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That Interview.

The Fusion press is having a nice little quarrel over Governor Warmoth. That quite well known ex-official, though absolutely in the retiracy of private life, is not free from a remarkable espionage upon his acts, opinions and intentions. Hence, because he and Governor Kellogg met by accident a few days ago and indulged in a private conversation, without a third party being present to listen, all fusiondom became excited to know what was going to happen next. The *Picayune* gives its version of the affair, which forces the *Herald*, as a matter of course, to present another view of it.

It seems, according to the *Herald*, that Governor Kellogg was met by Warmoth the day after the latter returned to the city, in the Louisiana National Bank, where the former happened to be on business. Warmoth requested Governor Kellogg to step aside, as he wished to inquire of him concerning railroad matters, when they had a few moments' talk. The *Herald* says the conversation was enlivened by the usual bantering of political antagonists, but resulting in no further grounds for the alarm and suspicion of the *Picayune* than could be based on the assurance of Warmoth to Kellogg that in a very few weeks the farce which the latter had been running so successfully for some time would be played out, and all his financial and ruin dodges would not save him from the inevitable doom of expulsion from the office he had usurped.

An incidental conversation on this subject, last night, brought Governor Kellogg out with smiles. He said the interview he had had with Warmoth possessed no remarkable political significance; that he had but a few moments' conversation with him, at the request of the latter, mainly regarding railroad matters; that Louisiana politics was referred to at the close, it was true, but that, so far from Warmoth saying what is imputed to him by the *Herald*, he said, in substance, that the opposition had not a ghost of a chance. Governor Kellogg quietly remarked that, if the opposition could have heard what Warmoth had said of them, their ears would surely have tingled. The Governor seemed to think that Warmoth had got his eyes thoroughly opened to the treachery and duplicity of his late allies, and would not be apt to lend them any further the use of his eloquent tongue and fertile brain.

Additional Outrages.

The telegraph brings intelligence that the Cuban authorities have gone even beyond the first brutal murder of persons known as insurgents. They are now reported to have put to death in cold blood forty-eight others, among whom we are pained to learn was Captain Joseph Fry, a citizen of New Orleans, well known to many as a most estimable man. Those who knew him speak of his many excellent qualities as a gentlemen and Christian, and it is possible that his devotion to his family induced him to engage in the perilous enterprise which has cost him his life. For this we are sincerely concerned. Whatever may have been the convictions of Captain Fry upon the great issues which divided men and sections in hostile array against each other, he had avowed his allegiance to the government. He was an American, and as such entitled to the protection of this government and the sympathy of the men who had fought against him. We tender our sincere sympathy to his family and personal friends, and assure them that his fate will be regretted and avenged by an American government as signally as that of Canby and the martyrs of Modoc treachery. We await further and more authentic particulars, with the conviction that the government and people of the United States will vindicate the honor of the flag, and punish the murderers of an American citizen in a manner so summary that it will never be repeated.

The "Reliable Gentleman."

We could hardly expect such an affair as the Grant parish atrocity, to transpire without bringing the well known "reliable gentleman" to the front. Our friend, the *Picayune*, has been favored with an interview with him, soon after his arrival in the city on board the Garryowen. We have been informed by other gentlemen who are acquainted in Grant parish and intimate with the afflicted family, that the person referred to by the *Picayune*, as its informant, is afflicted with aberration of mind to that degree that little reliance can be placed upon his statements, and that moreover his account is not confirmed by their advices.

Certain it is that the report of the death of Miss Lacour lacks confirmation, and we have good reason to believe it to be unfounded. There is no doubt, however, that the colored people of the vicinity deprecate the inhuman act of Henderson, and would visit summary vengeance on his head if they could get their hands on him. It is not likely there were so many as "eleven others" besides Henderson concerned in the affair, and none of the citizens of Grant parish entertain the belief that there were any accomplices in the outrage.

Honor to the Captors of Bertin.

General Badger, in acknowledgment of the successful result of the measures taken to secure Bertin and Carro, although the work was done in line of duty, has issued a commendatory order. The work was extraordinary and the officers engaged deserve the brief official mention that follows. The numbers and some other unimportant references are omitted:

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Metropolitan Police, New Orleans, November 12, 1873.

General order No. 18.

For brave and meritorious conduct at the capture of the noted burglars and fugitives from justice, Pierre Bertin and Frank Carro, the following members of the Metropolitan Police force, viz:

Captain William McCann, Sergeants James McManus and L. A. Thibaut, Corporal Charles Bergeon, Patrolmen C. F. Clark, P. Faulksher, J. Lambert, J. Armand, J. Lopez, J. Glecker, of the fourth precinct, and J. Dumas, special officer of the first precinct, are entitled to honorable mention, and deserve the thanks and congratulations of this department and the public. By order of

A. S. BADGER,
Superintendet Metropolitan Police.
P. S. BOYLE, Secretary.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at half-past ten o'clock, on the premises, No. 805 Tchoupitoulas street, Fourth District of this city, goods and movable property.

Free Cuba.

The intelligence of the murder of thirty-six of the crew of the Virginius and her captain and twelve of her passengers caused a number of our citizens to call on General Quesada at his residence last evening. The General was oppressed with the unfortunate tidings and hardly able to receive his guests. One of the most pathetic incidents that any one can witness occurred during the evening. The brother of one of those captured on the Virginius and massacred by the Spaniards came to ask if any further intelligence had been received. His grief and that of all present was most poignant, but all that could be said was that it was the fortune of war. At that time Captain William McCann dropped in with several Irish friends. Dr. Hava received them, while the General was engaged with his other guests, but Captain McCann had only one thing to say, and in his own brief manner he said it. It was currently reported that a number of Irishmen were on the Virginius. Was it true?

General Quesada could not say positively. Captain McCann then said, in behalf of himself and the friends with him, representing many different interests, that he wished to assure General Quesada of his sympathy and that of his friends with him, with the Cuban cause as the cause of liberty. More than that, if the United States government would recognize the belligerency of Cuba, more men would present themselves for service in Cuba than ships could be found to transport. But if the government did not do that justice to Cuba, the General had only to say the word, and he would have all the men he wanted.

Further, that whenever the General wanted to go to Cuba to fight for liberty, Captain McCann wanted to be beside him. Several other gentlemen joined in pledging themselves, as Irishmen, with Mr. McCann, as supporters of freedom against the tyranny of Spain. The meeting was entirely informal, and consequently was regarded by General Quesada as of more importance than a public one would have been. He assured Captain McCann that he appreciated his offer, and the other Cubans present joined in with him. Remarks were made indicative of the appreciation of the outrage committed by the Spanish authorities, but nothing further was said than to indicate the approval of the action of Captain McCann and of the friends with him.

Meteorological and River Report.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, and rise or fall of the rivers, at 3:43 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	41	N. W.	Cloudy.
Chicago	29	N.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	35	W.	Heavy snow.
Dubuque	25	N. W.	Cloudy.
Davenport	29	N. W.	Clearing.
Indianola	61	N.	Clear.
Keokuk	32	N. W.	Cloudy.
Galveston	59	N.	Fair.
Leavenworth	40	N.	Clear.
Louisville	36	N. W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	46	W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	42	N. W.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	60	N. W.	Clear.
Omaha	36	N. W.	Fair.
Pittsburg	36	N. W.	Light snow.
Shreveport	54	N. W.	Clear.
St. Louis	35	N. W.	Fair.
St. Paul	20	N. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	54	N. W.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	44	N. W.	Fair.
Yankton	36	N. W.	Fair.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	11	10	3
Cincinnati	..	5	3	10
Davenport	..	..	2	10
Evansville	..	8	6	1
Leavenworth	..	..	5	10
Louisville	..	3	5	9
Memphis	7	..	7	11
Nashville	..	..	2	4
New Orleans	..	3	..	..
Omaha	1	..	2	7
Pittsburg	..	10	6	6
Shreveport	2	..	7	8
St. Louis	..	1	6	5
St. Paul	..	2	4	6
Vicksburg	10	..	10	9
Yankton	..	..	2	7

The river here is fourteen feet below high water mark of 1871.

Lucille Western as Nancy Sykes at Academy to-night.

Another Thrill of Horror.

The intelligence received last night of the shooting of forty-eight of the persons captured on the Virginius by a Spanish cruiser on the high seas, among them the captain and crew of the steamer, adds to the already intense feeling that has been provoked against the Spanish tyrants in Cuba.

Enough is already known of the circumstances to show that she was captured and taken into Santiago de Cuba in violation of the laws of nations, and that a fair inquiry would have resulted in her release.

It is clear that the home government had instructed the Cuban authorities to stay proceedings until further orders. This order was transmitted by President Castelar as soon as the news was received of the shooting of the first four victims, and must have been received at the time Captain Fry and his comrades were shot.

Clearly in defiance, then, of orders from the supreme authority, the work of blood shed goes on.

Cuba is thus not only in open violation of the laws of nations and the customs of Christian warfare, but also in open rebellion against the home government.

This, then, being the case, all questions of policy must give way to those of necessity. Action is bound to be had by our government, and that promptly.

Death of Stephen R. Mallory.

Stephen R. Mallory died at Pensacola last Monday. Deceased originally came South as a correspondent of the New York *Herald* some twenty-five years ago. His talents soon led him into the political arena, and the result was that he represented the Peninsular State for many years in the United States Senate. When the Southern States seceded, to him was confided the portfolio of the naval department of the Confederacy. Since the war Mr. Mallory has been practicing law in Pensacola.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on November 12, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 56°; at 2 P. M., 65°; at 6 P. M., 59°. Lowest point during the night of November 11, 55°.

Ordered to Assume Command.

Major General James Longstreet, commanding, has ordered Brigadier General A. E. Barber, who has reported for duty on the expiration of a leave of absence, to immediately assume command of the First Brigade, First Division, Louisiana State National Guard.

On account of the great demand, "Oliver Twist" at the Academy to-night.

A Precedent.

The St. Louis *Globe* of the tenth, recalls to public recollection an important event in the Italian war which has an important bearing on the case of the Virginius, recently captured off the coast of Jamaica:

The position of the United States on this subject, not only in the ground taken by General Stephen A. Hurlbut, when our minister to Colombia and the Virginius was pursued into those neutral waters by the Pizarro, but in other cases, one of the best of which may be found in the diplomatic correspondence of 1860 and 1861, the incidents of which occurred in connection with the Sicilian expedition under General Garibaldi. The circumstances were as follows:

General Garibaldi left Genoa May 6, 1860, with the steamers Piedmont and Lombardi, having on board exactly 1000 men, "the thousand," as they are called in Italy. After touching at Follonica, on the frontier of Tuscany, Garibaldi steamed straight for Marsala, where he landed his men and ammunition safely. Off the port of Marsala there were four Neapolitan men-of-war, but he dashed right through without receiving any injury. Immediately after he had got inside the harbor the four men-of-war ran in after him, and mooring broadside to the town, opened fire on Garibaldi, but did no serious damage, and they finally hauled off. The Piedmont and Lombardi had been seized by Garibaldi while lying at anchor in Genoa harbor, and not being his rightful property, had, therefore, not the protection of any flag. Notwithstanding which he was not in any way molested by two English men-of-war then lying in Marsala roads. So far from doing so, the senior commander actually protested against the Neapolitan commodore firing on Garibaldi after he landed, a remonstrance which, after some few broadsides, was respected. Nor did the Neapolitans dare to capture the steamers after the expedition was all ashore, albeit the royal flag was still flying over Marsala. The simple ground put forth by the English commander for his interference was that though an insurrection existed in Sicily, and through Garibaldi, it was still a fact that the island had neither been put in a state of blockade nor a blockade been enforced, consequently, the Neapolitan fleet soon after steamed away. After Garibaldi had marched on and got possession of one-half of Palermo, he found his 1000 men reduced to 600, and dispatched his naval aid-de-camp, Captain (now Admiral) De Rohan, to Genoa to bring down reinforcements. De Rohan procured three small vessels for carrying to Sicily the 4000 men, but when just ready to move he learned that a large Neapolitan fleet was waiting to capture him not far outside of Genoa waters. He accordingly embarked 400 men on the American ship Charles and Jane, of Maine, under the command of Major Corti, and sent her out in tow of a small tug. The ruse succeeded, and the whole Neapolitan squadron steamed for Malta with the prize, and De Rohan, slipping out of Genoa a few hours after, arrived safely in Sicily with all his men and arms. So soon as Mr. Chandler, United States minister to Naples, heard of the capture, he demanded the release of the ships, and, after a brief detention, ship, men and arms were delivered up, intact, and returned to Genoa, whence they again sailed to Sicily, and twenty days after their capture took part in the battle of Milazzo.

Both these cases seem to compare favorably with that of the Virginius, there being no effective blockade protecting the ports of Cuba any more than than there was of Sicily, and the Virginius was no more a pirate than were the ships commanded by Garabaldi and De Rohan. After De Rohan had his first run down, his vessels continued going back and forth on similar errands, and were never molested by the Neapolitan navy, though there were some thirty of their ships.

Still more recently the Deerhound was taken by the Spaniards off the Basque coast, after landing arms at Bilboa for the Carlists, but as she was not seen during the act or within the marine league, the English government compelled her release.

General Hurlbut, who protected the Virginius last year, is a member of the coming Congress, and, judging by his diplomatic correspondence, holds decided opinions on the duty of an American minister to protect American citizens and interests. Those who know him well assert that he will be likely to make himself h ard in the House, and that unless Mr. Fish acts more directly than he has heretofore done on this issue, he will prove a thorn in the side of the State Department.

Parish of Ouachita.

Pursuant to a call of the Hon. W. G. Brown for the election of delegates to represent the citizens and Republicans of Ouachita in the colored convention, a meeting was held on the eighth day of November, 1873, at Monroe, and after a few remarks by the Hon. William Murrell, of Madison parish, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we individually and collectively indorse the administration of which President U. S. Grant is at the head, and express our continued confidence in the same.

Resolved, That we do hereby indorse the administration of Governor William Pitt Kellogg, and as colored citizens we pledge our sincere and undivided support, and to our friend, Lieutenant Governor C. C. Antoine, whom the people of this State have found a faithful, true and conscientious official, and in his skillful and judicious administration of the executive department of the commonwealth our people have felt a just pride.

Resolved, That the Hon. W. F. Southard, Duncan Hill, George B. Hamlet and F. W. Barrington be elected as delegates to represent this parish in the convention of colored men to be held in New Orleans the seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1873.

Resolved, That in the continued success of the Republican party, we alone have hope in the continued realization of our freedom and equality before the law.

Resolved, That we have continued abiding faith in the integrity and watchfulness of Hons. W. F. Southard and Duncan Hill, our worthy Representatives, as our firm and true friends of the whole people; and we appeal to our friends throughout the parish to vindicate and sustain them in the cause of human rights.

Resolved, That we need a well defined homestead or exemption law—one that will secure poor, destitute laborers having families to support the fruits of their labor, that they may not be left to starve after the hard toils of the season are over and the crops are gathered.

Resolved, That we stand for the impartial execution of the law for and against the colored man—the same as for and against the white man—being willing to suffer whenever we transgress, if we can have impartial protection wherein we are worthy.

Resolved, That we send up to the national Congress an earnest appeal for continued vindication and protection, with thanks and gratitude for the past and with renewed faith and hope and implicit confidence in the entire administration of President Grant.

Resolved, That we earnestly ask that our distinguished representative man, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, be at once admitted to a seat in the United States Senate, to which we consider he has been fairly and legitimately elected.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Louisiana Intelligencer* and New Orleans REPUBLICAN.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted amid immense applause.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

DUNCAN HILL, President.

Time to Stop.

Mayor Schorten, of Baton Rouge, gives notice that of the $10,000 one dollar bonds, or "red backs," issued by that corporation in 1866, $42,000 50 has already been redeemed upward of $2000 more than was legally issued; hence he announces that no more of them will be paid by the city of Baton Rouge.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

Miss Lucille Western played *Nancy Sykes* last night, in "Oliver Twist" to the best house since her engagrment at this theatre. It looked like old times to see the dress circle crowded with fair ladies and their escorts, and they were well repaid for their attendance. *Nancy Sykes*, as portrayed by Miss Western, is one of the most vivid dramatic pictures to be found on the stage. This great actress has no rival in the part. It is terrible in its reality. It has been charged that Dickens' great creation of "Oliver Twist" deals too much with low life; but no one can doubt of its truthfulness to nature, and its moral effect is good, for nowhere in the story has he made vice attractive. *Nancy* is a character of strange contrasts—in her strength and honest truth toward her associates, and her weakness in loving her brutal master. Its lights and shades in this respect are given with wonderful effect by Miss Western. We were agreeably disappointed in Mr. Connors' rendition of *Bill Sykes*. Mr. Pike also, who is one of those useful actors who does everything well, played *Fagin* acceptably. *Oliver Twist* is a character of minor importance in the drama, but it was properly personated by Miss Alice Harrison. The same play will be repeated to-night.

St. Charles Theatre.

The drama of "Little Goldie, or Whose Wife," in four acts and a prologue, with Miss Ada Gray as *Goldie*, was the attraction at this theatre last night. The play is the work of Mr. H. A. Weaver, the actor, dramatized from a well known story, and is well adapted to stage representation. The part of *Goldie*, the heroine, is well fitted for the display of Miss Gray's talent as an emotional actress of a high order. Miss Amelia Waugh played *Belle Merritt*, the hard-hearted sister of *Goldie*, and made the most of an unpleasant part which was not "with the audience" in sympathy. The same play will be repeated to-night. For her benefit, on Friday evening, Miss Gray will produce "Article Forty-seven," a character which she has successfully performed elsewhere, and will play *Sallie Scraggs* in "Sketches in India."

The Opera.

The great baritone, M. Jules Devoyod, appears to-night as *Guillaume*, in Rossini's grand opera, "Guillaume Tell." Should his merits prove as great as represented, the public of New Orleans will accord him due acknowledgment. But the opera goers of this city are little affected by outside influence; they form their own opinions and are not in the least affected by a foreign verdict, save in the fact that it renders them more exacting. Reflecting, however, that M. Canonge has promised us nothing that he has not scrupulously and faithfully fulfilled, we await with confidence the performance to-night.

Captain Joseph Fry.

This distinguished martyr to the cause of liberty was born in 1826 in Pensacola, Florida, and entered the United States Naval Academy in 1840 as a student in that famous institution. In process of time he graduated and reached the grade of first lieutenant. At the outbreak of the late war he was in charge of the lighthouses on the southern gulf coast. When he found his section involved in hostilities with the general government, he, like many others, conscientiously sided with the South. The command of the Maurepas, of the Mississippi mosquito fleet, was at once assigned him. While in command of the Maurepas Captain Fry rendered a good account of himself. His career as a commander is marked by dash and brilliancy, while at the same time he appears to have earned for himself praise even in disaster. He was wounded in a gunboat fight on White River and captured. He was almost immediately exchanged, and after rendering good service to the Confederacy in the matter of blockade running for some mouths, he was assigned to the command of the gunboat Morgan. This was in 1864. He fought his gunboat with fearful pertinacity and indomitable valor in Mobile bay, but of course all that was of no avail.

After the surrender Captain Fry engaged in this city in commercial pursuits. He peacefully sought a livelihood in our midst, making many friends, and proved himself an estimable citizen. Some four months ago he left this place for New York city, on business connected with his profession. Arrived in New York the command of the Virginius was tendered him, and prompted by his chivalric impulses he at once accepted. He has paid forfeit for his devotion to liberty with his life, and as we write friend, foe, Northerner and Southerner, unite in one accord to condemn his barbarous executioners. Captain Fry was at the time of his murder forty-seven years of age, but had kept all the fire of youth aglow. He was a man of generous impulses. Truly, he bore his heart in his hand. Of noble stature, fine appearance, he was singularly impressive. No one who knew him can ever forget him, and those who knew him not are impressed profoundly with his melancholy fate. He leaves a wife and seven children here in New Orleans, who mourn his untimely taking off. A brother and sister of Captain Fry also reside in our midst.

Western—To-night—Academy—Oliver Twist.

The Rivers.

During the past week the Red river has changed but little at Shreveport. The Arkansas has risen thirteen inches at Little Rock. The Missouri has fallen slightly at nearly all points. The Mississippi has fallen eight inches at St. Paul and Vicksburg and five at New Orleans, but risen eight feet at Cairo, six at Memphis and slightly between Le Claire and Warsaw. The Cumberland has fallen four feet at Nashville. The Ohio has risen two feet at Evansville and six at Paducah, but has fallen twenty-one inches at Louisville, more than nine feet at Cincinnati and Marietta and four at Pittsburg. The Alleghany has fallen two feet at Oil City and and four at Freeport, and the Monongahela two and a half feet at Morgantown, two at New Geneva and twenty inches at Brownsville. The Mississippi will probably continue to rise at Memphis, and a rise may soon be expected at Vicksburg.

Nancy Sykes at the Academy to-night.

One hundred years ago, the fourth of November, 1773, a great tea party was held at the Liberty Tree in Boston. Such men as Adams, Hancock and Phillips were there to witness the East India Company's tea commission. A summons had been left at the door of each consignee, to appear without fail at the Liberty Tree on that day. "On the appointed day a large flag was hung out on the pole at the Liberty Tree; the bells in the meeting house were rung from eleven till noon." But the consignees failed to appear, which led to another tea party, which met on Griffin's wharf the sixteenth of December following.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CUBA.

More Blood Shed for Cuba.

HAVANA, November 12.—On the seventh instant the captain and thirty-six of the crew of the steamer Virginius were executed at Santiago de Cuba, and on the next day, the eighth, twelve more of the Cuban volunteers on the vessel were shot; among the latter was Franchi Alferro.

Later.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, announcing the execution of Captain Fry, the crew of the Virginius and twelve more of the Cuban patriots, says that Franchi Alferro, who was among the latter number, offered the Spanish authorities $1,000,000 to spare his life. Alferro is said to have come to assume the presidency of the so-called Cuban republic.

Several passengers, men and women, who arrived per steamship City of New York from New York, November 6, were arrested on landing yesterday, charged with complicity with the insurgents.

The Massacre Applauded by the Havana Press.

The *Voz de Cuba* of to-day says, editorially, that it is as humane as anybody, more so than many who make ostentatious professions of philanthropy, but it can not do less than approve of the energy displayed toward all rebels, and particularly toward those whom the filibustering steamer Virginius brought to make more bloody war in Cuba.

The Courtmartial Still in Session.

The courtmartial for the trial of those captured on the Virginius is still in session, working with all possible dispatch.

The Personnel of the Prisoners.

Among the crew, and disguised as firemen, were Ignacio Alfaro, Basa Arce, Varona Castellanos, Pineda Mola, Boitel and other persons of importance.

Captain Fry.

Captain Joseph Fry was manifestly aware of the object of the expeditition and nature of the cargo which he was tempted to take charge of by a large sum of money offered him, thinking that there were ninety-nine chances in a hundred of his landing in safety.

It is thought that this will be the final effort of the insurrectionists.

The Shooting.

The captain and crew were shot by a squad of marines in the public square. Twelve of the insurgents were shot in front of the slaughterhouse wall.

The Insurgents Attack Manzanillo.

Manzanillo was attacked yesterday morning at half past eleven o'clock from every direction by the insurgents in considerable force. The fighting lasted until 3 P. M., when the rebels were driven off.

Feeling in New York Raised to Boiling Pitch.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The *Evening Post* says editorially:

"The feeling of citizens, raised to fever heat by the execution of the four Cuban leaders, will now rise to the boiling pitch. Cuba and her friends will hereafter need neither money nor men. Have those butchers no fear of the indignation of the civilized world? The report makes the blood run cold."

An Immense Petition to be Presented to the President.

W. A. Scathron, chairman of the Cuban anti-slavery committee, and Rev. Highland Gornell, the secretary, will leave the city to-morrow morning to present to President Grant a petition, signed by over 600,000 representative colored men in every State of the Union, praying for belligerent rights to the Cubans, whose success will insure freedom to the colored race in Cuba, while a Spanish triumph would perpetuate their slavery.

What the Tribune Says.

The *Tribune* will say editorially to-morrow that the flag of the United States has been dishonored in Cuba and that the government of Spain is powerless to prevent or to punish the repetition of such outrages. We are, therefore, forced to act, but the situation must not be made worse by rash or inconsiderate action. The almost unanimous cry yesterday was for immediate granting of belligerent rights to Cubans. Nothing could be more futile or illogical.

The seizure of the Virginius was unlawful precisely because we do not recognize a state of war between Spain and Cuba. The massacre at Santiago affords no additional reason for recognition of the insurrection, and such recognition would do nothing toward ending the civil war. Our government, we hope, has already demanded full and immediate reparation and punishment of the leaders under whose orders this outrage has been accomplished.

If, as we fear, the Spanish government can not enforce this, we must in future protect our own flag and our own citizens in Cuban waters. If there had been one or two ironclads in the harbor of Santiago to sustain the demand of the consular representative, it is not likely that the prisoners of the Virginius would have been shot in such hot haste.

The Government Thoroughly Aroused and Cuban Interference Probable.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—The government seems to be more in earnest than heretofore in protecting her waters between the United States and Cuba—the great highway of all nations—from Spanish molestation.

The Madrid government being unable to enforce its authority in Cuba that of the United States will be impelled to assert its power in all cases where the citizens of the country and its own honor require decisive action. The President and all the members of his Cabinet are in accord on this subject. It is not believed in official circles that the contest in Cuba has at any time assumed the conditions which amount to a war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a de facto political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of the belligerency; but, as President Grant said in one of his annual messages, "the principle is maintained that this nation is its own judge when to accord the right of belligerency, either to a people struggling to free themselves from a government which they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other."

Press Reports Confirmed.

The State Department has dispatches from Cuba confirming the press reports from Santiago de Cuba in all their details.

In Cabinet Meeting—Views of Secretary Fish and President Grant—It is Time to Interfere.

The *Star* publishes the following: At the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, the Secretary of State laid before the President all the telegrams received and sent in regard to the capture of the Virginius, and the execution of General Ryan and others, and the instructions sent to Mini-ter Sickles, at Madrid, and Consul General Hall, at Havana.

He said that he was unable at the time to formally present the matter, as the State Department was without official dispatches owing to the interruption of telegraphic facilities between Havana and Santiago de Cuba, but that he hoped shortly to be in possession of such details as would enable the government to act definitely.

This allusion to the matter was followed by general remarks on the part of all the members of the Cabinet. The Secretary of State said that it was impossible now to fairly judge the question, but as would appear from the cable dispatches received the Spanish government had no intention or desire to assume the responsibility which the grievousness of the act presented, as he was advised the government at Madrid was without details. All that had been sent abroad was from Washington, based on the press dispatches and what was undoubtedly official dispatches from the commanding officer at Santiago de Cuba to the Captain General, at Havana. So far as the Spanish legation was concerned he was assured that Admiral Polo knew no more of the affair than the State Department. Until the State Department was in possession of a detailed statement he was not prepared to offer the matter for formal consideration.

The summary execution of Ryan and others was then talked of, and the Secretary of State said the only explanation he could give for what might now appear as an unwarranted execution was that the parties shot had been adjudged guilty of treason, and the sentence of the Spanish government passed upon them some time ago. It was an old Spanish law, as much in force to-day as it was forty years ago, and those summarily executed, he had no doubt, were on the list of condemned traitors or open enemies of the Spanish government, and their identity being proven, the military officer at Santiago de Cuba had no discretion in the matter, but carried out the decree of his government.

It was nothing new, merely the enforcement of a decree based upon an old Spanish law. Coming back to the question whether the seizure was legal or illegal, whether the Virginius was in every way protected by her register and clearance papers, whether the parties on board were destined for a regular port, as he had already stated, could only be known when the State Department had received such particulars as the magnitude of the question demanded.

The President said he had read the press dispatches, announcing that eighty Cuban insurgents, captured as prisoners of war, had been shot on the field, and while the report lacked confirmation, he was prepared to hear of its confirmation. After what had already occurred in Cuba he was satisfied the Spanish government would not approve of such butchery. It was a matter, however; which an enlightened government could not overlook. If indeed this method of warfare was necessary to the Spanish republic individudlly, he could not wish such a government prosperity.

If the Spanish people, in their effort to establish a republican form of government, could not control the authorities in Cuba, then in the interest of humanity he thought it time to interfere, not to encourage the struggling Cubans or to embarrass the Spanish republic in any way, but wholly in the interest of civilized humanity. Such a precedent had already been established: "My attention," he remarked, "has recently been called to this, and I refer the matter to the Secretary of State."

After the transaction of the routine business which ordinarily comes before the President at a Cabinet meeting, the session closed.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-President Johnson's Card.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Andrew Johnson publishes four and a half columns in the *Chronicle* in answer to Judge Holt's allegations that he (Mr. Johnson) disregarded the recommendations of a majority of the court for commutation in Mrs. Surrat's case.

Mr. Johnson never saw the recommendations. On the contrary, Judge Holt argued that the question of sex ought not to be considered, and urged an early execution: Mr. Johnson's card is regarded as masterly. He complains that Holt withheld the allegations intended to damage him until the witnesses were dead.

Snow.

There has been a general fall of snow North.

A Consul Promoted.

Mr. Gerrish has been promoted from Nantes to the consulate at Bordeaux. Mr. Alcott, the consular clerk at Nantes, succeeds Mr. Gerrish there.

A Coincidence.

Bishop Henshaw's sisters, the wives of Rev. Dr. Baury, at Boston, and Rev. Dr. Post, at St. Louis, died nearly at the same hour.

The North Atlantic Squadron Reinforced.

Commander R. E. Owens will command the Manhattan.

The Mahassac and the Manhattan, which were ordered to be put in commission, and to which officers are already assigned, are fourth class screw vessels—iron-clads—of 550 tons burden, and carrying, each, two guns. These vessels will join the North Atlantic squadron.

The vessels of the navy have been so much reduced in number that it has been found somewhat difficult to promptly reinforce our squadrons in cases of emergency, but, in the course of a few days, all that can be made available will be sent to the Cuban waters in accordance with the determination of the Cabinet meeting yesterday. The Secretary of the Navy was to day in consultation with the different bureau officers on the subject of preparing the vessels for sea.

A Newspaper Man Dead.

James W. Knowlton, correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* and other papers, is dead. He was much esteemed by his newspaper associates. Only six months ago he married a daughter of Judge Riddle, of this city.

NEW YORK.

The Memphis Cotton Bale.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The bale of cotton for Memphis, which was sold here yesterday for $350, was shipped to Liverpool to be sold for the same purpose.

Brutality on Shipboard.

John A. Brown, captain of the ship John Harvey, has been lodged in Ludlow street jail to await investigation on the charges of brutality preferred by five seamen, and committed during the voyage from this port to Cronstadt and Mobile and on his return.

The Tea Trade.

The failure in the tea trade on Monday is attributed rather to the competition which is growing up in the West than to the panic.

The great Western marts, it is said, are receiving their teas mainly by way of San Francisco, and many smaller firms here have been wound up owing to the withdrawal of trade.

The decrease in the trade is mentioned as the cause of one of the heaviest importers advertising two vessels of their fleet for sale.

That Boiler Explosion.

It is said the engine which exploded on Fourth avenue yesterday had been tended by a boy, the engineer being absent.

Miss Bassford, who was killed, was a young woman of great beauty and intelligence. She was on her way home, and being attracted by the shout of a workingman, stopped for a second, and was struck by a flying piece of the boiler.

The little girl killed was an Italian street musician. Her harp was found lying by the side of her body.

The work of death was apparently mainly executed by a piece of iron weighing fully 200 pounds, which was thrown off from the boiler at a height of about five feet, and sped through the air at about that level above the ground.

Its force was spent at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, where it fell, striking on the head and killing the young woman above mentioned. The families of the deceased men—they were nearly all married men and had children—visited the station house during the evening, and with tears of anguish identified the dead.

Condition of the Associated Banks.

The associated banks have gained $1,200,000 since yesterday.

They now have $26,200,000 on hand.

Shipments of Specie.

The Russia, sailing for Europe to-day, takes out $487,840 in silver bars.

Discharge of Rosenweig.

Judge Sutherland to-day delivered a long opinion discharging Rosenweig, the abortionist. The district attorney moved for a stay of proceedings until to-morrow, in order to get the case before the general term of the Supreme Court.

Methodist Missionary Committee.

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held this morning. Full attendance from the mission districts. The treasurer's report for the past year shows the receipts during that period as $767,233, expenditures $725,169. The question of the appropriation of funds for a mission station in Central Africa was taken up for discussion.

Burned.

Tungan & Schefflen's dry goods store, in East New York, was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000.

A Suit.

A suit has been commenced to-day by the United States against Davis H. Wallace and Albert S. Malcolmson to recover $60,000 on account of alleged fraudulent invoices made by defendants.

Sloop-of-War Sold.

The steam sloop-of-war Nevada and machinery was sold to-day, at the navy yard, for $71,000.

The Tweed Jurors.

The afternoon in the Tweed case, was spent in taking testimony upon the fitness of the eighth juror, named Luby, the charge against him being that he had been in consultation with Tweed's friends. Judge Davis finally decided that the conduct of the juror was surrounded by suspicion; that the public would not accept any verdict rendered with him on the jury, and Luby was accordingly discharged, only ten jurors remaining. The panel was exhausted without obtaining any more jurymen and court adjourned.

The Absconding Cashier.

The officers of the Security Bank, it is stated, know the whereabouts of their absconding cashier, and say that a nearly completed and thorough investigation fails to show that he took more than originally reported—$25,000

Union Trust Company.

The work of reorganizing the Union Trust Company is progressing slowly, and only $500,000 of the stock has been subscribed.

The *Commercial* says it appears hardly possible that Carleton could have performed so many dashing tricks on finance without a contederate director.

Money.

The sub-treasurer paid out $49,000 gold coin on account of the November interest, and $66,000 for called bonds. Customs receipts to-day $176,000.

Stabbing.

The coroner's jury to-day held Baiio Bartholomew for stabbing Giovanni Altyno on the second instant.

For the Poor.

The clergymen of the various denominations in Brooklyn called upon their congregations to organize sewing circles for the benefit of the poor.

Hands Discharged.

The Constitution glass works, of Brooklyn, employing 400 hands, have reduced working hours one-third.

More Vessels Getting Ready for Service.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn navy yard to prepare the sloops-of-war Kearsarge and Juniata for sea immediately. At noon to-day equally pressing orders came to the torpedo boat Admiral Porter, which will be launched and ready for active operations in a few days.

Marine.

Arrived—Spain, Abyssinia, City of Havana, Zodiac and Mediator. Arrived out—Caspian, Europa, Egypt and Hansa.

American Public Health Association.

At a session of the American Public Health Association to-day, Stephen Smith, M. D., president, the first paper was read by Dr. Lees, of Baltimore, on the sanitary care and utilization of the refuse of cities. Dr. Smith then called attention to the subject of the disposition of dead animals and offal, and Dr. Storver, of Boston, read a paper on the subject.

Dr. White, of New Orleans, and Dr. Cox, of Washington, followed, after which a discussion on yellow fever took place.

The officers of the old association, with the exception of the executive committee, were then unanimously elected officers of the new association. After considerable balloting Drs. Morrison, Vanderpool, Louer, Woodward, Bell and Jarvis were elected as the executive committee.

FRANCE.

Abdel Kader Dead.

PARIS, November 12.—Abdel Kader, the famous Arab chief, is dead.

Postponed.

In the Assembly to-day a motion was offered by the government postponing the debate upon M. Leon Say's interpellation, regarding the failure to order elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly, until the day following that upon which the vote is taken upon the prolongation of President MacMahon's powers. After a heated debate, the motion was adopted.

Interview With MacMahon.

The committee on the prolongation of the powers of the present government, headed by M. DeRemusat, had an interview with MacMahon to-day. The latter stated that he had nothing to say modifying in any way the language of his message to the Assembly. He requested them to hasten their labors in the best interests of the country; said that the question relating to the discussion of constitutional bills belonged solely to the Assembly, though he acknowledged that the adoption of the bills would give stability to the government.

SPAIN.

Intending to Withdra