

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BREWSTER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Centenarians at Santiago—Two Thousand Women and Children Burned to Death.

We published yesterday an account of a catastrophe at Santiago that in the whole history of horrors is almost without a parallel.

It appears that in one of the churches of Santiago—called the Church of the Compania, because it had formerly belonged to the Jesuits, or Company of Jesus—the festival of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary was celebrated with great pomp on the 8th ultimo.

The church was extensively decorated with painted canvas, gauze, flowers, &c., and the ceremonies were to be continued at night, arrangements were made for an immense illumination, and for a display even more grandly theatrical than that made in the daytime.

The latest advices from Europe show that England has at last openly taken a stand on the Schleswig-Holstein affair, and has virtually protested against the occupation of these Duchies by the Germans.

As this question bids fair to embroil the nations of Europe in a struggle, we deem it of importance that the public should have as clear an understanding of it as we can obtain from the mass of contradictory matter which now floods the European journals upon the subject.

We append a map of Schleswig-Holstein and explanations, which will, we hope, enable the reader to come to a just conclusion in the matter. From the earliest time the province formerly and even now frequently called South Jutland (Sonder-Jutland) has been Danish in language, manners and political institutions.

It was on the Eider, its southern frontier, that King Godfrey fought against Charlemagne. It was on the Sile, on which the town of Schleswig is seated, that the apostle of the north baptized the first Danes, &c., who became Christians.

During the vicissitudes of the Middle Ages the Kings of Denmark often gave portions of Schleswig, or South Jutland, in fief to their brothers or sons, who occasionally formed alliances with the German counts of different parts of Holstein, and fomented troubles in the State.

In 1721 Schleswig returned entirely under the immediate domination of the King, was indeed restored to the Danish crown, and was recognized and guaranteed as Danish by France and England.

Such it has remained from that time to the present day. Some of the Danish monarchs in the present century, with the view of attaching Holstein to Denmark by means of Schleswig, organized a part of the administration of the latter country in common with that of Holstein.

A representative constitution having been granted to the duchies in the year 1846, a conflict of races was inaugurated soon afterwards between the German population of the Schleswig-Holstein and the Danes.

This continued with more or less intensity to the year 1848, when the German element in the duchies, aided by sympathizers from the German confederation, expelled the Danes.

The Danes soon afterwards recovered the greater portion of Schleswig, and finally the authority of King Frederick the Seventh was re-established in both duchies by various conventions held in 1850 and 1851.

In accordance with the compromise of 1852 Schleswig preserved its separate ministry, its superior tribunal, its provincial representation and legislation, &c.

The provincial assemblies of Holstein were re-established by the constitutional law of June 11, 1854; those of Schleswig by that of February 15, 1854.

The representation and legislation common to the whole of the monarchy were settled by the common constitution of October 2, 1855.

During the first two sessions of the common representative assembly (Rigsraad) the Holstein deputies attended. But, feeling annoyed because they could not exercise superior and preponderating influence, and because, like members of other provinces, their number was in proportion to the population they represented, they ended by absenting themselves from the Rigsraad, by organizing in Holstein a systematic opposition against the government, and by obtaining action favorable to their pretensions on the part of the Germanic Diet.

Influenced by the reiterated monitions of the Confederation, the Danish government consented, on the 6th of November, 1853, to abrogate, as far as Holstein and Lauenburg were concerned, the common constitution of October 2, 1855, which from that time naturally remained in force in Denmark and Schleswig only.

Thereupon the Diet of Frankfurt declared itself satisfied and suspended its coercive measures. The Danish government continued, by conciliatory measures, to endeavor to propitiate the factious party of Holstein; but all its efforts failed.

The death of the late King of Denmark, Frederick VII, gave the Germanic Confederation an opportunity to trumpet up a claim to Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg in favor of the Duke of Augustenburg. It is needless to add that this claim is made without a shadow of right and in the face of the treaty of 1852, to which Prussia and Austria were parties.

It is evident that, spite of these facts, the Germanic Confederation seems determined to rob Christian IX. of these provinces. Unaided Denmark can accomplish nothing with her two millions of people against thirty millions of Germans. But Sweden and Norway are with Denmark, and it is believed that not only England, but France, will side with the weaker party.

What course Prussia and Austria will pursue it is as yet difficult to say. The governments may desire to stand by the treaty of 1852; but the people are firm in their determination to break the treaty, and it remains to be seen whether they or their rulers will be the more powerful. Underneath this excitement there is a strong current of revolutionary feeling apparent, which induces the people of Germany to force the action of their governments. We await the developments of this question, fraught with menaces against the peace of all Europe.

PEACE OR STARVATION.—The editor of the Daily Progress, published at Raleigh, N. C., speaks right out in meeting. "Peace," says he, "can alone prevent starvation."

Then, he shows that all the Southern masses are starving, the editor goes on thus:—"The masses of the honest, hard working people have been deceived and misled long enough, and they will not suffer and endure always. Peace they want and peace they will have."

This is the tone of the whole article, which we publish elsewhere and which will repay perusal. It is strange that a rebel editor; but it is no more strange than true. Evidently Jeff. Davis and his followers cannot long withstand this daily progress in starvation.

The Re-Enlistment of Our Armies.

Popular innuendoes are common enough in history, and are even common in exact proportion to the excitement and ignorance of the people in whose history they occur.

Paris has hardly been for a hundred years without its "revolution" since the tenth century. But those grand popular movements or uprisings, that not even the most ill-disposed chronicler could designate as tumults—those great assertions of the vitality and spirit of a people that the nation feels greater and prouder and better for—are exceedingly rare.

In the course of the present war we have had in this country several of these. We had the first when our nationality was recalled by the shots fired at Fort Sumter—shots, that, like the arrows of Alcestes, took fire as they flew, and lit up at the North a blaze of national enthusiasm whose like the world never saw till then.

Several others have broken out when the government called for men; but the last of these spontaneous expressions of the people seems to us to be the greatest of all.

Enthusiasm was natural to us at the commencement. We were a proud and brave people; we had faith in our governmental system; we were ready and determined to sustain it, and we went into the war with the same energy and earnestness that had hitherto characterized our pursuits of other objects.

But few men were in the church, and it was so crowded with the women and children that many went away unable to get in.

At a given hour the church was illuminated with twenty thousand lights, and five thousand of these were from campfires lamps. All who have seen Murillo's picture of the Immaculate Conception will remember that the Virgin's feet are on a crescent moon.

An attempt was made to illustrate this over the altar, and the moon was a transparency with lights in it. Thus the fire was brought almost in actual contact with the inflammable material of the decorations, and thus the grand spectacle was converted into a grand auto da fe; for one of the lamps lighted the cloth, or burst, it is not certain which, and in a moment the whole altar was in a blaze.

Those who were near the door and blocked up the passages did not see how serious it was, and kept their places, in the expectation that the fire would be put out, while those nearer the altar pressed down and pushed over those nearer the door, in the exertion to escape, and thus in the panic all became inextricably massed and crowded at the doors, so that it was impossible for those within to get out.

Another door that led out through the vestry room was opened, and some few escaped by that; but the church authorities immediately closed it, and would let no more through, in order that they might by that passage carry out and save their gingerbread finery.

In about an hour the roof, which was of wood, had fallen in, and the dreadful tragedy was over. Two thousand bodies were taken out of the ruins. Our readers may remember the occurrence of a not dissimilar catastrophe in the Richmond theatre many years ago; but there are some circumstances of horror in the present case that quite eclipse that, and all other catastrophes of a similar nature.

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The General Character of the New Enrollment Bill.

The Enrollment bill now before the Senate will probably pass this body to-morrow, and be sent to the House for consideration.

It corrects some of the faults in the present act, and its object is to render more efficient the operation of the present law. The only persons specifically exempted from the draft are the Vice President of the United States, the Judges of United States Courts, the heads of the several Executive Departments, and the Governors of States, and, by implication, such persons as are physically or mentally unfit for service, according to the prescribed army regulations.

The two classes for enrollment and draft are merged into one, which is made to include persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, capable to be given to cities, towns and wards, so as to qualify as far as possible the draft throughout each district. The commutation is increased to four hundred dollars, those who pay it to be exempted from the present draft, but liable to be called upon in the next.

In other words, they are in the condition of a reserved class. Drafted men may, if they prefer, be transferred to the army, such transfer being credited to their respective localities. Alterations are made in the details of the old act for conducting the draft, and attorneys or agents are restricted to the fee of \$5 for preparing the necessary exemption papers. The bill has not yet been perfected by the Senate, but it will probably pass that body with the above prominent features.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF ARKANSAS TO THE UNION. A delegation from Arkansas, composed of Dr. Kirkwood and Boloch and Messrs. Snow and Mills, accompanied by General Ganti, has arrived here to endeavor to make arrangements for the return of the State to the Union, and the erasure from her constitution of the stain of rebellion. They will have an interview with the President to-morrow.

DESIRES FOR AN EXTENSION OF TRADE IN NORTH CAROLINA AND LOUISIANA. Local men living outside our lines in North Carolina and Louisiana are urging upon our military authorities the policy of allowing trade in all articles not strictly contraband of war between their districts and the cities occupied by our forces. They represent that such privileges granted an increase of Union sentiment, would result, caused not only by a better appreciation of the motives governing the federal government in putting down the rebellion, but by identification of interests with the North.

An extensive trade is now carried on surreptitiously through the numerous buyouts in Louisiana, and the people beg our lines receive from smugglers almost every article they desire, but at enormous prices. Hundreds of bales of cotton have been secured in this illicit traffic by smugglers, and it is stated that were trade reopened under proper restrictions the amount of goods that would go to the inhabitants would exceed those now received by them very little, while the transmission of contraband news would not be retarded at all more certain than present. Family supplies, thus, it is claimed, would not render any aid to the rebellion, while this restoration of legitimate trade would be a very great measure to prepare the way for reconciliation.

INFLUENTIAL REpublicANS DETERMINED ON THE REMOVAL OF SECRETARY WELLES. A fresh and forcible movement is on foot to procure the removal of the present Secretary of War, whose impetuous mode of administering that department and overruling the President himself has aggravated his unpopularity to such a degree that many of the most influential supporters of Mr. Lincoln are about to demand a change in the War Department as the *sen qua non* of their cooperation in his re-election.

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