had shown one-fifth part of the impartiality with which its correspondent in Spain comments upon the affairs of that country, in his letter published yester-day (Harald Sungara) and the imprisonment of Okelly no of Price, no coasion for the imprisonment of Okelly no of Price, no coasion to the imprisonment of Okelly no of Price, no the imprisonment of Okelly no of Price, no the major of the Spainsh people even on critical cocasions, and places them far above the French un that respect, declaring that the opinions held among foreigners, that the Spanish people even on critical occasions, and places them far above the French un that respect, declaring that the opinions held among foreigners, that the Spanisha e character in Madrid, and of events he has wirnessed, that the strength of the Spanish character in Madrid, and of events he has wirnessed, that the Herald, in commenting upon it in its editorial column—that column always hostile to Spain—could not less than compliment the Spaniards for their mode of carrying on civil war—the most terrible and odious of all wars. Therefore, if the Spaniards of Spain are of this character, how can they be in Cuba the terocious beasts the commissioners of the Harald escribe them to be?

The most logical way to answer this question of the Voz's correspondent is to do like the Yankee by answering one question with another.

How can the Spaniards, described by the Herald's correspondent at Madrid, be the same that committed so many atrocities in the Netherlands, during the French invasion, during the seven years' Carlist war, that shot innocent students, &c.?

The Voz's correspondent continues inquiring:—
"If they are the same men how is it that in Cuba the emissaries of the Herald are their detractors and in Spain their panegyrists" That is a question without an interrogatory. But the Voz's correspondent answers it to his own entire satisfaction. He says:—

without an interrogatory. But the Vol's correspondent answers it to his own entire satisfaction. He says:—

The reason is obvious. They go to Cuba with preconceived opinions and with their sympathies placed upon the lasurgents, because they are Americans and revolutionists, while in Spain they are without passion and take interest in none of the political parties which dispute political supremacy.

This dictum of the Voz's correspondent, who is also the correspondent of the Diarlo, appears very much like the justification of my imprisonment by the military fiscal, because he presumes that the majority of loreigners and almost all Americans are in sympathy with the insurgents, and hos'lie to Spain, &c. Withal the chivairous nature of the correspondents of the Diarlo, Constancia and Voz de Cuba—"Voice of Hell" the Tribuno Española calls the latter—showed itself during the imprisonment of Mr. O'Kelly and Mr. Price, for they did all in their power to prejudice the minds of the readers of those journals against both of the prisoners.

The "knowing" editor of La Constancia notices Mr. Millen's letter, published in the Herald, calling him Commissioner No. 3, and draws the attention of its readers to the same. Although hesitating to declare that Mr. Millen was never in the mountains of the Eastern Department, it considers the verisimilitude of the account of his adventures entirely due to information furnished by Mr. O'Keir, and is of opinion that the latter, finding himself in power of the Spanish courts and unable to publish certain things in the Herald, might have jurnished all the necessary data to Millen and commissioned him to speak for him, in order not to deprive the "lamous journal" the publication of his interesting rectial.

The Colonial Journals Polymbias Eagle Other.

Pending the dearth of anything better to fill their columns the journals of this capital are having a general free light, hammer and tongs, or rather scissors and paste pot, with each other, and what would appear the most harmless notice in o

For instance, the Diario says:-

For instance, the Diario says:—
His Excellency the Captain General has moved his quarters to the "quinta de list Molinas," where he will pass the Summer mouths. The correpordencia (Carlist) has an item that His Excellency and other high suthorities directly the "most excellent senor." Don Julian de Zulucta on Sunday at his country seat at Marianao.
The Tribuno (republican) follows with the remarks that the insupportable Summer heat is causing considerable emigration to Marianao. As the "breeze" there is so pure and refreshing quite a number of big birds, of parti-colored plumage (writers), have formed the habit of meeting every evening at Zulucta's country palace. There they

a number of big birds, of parti-colored plumage (writers), have formed the habit of meeting every evening at Zuineta's country palace. There they bravely show all kinds of "feathers."

The Fox de Cuba keeps the ball rolling by copying the Tribuno's article, and snaring out that "it will not be long before the Tribuno will break out against the Captain General in the same unrestrained and shameless terms, if permitted, it used against General Portillo.

The Tribuno has recently had its articles suppressed by the Censor so often, and been forced to go to press with giaring, allusive advertisements, in which beasts form the principal part, and, "No buil fight next Sunday night," that it may be styled an illustrated paper. This journal meets with great is yor among the people for its fearless attacks upon the authorities and officials for illegal procedure, of which the people in the laterior of the island are most frequently the victims. This has given it a wide circulation.

The Republica Española, another spley republican journal, published in this city, in noticing an article in the Yoz speaking of the press dinner to the Captain General, in which it said His Excellency took due note of "the respectable and learned opinions" which he heard at the table, and winding up with the inquiry addressed to those "who daily discuss the remedy for the evil and claim to know the way to the salvation of the island, what have they to do with Cuba, or what do they care what happens here," replies as follows:—

do they care what happens here," replies as follows:—

We have the indisputable right to live in this country, which is our own, and which no one can usure from us, we have the right to detend it against the insurgent hordes and subsucendors' isharpers, meaning the conservative press, tanatics, who wish to lose it for us and spain; the right to unmask the journals who pretend to give us lessons in patriotism; the right, finally, to denounce all manner of abuses committed under shadow of that same patriotism, and to point out those who hypocritically cry out against existing legality.

THE CONSERVATIVE OLIGARCHY.

La Legalidad, a serious and excellently edited republican journal, in an article entitled, "Unmasked," says the following, speaking of the conservative oligarchy of the island:—

They fill their menths with national integrity and

patriotism, when both are for them a trade. They trade on the insurrection; they trade on conficiations; anonymous denouncements; on personal security; banishment; on the market, in gold; upon hypocrist they trade in the contracts of the Chinese, upon typess, upon public instruction; upon the noble cuth they trade in the contracts of the Chinese, upon the press, upon public instruction; upon the noble enthusiasm and the honored good faith of the volunteer milities seeking to convert them for their exclusive benefit into blind instruments and machines for war, and they even trade upon the heroism, privations, ascrinces, fidelity and the substatence of the unfortunate soldier.

Keeping up the attack against those conservating the substatement of the unfortunate soldier.

Keeping up the attack against those conservating the substatement of the country, the Republica Española asks of them:—

you has the "Spoils" OF FLACE.

According to the Official Gazetie the Captain General has recently created two new offices in this island—an Inspector of Assatic Colonization, with \$3,000 annual salary, and an Inspector of Jails and Penal Establishments, \$5,000 salary. In the Customs, an Inspector of the Coast Guard, also with a high salary. All these offices have attached opportunities for "pickings and stealings." The Vox de Cuba considers them unnecessary and an expensive tax on the treasury.

BANK ISSUE AND "SHINPLASTER" CURRENCY.

The Spanish Bank of Havana has been granted permission to issue a few more millions "shinplaster" on its own account. It is asserted that two millions in gold to obtain this grant were tendered to the home goverment and duly forwarded by the Captain General to Madrid.

A WHOLESALE INJUNCTION.

The United States Circuit Court, in Comnecticut, in Relation to the Union Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobilier. WASHINGTON, July 2, 1873.

The following is a copy of the injunction against the Union Pacific Railroad and Crédit Mobilier companies granted by Associate Justice Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court at Utica:-

Circuit Court of the United States, District of Connecti-cut, United States of America.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company et al.—In equity,

O. 200.
The President of the United States to the Union Pacific allored Company, your officers, servants, agents, allored

Cut, United States of America.

Cut, United States of America.

The Prosident of the United States to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, your officers, servants, agents, attorneys and counsellors. Greeting:

Whereas it has been represented to us in our Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Connecticus, on the part of the complainants, that they have filed their bill of compaint in said Court against you and others, praying to be relieved touching the matter therein complained of, and, among other things, praying that a writ of injunction issue against you touching certain matters therein specially complained of, and Whereas a notice of motion for a special preliminary injunction touching said matters was served upon you on the Ist day of June inst., to be heard before the Honorable Ward Ham, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, alloted to the second circuit, embracing the strict of Nov June inst., to be the supreme Court of the United States, alloted to the second circuit, embracing the strict of Nov June inst., to be heard before the Honorable Ward Ham, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, alloted to the second circuit, embracing the strict of Nov June inst., to be heard before the Honorable ward than the second circuit, embracing were had before said dustice that second the second circuit, embracing were had before and dustice that a special preliminary injunction issue to you as prayed for in said bill and motions; now, therefore, we do strictly enjoin and command you, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, your effects, servants, agents, attorneys and counsellers, under the pains and penalities which shall disable them from paying the interest for your case of disobedience, that you circuit is not paying to a said company; from paying or permitting to be paid in erest of principal on any first mortisage bonds of said company; f

lius S. Bushnell, Hy. S. McComb, and Benk E. Baies, be enjoined from instituting any legal proceedings, or taking any steps for collecting said balances; and, also, that you refrain from making or coutuning any arrangement with the Atlantic and Facilic Telegraph Company, defendant, for the control of the telegraph line constructed by said Union Pacific Railroad Company under the acts of Congress. This injunction is to remain in force until the hearing of said cause and until the further order of this Court.

Witness, the Hon, Nathaniel Clifford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Harbford, the 28th day of June, A. D. 1873.

LAREN P. WALDO, Clerk of said Court.

LAREN P. WALDO, Clerk of said Court.

HOW THE SUIT PROGRESSES.

HON. A. F. PETTY, one of the counsel for the government in the Credit Mobilier suit, arrived here this morning, en route to his home in Cincinnati. He had a long conference with Attorney General Williams in relation to the suit, which he reports as progressing very favorably. The three government attorneys, Messrs, Perry, Ashton and Jenkes, were present when the injunction was granted.

Telegrams have been received at the Attorney General's office assuming that the interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company which are held in Europe could not be paid on the 1st of July on account of the suit against the company, and not on account of any interierence by the government. It may become necessary, if there is a wilful neglect or refusal by the company to pay this interest, to take steps to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the road.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

A New Book on that inexhaustible subject, Palestine, has been written by Rev. W. L. Gage, un-der the title of "The Home of God's People," and will be scattered from Hartford by subscription.

Mr. S. R. STODDARD will add to our Summer literature for travellers "Lake George (Illustrated) : A Book of To-Day." OF THE TWO HISTORICAL WORKS on the Iroquois

which Miss Susan Fenimore Cooper has been writing the first, "Among the Oneidas," is preparing for immediate publication. The second, "The Long House of the Iroquois," will appear some months later, and includes the religious history of the five

It is SAID that Frothingham's "Life of Theodore Parker" may be expected next Fall.

MR. JOHN FRASER has in press a notable work of

ninor literature under the title of "The Humorous Chap Books of Scotland."

THE APPLETONS have nearly ready "The Geneva Arbitration," the official report, including all the

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S new volume of "Critiques

and Addresses" will be issued here by Appleton, and will contain educational papers, reviews of Darwinism, &c. THE DICTIONARY of the German language, in

course of compilation by the Brothers Grimm, will contain more words than any other publication on record. It has already reached the number of about one hundred and fifty thousand, and by the time it is completed it will comprise at least five

nundred thousand.

PROFESSOR HENRY MORLEY has just published in England his long promised "First Sketch of Eng-lish Literature." The "sketch" is 912 pages long. BRADLAUGH'S National Reformer, which has now been preaching republicanism fourteen years in London, prints this first class notice from a sub-

scriber in the north of Ireland :-The very mention of your name is enough to make the hair stand. * * I showed your last number to a neighbor, who was so horrified that he said that your paper, yourself and all your supporters ought to be burned. THE LONDON Globe is severe on Mr. Matthew

Arnold, It says :--The race of profound thinkers is multiplying in the magazines. Every periodical has now its Pope and its prophet and its pewter Voltaires, whose pride and function it is to sneer at religious inite, and to compose as many epigrams as possible, well seasoned with biaspheny.

It then attacks the author of "Literature and Dogma" for his reference to the Trinity as "the three Lord Shaitesburys,"