EUROPE.

The Spanish Press on the Course of the United States Toward Cuba.

TERRIBLE THINGS THREATENED.

Every Vestige of the Stars and Stripes To Be Swept from the Seas.

THE POPE, FRANCE AND ITALY.

His Holiness in Favor of the Restoration of the Empire in France.

SPAIN.

The Cuban Question—The United States Government Censured by the Spanish Press—General Grant's Message—The Wolf and the Lamb—Consequences of the Recognition of Cuba—Terrible Things Threatened.

MADRID, Dec. 14, 1871.

Following up my duty of giving you Cuban titbits from the Madrid papers, I translate the following from the *El Argos*, an organ not exactly ministerial, but important as the organ of Caballero de Rodas:—

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The prudence with which we in Spain have contemporized with the United States, with that great nation in which have been organized all the piratical expeditions which, for some time back, have been attempting our nationality in Cuba, the prudence and the patience so many times put to the proof during the three years' existence of the rebellion, have just suffered a new disturbance as rude as unexpected, and which may, by its very nature, end both the one and the other.

SYMPATHY FOR THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

From the very beginning of the insurrection there has been domiciled in the States of the Union a nucleus of revolted Cubans, who have formed public associations, raised loans, recruited forces, exercised them in the use of arms, freighted and armed vessels destined to carry war to a country with which there exist treaties of good faith, and all the while holding public meetings, writing in newspapers, which even yet complain that the government of the nation which consents to it does not ostensibly and outwardly show to the agents of the so-called republic of Cuba the sympathies they express for it in private. In certain solemnities they have permitted the rebel banner to float over edifices of the State, and saluted it with 101 guns. They have allowed adventurers like O'Ryan and Jordan to enter and leave the country, after knowing officially that they have directed filibustering expeditions, that they have fought against a friendly country, and that they were disposed to do it again. They have

DOCUMENTED AND PROTECTED VESSELS

which, using alternately the American flag and the flag of the insurrection, have committed acts of piracy in all the uses and rules of international right, and this when the very American newspapers which passed as organs of the government noticed daily the depredations committed. They have given an impulse to fraudulent naturalization in the United States of all the rebels who do not possess conditions which, under sworn oath, are required by the constitution to become American subjects, and then they have afterwards sought complications in the protection of the fictitious interests of such subjects. They have attempted to

SHELTER WITH THE AMERICAN FLAG

individuals apprehended in Cuba with arms in their hands and condemned by Spanish laws, while the assassins of Cayo Hueso have remained with impunity. In a word, they have always given moral support and aliment, and on other grounds, as far as they possibly could, to the leaders of an unjust rebellion against a people who acted towards them in a very different manner in the war of another rebellion very distinct. In the press, in the chambers, in the Cabinet, an infinite series of acts which we cannot cite in a newspaper article have revealed day by day the bad faith with which they have proceeded in the model republic. It is sufficient to cite the detention of the gunboats and the mission confided to General Sickles for the cession of the Island of Cuba to a parcel of negroes and mulattoes headed by men reclaimed by the tribunals, to form a proper judgment respecting the propositions which have guided the American policy.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

We have already in a previous article informed our readers that the NEW YORK HERALD, a semi-official paper, said the insurrection was at an end. President Grant repeated this in a message, saying, in answer to the fictitious clamors of the holders of Cuban bonds, that the rebels had not managed to obtain possession of one population or of one single port; that they knew no other system of war but sacking and incendiarism, and that no dignified nation could recognize them as belligerents. What has happened since these declarations to cause the First Magistrate of a "friendly Power" to forget his words of a previous message, solemnly delivered, and now to say that

"THE STRUGGLE SO NEAR TO OUR TERRITORY

presents no appearance of prompt termination, and to ask political and social reforms for Cuba while the struggle goes on, and to threaten the sending of naval forces there "to sustain the dignity of the American flag?" Have the rebels attained the conditions they formerly lacked? Do they possess towns or ports, organized armies, a constituted government, and have they sustained victories over the Spanish troops?

WHAT SPAIN SAYS OF THE REBELLION.

Nothing of the sort. So far from this they have been constantly defeated in all parts, and the marauders have gradually seen the circle of their depredations narrowed, until they have had to take refuge in the inaccessible lands of the Eastern Department; their most renowned chiefs have either fled abroad or suffered the sad but well merited end of traitors to the country, their myth of a President has been obliged to sign his documents as "from the place of residence of the Executive Power," thus recognizing that they felt it impossible to manage to unite their so called Chamber. And it is precisely at this time, when the sending of fresh troops and the beginning of the good season betokens the end of the campaign, that the words we have quoted are given to the world by the mouth of President Grant.

PATIENCE HAS AN END.

Our prudence cannot suffer an additional aggravation greater than the many former ones, uttered precisely when the insurrection was about to expire, but for the support of the words of the Message and the idea of intervention in our internal affairs. The fable of the wolf and the lamb is once more being acted. Happily Spain, under all the misfortunes she may suffer, is always the same, and challenge and menace are not the best means to intimidate her. The press has already signified that where our national honor is concerned we have no parties, no divisions, and the people will, if it be necessary, give one of those heroic examples so frequent in our history. We shall reject, therefore, with the decorum of offended dignity, the insulting pressure attempted to be put upon us, whatever be its consequences.

After this bellicose declaration the *Argos* asks what the "consequences" are likely to be? This is certainly a very proper question of the lamb to put before attempting to fight the wolf.

SWEEP THE STARS AND STRIPES FROM THE SEAS.

And where may these consequences lead? The nature and disposition of the American people cause us to suspect that they will not be toward war. A people who live essentially by commerce will not rashly risk without grave motive the quietude and the normal march which are the bases of their prosperity. The Americans, although friends of adventure, are not lovers of war. Unfortunate as has come to be the state of our Spain, we count, nevertheless, a national marine (navy) very superior to theirs. We possess Cuba, the Canaries, the Straits of Gibraltar and the Philippines—that is to say, the passing places of merchant vessels for almost all the commercial world, and a marine nursery very capable of covering the seas with corsairs and of not leaving on them any vestige of the flag of the Stars and Stripes!

A MARITIME WAR

would not affect Spain in anything, for her commerce is relatively small and not indispensable to her revenue nor to her mode of life, while it would ruin the North Americans, compromising their existence and perhaps giving life to the hardly extinguished ashes of the confederacy. True there is no doubt the potent resources of that nation would give them the means of constructing and organizing the naval *madérie* they are short of, eventually improving their state for the struggle; but before this could be realized, we repeat, their commerce would have been killed entirely. Just remember what one single vessel—the Alabama—caused them to suffer.

THE UNITED STATES WOULD GAIN NOTHING

by a war with Spain. So well convinced is public opinion in this conception that, in 1869, when, as now, the government of Washington talked of interfering in our affairs, and diplomatic communications soured the matter, a bellicose article of *El Cronista*, of New York, and the attitude of the people and press of Madrid and of our squadron in the Antilles produced such a panic in their market that gold rose in one day thirty-six per cent, and resulted in losses and bankruptcies of $50,000,000. Nothing of this is hidden to the statesmen of Washington, and it is not to be believed that they, so self-restraining in respect of the annexation of St. Domingo, where the inconveniences overcome their insatiate desire for extension, would launch themselves into adventurous dangers, with the sole desire of driving a European nation out of the New World.

WILL THEY RECOGNIZE THE CUBANS AS BELLIGERENTS?

Very possible. Very probable. This would not bring great compromises upon them, and is more conformable to their character and their instincts. If they did so the dying insurrection might take new life; capital would be forthcoming for its assistance; there would be more persons of those gone there to press on their own policy who would evacuate the country, and perhaps there would not be wanting some vessel, armed with all due respect to their laws, launched upon the seas under the flag of Yara. But what influence would all this have? What would the recognition of belligerency signify in the question of Cuba? Admitted its possibility, let us examine the effect it would have on the end of the campaign.

WHAT THEN?

Simultaneously with the recognition the government of the United States would have to proclaim a law of neutrality, fixing the restrictive principles admitted in universal international right, and also penalties for the infringement of them. The Consuls of Spain will take care to denounce all acts contrary to this law. The tribunals will have to administer it without excuse. All the *alardes* now public—the action of the Junta Cubana, the goings on of Jordan, Ryan and their companions will cease completely; at the same time will be rendered much more difficult than to-day the sending of arms and resources to the rebels. The same law of neutrality will close to the insurgents the markets of the United States for the acquisition of arms and munitions of war, which up till now in such great number and value have been imported into the island of Cuba. They will go on in future from the Mother Country, or from other markets; but this will affect our operations in nothing, although American industry will cease to reap the profits of that lucrative business.

TO THIS DECLARATION WE SHALL ANSWER

by declaring Cuba in a state of war, which we have not done in the three years of the rebellion—that is to say, we shall consider the whole population in a state of siege; the civil tribunals will cease their functions, except in case of the exceptions from martial law. Vigilance will then be redoubled, which to-day is slight against the suspected of conspiracy. We shall declare a blockade of the ports if does not suit us to leave open. We shall display the greatest rigor with those who live in the camp, in places accessible to the rebels, obliging them to concentrate themselves in the populations, and we shall expel from the island all who, having been born in it, have adopted a nationality not Spanish, and who believe that in that mode they possess a shield against the laws of the country.

THESE MEASURES,

so simple that they will need nothing but their publication in the *Gazette*, will, nevertheless, bring grave consequences for the United States. With them will remain authorized the right of visit and of search against their vessels on the high seas, that of official *reçamen* in the ports, where we shall adopt formalities, requisitions and new searches as scrupulous as corresponds to the mistrust and suspicion in which all will have to be considered included. American commerce, consequently, will have to suffer delays, losses and damages, which will make the shipowners very timorous, obliging them to diminish their operations very considerably. The world will give preference for freights to any other flag, and this being so, the commercial balance, which now brings such great sums to the Union, will suffer a disturbance whose consequences cannot be calculated, for when trade makes essay of a new road and overcomes its difficulties it rarely returns to its ancient track.

WILL THIS INJURE SPAIN?

With the foregoing we have proved that if the recognition of belligerency would do damage to us it would also do damage, and that very grave, to those who make it. Now, let us ask, even with recognition, would the dominance of Spain in the Antilles suffer a rude blow? Indeed, we are almost tempted to say that perhaps it would be a benefit to us. It certainly would serve as a stimulus and as a goad against the indolence and apathy of character with which the government and people have hitherto witnessed a struggle of three years. It would make both the one and the other believe that Cuba is in danger—a thing which has not yet occurred to them. Foreign interference would effect what it has always produced. Ships and troops would go to Cuba in abundance, even if it were necessary to pledge the inheritance of our grandchildren. We should forget our unfortunate divisions of petty politics, and we should chastise the mercenaries of honor—the *laborantes*, vulgarly called—who, with unequalled audacity, have labored, and still labor, in this very Madrid itself, for the interests of Cespedes.

SHIPS AND SOLDIERS,

activity and energy will go to Cuba, where the volunteers, already existing, will be augmented by 20,000, with the reserves hitherto not deemed necessary to call out, and we feel well assured that the insurrection will be finished up once for all, although the recognition of belligerency, and the first help it gives may appear to impart life to it, as the candle sparkles just before it goes out.

WILL THE MONITORS GO TO HAVANA?

It will not be the first time they have gone, to return by the road they came, after making a brilliant *papel* by the side of our frigates.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

We must not forget to throw into the account that the Hispano-American republics will follow the example of their model. We may be almost sure that Venezuela, Columbia and some others will do it and offer their ports to the Cespedine corsairs, but this attitude will not influence us in the least, for it will only make patent that which, with bad faith and ill-covered hypocrisy, they have been doing from the beginning. After increasing our naval forces we will take the United States as our model, and at the slightest transgression of which there will be plenty, one of our frigates, without notes, without memoranda, without more formality than the official warning of *a marino de mal genio*, will do what the Cyane did in Aspinwall; that is to say, will not leave one stone upon another, and will then depart without preserving rancor or thinking more about the matter until next time.

WE MAY EVEN CARRY OUR IMITATION

of the United States still further, by appointing to the departments of Cuba Governors of the stamp of General Ben Butler, who would regulate their proceedings and conduct by that of that famous dictator of New Orleans. It is very probable we should then merit the applause of the Americans.

THE VERITABLE IMPORTANCE

of this constant menace of an arrogant nation consists in the fact that those of Europe have always looked with a certain condescendence toward the puerile *arranques* of its bullying diplomacy, because they lacked the conditions essential to throw stones with impunity at their neighbors' roofs.

THE SMALLNESS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

of the United States, the alarming (?) state of its debt, the discontent in the districts of the South, the separatist tendency of the Western States, and the labors of the Mormons, of the Fenians and of the Ku Kluxs, harmonize ill with the pretensions to colossal power which have germinated since its civil war.

AMERICAN DISSENSIONS.

In that country there is one Mr. Fish, one Mr. Sumner and many others who have not lost reason or prudence, who have nothing in common with the crowd who have caused President Grant to call public attention to our affairs in his Message. They (these crowds) vociferate what the organs paid by the filibusters with bonds of the future republic of Cuba say in favor of the latter. These sensible men, who render worship to Justice, cannot do other than recognize that, however little may be the scruples of the government, the recognition of the belligerency of a few *guerrilleros*, without direction, without skill, without cities, without one single port to legalize the existence of corsairs of their origin, without tribunals to adjudicate on their prizes, and without any of the elements the common international rights of civilized peoples require to justify a step of such transcendency, would augment the already unenviable reputation of a people who are even yet negotiating claims and indemnities against England for the depredations of the Alabama.

AMERICAN CRIMES.

We shall say nothing as to the forgetfulness it would be of the debt of gratitude the United States owes to Spain—gratitude is not a virtue of collectives. But when they present records like those of the barbarities of the war of the South and that of the Red Indians; when they tolerate, or, at any rate, do not repress, the frequent murders and sackings of the Chinese, negroes and Indians; when they do not prevent the people breaking into the prisons and taking out whom they please to hang them on the lamp posts; when Lynch law (la ley de Linch) is real law, and has its judges and executioners in all parts, they should not ridicule the faults of other people, nor cite deeds which ought not to be named by the side of their own.

THE FOREGOING IS THE ANSWER

we ought to give to the Message and the notes of President Grant, injurious and offensive, as a record of the limits of moderation and decorum which he has passed. Spain never has suffered insolent provocations, even from the most powerful nations. Still less will she suffer them from the United States.

ENERGY AND RESOLUTION.

These words enclose the duties of the government in these moments. Let them reject with high dignity all attempts at interference, and, without further advice, continue in their proposition to send sufficient forces to Cuba; 20,000 are better than 10,000, and 30,000 than 20,000. We shall not cease to repeat it that if at one time there had gone much less than the 50,000 men [Note by your correspondent.—For 50,000 read 75,000.] who in fractions have been sent to Cuba we should have spent less in money and in life, and nothing would now have been heard of the insurrection, and by this time we should have forgotten the proverbial *socorro de España*.

LA REVOLUCION.

Noticing the reappearance in New York of the Cuban paper *La Revolucion*, the *Argos* says:—

In New York there has reappeared *La Revolucion*, organ of the Cuban emigration. Faithful to its system of "veracity," it inaugurates its new epoch by telling its readers, as received by the Agency of the Associated Press, the following telegraphic notices from Madrid:—

In the Spanish Cortes there has been presented and discussed with warmth a proposition for the sale of Cuba. It was supported by Senor Figueras. The population of Valencia are in riot, and it has been necessary to send reinforcements of troops there.

In the Cuban estimates there is a deficiency of $60,000,000. General Sickles has declared that the Ministers Prim, Becerro and Rivero had assured him that Cuba would be treated exactly as a Spanish province, with all the rights conceded by the constitution.

To these notices follow those of the triumphs of the liberating army of Cuba. The only wonder is that it does not announce in capital letters that the said army had taken Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, or even Havana itself.

ITALY.

Winter in Rome—The Pope at the Vatican for the Season—The New French Minister to Italy—His Holiness Sympathizes with an Imperial Restoration—Deficit in the Revenue—The Holy Father Receiving Deputations—A New Census.

ROME, Dec. 13, 1871.

It is rather an uncommon condition of the atmosphere in Rome when snow whitens the streets and housetops and icicles hang from the beard of the Triton on the Barberini fountain. But although we have had four degrees below freezing point, our condition is mild in the extreme when compared with the cold prevalent in Northern Europe, which, encumbering roads and rails with snow, retards the arrival of our continental and trans-Atlantic mails. In such a state of the elements we may be sure that the august prisoner of the Vatican will not think of leaving his palace, whatever measures may be voted in the Italian Parliament, even including the inevitable bill for the suppression of religious communities, to which the Ministers have irrevocably committed themselves.

GOING TO FRANCE IN THE SPRING.

But when the balmy breath of spring shall dissipate all these wintry rigors Pius IX. will, according to present and well-founded predictions, pay a visit to the pious Catholics of France. I merely return upon this topic, which I treated at some length in a preceding letter, because my information respecting intrigues at court still tends to the same conclusion, that the pressure brought to bear upon the Pope will ultimately be too strong for him to resist. M. Thiers would be infinitely better pleased if Pio Nono would stay quietly at home; but if it becomes absolutely necessary for his Holiness to become a pilgrim for the cause of the Church he will prepare the Castle of Pau for him with as good a grace as possible.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER TO ITALY.

M. de Goulard, the new French Minister to the Court of Italy, is expected here on the 17th inst. He will only take a provisional residence to implant his legation, in the hope that M. d'Harcourt, when obliged to follow the Pope to Pau, will leave him in peaceable possession of the Colonna Palace.

THE POPE IN FAVOR OF THE RESTORATION OF NAPOLEON.

Although not personally attached to the ex-Emperor Napoleon III., the Pope would not be dissatisfied at a restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty, in the expectation that his own restoration would follow as a consequence.

Such an event is on the cards, as few persons here believe that the republic will be long-lived in France, and the race for power must finish with a struggle between the Orleanists and the Bonapartists. No doubt Napoleon III. is biding his time, and a promise on his part to restore the Pope's temporal throne would enlist the clerical party in France in his favor.

A PRESENT FOR ENGLAND.

Prince Charles Napoleon Bonaparte, who resides habitually in Rome, at the Villa Paolina, near the Porta Pia, will repair to Chiselhurst about the 20th of this month to take his turn of duty in the Emperor's military household. The Prince served in Mexico and in the late war with distinction, and is attached to his imperial relative. Prince Charles Napoleon will take over to England ten very fine drawings, illustrative of ancient fresco paintings in some of the recently excavated edifices on the Palatine, which the Emperor has decided to present to the Kensington Museum.

THE ITALIAN FINANCE MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

Yesterday was an important day in Parliament. The Finance Minister, Signor Sella, presented his general statement, promised to the Chamber on the 30th of March, and rendered doubly important since the transfer of the capital to Rome. The upshot of his discourse was that there will be a deficit in the ensuing year of 300,000,000 of lire, of which 80,000,000 represent the real difference between the ordinary revenue and expenses of the State, and the rest are attributable to amortizations, railways, extra army and navy expenditure and the cost of transferring the capital. Sella declared that even he was staggered at the idea of making up for such a deficit by new taxes. His propositions for remedying the mischief will be discussed this afternoon—or, I should have said, the discussion will be begun; for the new bill contains too many clauses to be got through in one day. One of the most important items in it is the issue of fresh paper money to the value of 300,000,000 of lire. Signor Sella's speech, which was very long and very interesting, was rather interfered with by the experiments going on simultaneously for the illumination of the Parliament Hall. The system adopted did not seem to be very perfect, for total darkness prevailed once or twice and the cracking of glass tubes and globes was continual.

THE POPE'S VISITORS AND SYMPATHIZERS.

The Pope continues to receive a great number of visitors and addresses, especially on such recurrences as the festival of the Immaculate Conception, on the 8th inst., which was also the anniversary of the opening of the Ecumenical Council. On that morning His Holiness celebrated mass in the Sistine Chapel and administered the sacrament to upwards of one hundred ladies. On Sunday afternoon another popular demonstration was got up among the inhabitants of the Leonine City in honor of the Pontiff, a deputation of women calculated by the *Osservatore Romano* to be more than fourteen hundred in number, all belonging to the Borgo district, having presented themselves at the Vatican, headed by a lady of distinction, to offer their homage to the Holy Father. Pius IX. replied to them in his usual terms, and dwelt especially on the necessity of their keeping their children away from the government and municipal schools, in which the infernal maxims now unhappily prevalent would be instilled into their innocent minds.

As the influx of winter visitors to Rome increases the stream of carriages across the bridge of St. Angelo toward the Vatican becomes more constant. Some folks are actuated by devotion and others by curiosity; but almost everybody who comes to Rome now seems anxious to get an interview with the famed Pontiff who has outlived St. Peter.

A NEW CENSUS.

The municipal authorities are busy preparing a census of the population of Rome, which is to be taken on New Year's Day.

ENGLAND.

The Tichborne Trial—Reading of Papers and What These Papers Revealed—Relative to the Loss of the Bella—The Marks on the Plaintiff's Body—Medical Testimony—The Voyage from Rio Janeiro.

[From the London Telegraph, Dec. 19.]

At the sitting of the Court yesterday Mr. Locock Webb appeared in the box; but it was intimated to him that he would not be subjected to re-examination. During the proceedings Lord Justice James and the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, Right Hon. J. H. Monaghan, were present. All the papers which had been placed before Mr. Webb with the case for his opinion were put in, and such as were considered necessary were read—as letters from Mr. Slaughter to Mr. Hopkins, having reference to the loss of Roger Tichborne with the Bella; particulars as to service in the Carbineers; the evidence in a suit of "Tichborne vs. Gosford," which was instituted to have the trustees appointed under a will of Roger Tichborne, made before he left England in 1852; the evidence relating to the loss of the Bella, and the fact of Roger Tichborne having sailed in her from Rio for New York; declaration of the Dowager Lady Tichborne as to the birth of her son Roger, stating her belief that he was not dead, but would certainly return and take the estates; the reception of a letter from him from Wagga-Wagga, the handwriting of which she recognized as his, and finally, her instant recognition of him at Paris; the declaration of Sir Joseph Olliffe, M. D., of Paris, that he attended a gentleman in 1867 in Paris, in the presence of Lady Tichborne, who informed him that he was her son, Sir Roger; one also of Mr. Holmes and a Mr. Leete, who were also present, to the same effect, with regard to the Dowager's recognition, and documents bearing the affidavit of the witnesses as to the identity of the claimant.

These occupied a considerable time in the reading. At this point it was stated by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine that he was prepared to submit the plaintiff to an examination by the jury, especially with reference to his thumb, and that he could also be submitted to an examination by medical men on the part of the defendants. The "when" and "how" were discussed by the counsel and the Court. It was arranged that the latter examination should take place this day at ten o'clock, after which the jury should have their view, the Chief Justice himself being present with them, the "venue" to be the Grand Jury room of this Court.

As a witness, Mr. William Sutherland, M. D., of Croydon, was called, and stated that in May last he, in company with Sir W. Fergusson and Mr. Canton, examined the claimant, and found a cicatrix on the head and two indistinct cicatrices on the right ankle; and on subsequent examinations of the left ankle a very distinct mark, as of an incision, was found near some small superficial veins. On the left shoulder there were marks where a seton had been, and on the arm were marks of vaccination, which were particularly large—much larger than in cases of vaccination in England. He could not understand that the cartilaginous part of an ear could increase by age, though the lobe might from that cause, or from a person's growing stouter. The cross-examination of this witness, as of the other medical matters, was by arrangement postponed until after the claimant had been examined by professional men on the part of the defendants.

Next came Mr. Edwin Canton, surgeon to the Charing Cross Hospital, who also had examined the claimant in May and as lately as Sunday last, and spoke of the scar on the head as having been caused by a deep cut and remaining uncovered by hair; the scar might have been caused twenty or fifty years before or so late as twelve months. The witness also spoke to the marks on the ankles, and one on the right eyelid, caused by a puncture, and another on the eyebrow, caused by an incision. The nose, too, witness said, had been injured, and a cicatrix left on it; and he spoke to the other marks on the arms and shoulder mentioned by the previous medical men, as well as to a brown discoloration of the skin over the ribs, about a hand's breath size—what is called a mother's mark. He also spoke to the large lobes of the ears. The witness let fall an opinion that old age began at fifty, taking the span of life as a hundred years, which Mr. Sergeant Ballantine hoped that he confined to the effect on the ears. Witness also said of the hands that they were unusually supple, double-jointed, with double action; and the thumb of the left hand was peculiar, the flesh coming beyond the nail, being perceptibly different from the other, a newly-formed nail, replacing the original one, which had been lost.

A former witness—Sharpin by name—an architect, who had stated that he saw a person he believed to be the claimant come from the Osprey and go ashore at Melbourne, was recalled to produce a letter for the purpose of fixing the date of this occurrence, and which was headed, "Melbourne, July 3," only. Mr. Thorpe, of Dublin, a physician in Ireland, was surgeon on board the Oneida, from Southampton to Rio, in September 1868, the claimant being a passenger. Shortly before arrival at Rio the claimant was very ill—oppression of the chest, the heart feeble, his legs greatly swollen, in danger and not in a fit state for a long and arduous journey, being the description given of his condition. No more evidence was taken before the adjournment.

CUBA.

Captain General Valmaseda's Proclamation—Engagements Between Spanish Troops and Insurgents—The Case of Dr. Howard.

HAVANA, Dec. 30, 1871.

Captain General Valmaseda has issued another proclamation, addressed to the insurgents in the Central Department, where the insurrection is mostly confined, giving them until the 15th of next January to surrender. The text of the decree is as follows:—

TO THE INSURGENTS—Through a sentiment of kindness, innate in the Spanish nation, the door of pardon has been constantly open to those who, by laying down their arms, have desired to entreat the pardon of their lives. You are aware that this pardon has been most extensive, as all those who have presented themselves have enjoyed complete liberty from the moment they submitted to the legitimate authorities; only certain persons among them have received, by reason of their evil antecedents, orders to leave the country, to settle wherever else they pleased. This leniency towards those that have not repented cannot last forever, as many still continue contumacious, confident of receiving pardon when they choose, and continue to commit new and multiplied crimes, believing that they can always find a propitious moment to shelter themselves in our usual benevolence. Needs must that this hope should end, once for all, and I hasten to fix a definite termination. Take advantage, then, of the days I give you as an interval for your surrender, because after that time shall expire those who are contumacious shall be judged by this decree:—

First—Those who, fighting with the insurgents as soldiers, shall not have presented themselves before the 15th of next January, when taken prisoners, shall be shot.

Second—Those who do not surrender until after that date shall carry chains for life.

Third—The negro slaves that surrender before the 15th of January shall be treated as the other rebels, but, after this date, shall be subject to the penalties set forth in articles 1 and 4.

Fourth—The female negro slaves taken or surrendered after the 15th of January shall be turned over to their owners, who shall force them into field labor, and to carry letters for four years.

Fifth—The white females, or those of color and free, that after the date herein given are found in the woods, shall be banished from the country.

Sixth—The insurgent leaders shall also have to the 15th of January wherein to surrender by fulfilling the conditions I have imposed in other decrees, but after the expiration of this period shall be held subject to the conditions herein expressed.

Insurgents! In the period I now allow you there is ample time for repentance on your part, and forgetfulness on ours. If you let it pass, on your own heads be the blood, which may be shed through your obstinacy. COUNT VALMASEDA.

THE WAR NEWS

lately has been of slight importance. The recent surrender of Colonel Urquiza, with his party of fifty men, and the attack on Manuel Agramonte, as previously reported, have been the most important. Urquiza is now the most enthusiastic persecutor of his late comrades in arms. The particulars of an encounter by Captain Muñoz with a party of insurgents, near Palmillos, have been received from Holguin. It appears by the accounts that the insurgents, under their chiefs, Paneno Vega and Vicente Garcia, were busily employed in destroying the telegraph wires, when Captain Muñoz with his small column in the march from Tunas to Guilien came plump upon them and dispersed them with slight losses. A telegram received at Santiago de Cuba gives as the result of Mendulño's last expedition against the insurgents a loss to them of twenty-three. On the 22d at the Aguada Mountains there was a brisk skirmish by the Colon and Catalan regiments with the enemy, in which the Spaniards acknowledge some heavy losses; among them the commander of the Colon regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Marcelino Obregon, formerly Governor of Holguin and one of the bravest officers of the Spanish army, was killed. Mendulño also telegraphs from Bayamo that the Union regiment had forced Modesto Diaz from his stronghold in the mountains, and that he was pursued and overtaken by the regiment Matanzas at Guayalabo, where an encounter took place, with the stereotyped results. Besides these there are to be found, carefully reported by the Havana journals, every petty detail and action, dignified by being called an action, in which the insurgents lost a musket or a man.

DR. HOWARD.

Nothing new has transpired concerning the case of Dr. Howard, still incarcerated at Cienfuegos, and awaiting the pleasure of the Captain General, who is yet to approve his sentence before it is carried into effect. It is, however, surmised that the reconsideration of the case by His Excellency will not prove favorable, as the authorities are trying to prove Howard a Spanish subject, and are likely to treat him accordingly. Consul General Torbert is making efforts in his behalf.

OPERA, &C.

The Christmas holidays were celebrated here, as is generally the custom, by heavy suppers, light balls and attendance on midnight or cock-crow mass on Christmas Eve. The German Club of this city gave a brilliant ball at the Santa Ysabel Hotel, which the Captain General attended. The absence of American officers was, however, conspicuous. In the opera we have had "Otello," "Lucia," "Sonnambula" and "Trovatore." "Lucia" brought the largest house of the season, the attraction being the splendid interpretation of Tamberlik in the part of Edgar, and Mlle. Dalti continues to win golden opinion from all with her fine lyric and dramatic talent. In "Otello," an opera of the old Rossini school, but not appreciated by the admirers of the more modern Donizetti and Verdi, Mme. Reboux and Tamberlik made a success. Testa sung the part of Rodrigo gracefully and correctly.

MORE DISTRESS IN THE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As the two articles inserted in your valuable journal on the 10th and 15th of December respectively have had the desired effect in producing a few minor reforms, I hope you will kindly insert the statements which I propose to make. Those of us who are so unfortunate as to occupy the top floor of the Smallpox Hospital suffer many discomforts which nothing but the power of the public press seems capable of remedying. Sixty of us occupy the space on the top floor that was originally intended to accommodate thirty-five patients. All our food is cooked in another hospital, situated at least the distance of two blocks from the Smallpox Hospital. It is carried thence by runners to the doctor's sanatry, or to the door of this hospital, in uncovered pails and pans, and by the time it reaches the kitchen, is transferred to the wards and distributed to the patients it is in a most unsavory and unpalatable condition. We could formerly see our friends at the shore of the island, and receive delicacies and comforts fresh from home; now everything and everybody must pass through the Charity Hospital. When verbal messages are sent us they are so garbled by the time they reach us that no sense can be made of them; written messages pass through so many different hands that the address is often entirely obliterated, and, at others, so mutilated that the name of "Hayse" has been taken to mean that of "Page," and the name "Sherry" has been determined to be that of "White." There is no separate ward or apartment for children and infants. All day long must we submit to their plaintive cries, while night brings us no relief from the distressing annoyance. The officers of the Board of Health force us from our poor but comfortable homes, telling us that we will "get the best of food, the best of care and attention" here; and yet some of us are compelled to absolutely struggle for our portion of food when the meals are distributed. There is a room called the "dining room," but it is so small and the table so diminutive that six or eight convalescents are all that can take their meals in it at one time; the rest of us must take our food on wooden benches that measure at the most (often less) twelve inches from side to side, seated on our heels while so eating. There has not been a "visiting" or "inspecting" physician inside the hospital since the month of November. The officers of the Board of Health never come to look after us from the time they leave us at the miserable "receiving room" at Bellevue Hospital. When the chief asks us if we are satisfied the officious nurses never give us time to respond, but quickly reply, "Oh, yes, sir! we have everything we want." By the way, I notice that the chief never changes his clothing after his visits here, and latterly our doctors call very frequently at the Charity Hospital without changing their clothing either. Now, why should a strict quarantine be observed in our removal from home and isolation here, and these doctors, chief and any number of runners, be permitted to carry on a promiscuous interchange of visits between the Smallpox and Charity Hospitals? Can anybody enlighten a deplorably

IGNORANT PATIENT.

THE OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTE.

The New York Ophthalmic and Naval Institute, 46 East Twelfth street, treated last year 3,175 patients for diseases of the eye and ear in its dispensary and 278 as inmates; 402 operations were performed, among which may be mentioned 45 for cataract, 49 for artificial pupil and 186 for squint. The lectures and clinical courses given in the institution were attended by physicians from all parts of the Union. This charity was founded three years ago on the plan of becoming as much as possible self-supporting by the addition of a private department for pay patients. Though this object was but partially attained, the institution in every other respect was successful.

POLITICAL.

The Reform in the Civil Service.

[From the Boston Journal—republican—Jan. 5.]

One of the best signs that we actually have a reform already inaugurated in the civil service is seen in the fact that Congressmen are beginning to grumble because their recommendations for office are unheeded at the departments. An honorable Senator—perhaps one who has done his share of advocacy of the reform when there was no prospect of it—applies for a snug little place for a friend of his and is told that all that is done away with; his friend can go through an examination if he wishes, but that there is no other route to office. Several Congressmen are said to take the change rather hardly and to predict its failure. It may fail, but not on that account.

The Ohio United States Senatorship.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 3.]

If a straight-out republican is to be elected this time in Ohio Sherman is the man. His long experience and high position on committees should not be lightly thrown away. We apprehend there is no doubt of his re-election. Ashley's campaign and the anxiety to beat Sherman at all hazards have removed all doubt. There have been hints of insubordination among the republicans of the House. Six insurgents are wanted to prevent Scerman's election. They know that Sherman has fairly a majority of the republicans elected. Therefore they must bolt to beat him.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial—semi-republican—Jan. 4.]

The rumor which reached us from Washington, that Tom Scott was about to visit Ohio, with large coat pockets well filled—to help defeat John Sherman—is a curious one. The rumor comes coupled with the statement that Mr. Scott was the representative of the railroad ring. It may be remembered that John Sherman, last winter, assisted Richard Smith, Ben Eggleston and others in raising the Newport Railroad bridge, and that Tom was the champion of the Bridge Company. And, perhaps, it has not been forgotten that Sherman has been in antagonism with several railroad schemes, and has favored the granting of a charter for a direct line from Washington to New York. He has also proposed to charter the Cincinnati Southern Railroad by national law. Under all these circumstances, it is worthy of note that Mr. Tom Scott suddenly appeared in Cleveland night before last, and yesterday proceeded to Toledo, the points where it has been assumed Sherman was weakest, and good places to work if he is to be defeated.

The One-Term Principle.

[From the Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot—republican—Jan. 5.]

The one-term amendment to the constitution cannot be called a partisan movement—an effort to head off an obnoxious President—for it is an old idea, a principle three-fourth of a century old, endorsed by some of the best, wisest and most patriotic of our statesmen. To-day it is advocated by the acknowledged leaders of the republican party, the party which nominated and elected General Grant; consequently it aims no blow, nor cherishes the least hostility, to the present distinguished incumbent of the Executive Mansion. Let Congress heed this popular sentiment of the country.

New Jersey Legislature—Meets Tuesday, January 9—List of Members.

The following is a correct list of the members of the Legislature of New Jersey, which meets in Trenton on Tuesday next, January 9. The list is by counties, republicans in roman, democrats in italics:—

SENATE.

County.	*Name.*	*Term Expires.*
Atlantic	William H. Moore	1875
Bergen	*Cornelius Lydecker*	1875
Burlington	Henry J. Irick	1874
Camden	Edward Bettle	1873
Cape May	Thomas Beesley	1874
Cumberland	C. H. Sheppard	1875
Essex	John W. Taylor	1873
Gloucester	Samuel Hopkins	1873
Hudson	*John R. McPherson*	1875
Hunterdon	*David H. Banghart*	1874
Mercer	Charles Hewitt	1875
Middlesex	Levi D. Jarrard	1874
Monmouth	*William H. Conover, Jr.*	1873
Morris	*Augustus C. Cutler*	1875
Ocean	John G. W. Havens	1875
Passaic	Henry A. Williams	1874
Salem	John C. Belden	1873
Somerset	*Calvin Corle*	1873
Sussex	*Richard E. Edsall*	1874
Union	*James T. Wiley*	1873
Warren	*Edward H. Bird*	1873

Republicans, 12; democrats, 9; republican majority, 3.

HOUSE.

Atlantic—Samuel H. Cavilier.
Bergen—*Jacob G. Van Riper, George J. Hopper.*
Burlington—*Robert Aaronson*, E. Budd Marter, George B. Borton, Edward T. Thompson.
Camden—*Frederick Bourguin*, George B. Carse, Stevenson Leslie.
Cape May—Richard S. Leaming.
Cumberland—George S. Whitacar, J. Howard Willets.
Essex—Samuel Wilde, Moses H. Williams, *Joseph G. Hill*, Edmund L. Joy, Theodore Horn, Rochus Heinisch, Jr., Theodore Macknet, *David Anderson, Daniel Murphy.*
Gloucester—John R. Middleton, John S. Rulon.
Hudson—George H. Farrier, *Dennis Reardon*, George S. Plympton, *Henry Garde*, Jasper Wandel, *James Stevens, John A. O'Neill*, Anthony H. Ryder.
Hunterdon—*Peter Voorhees, Augustus E. Sanderson.*
Mercer—Alfred W. Smith, Richard R. Rodgers, John H. Shivers.
Middlesex—Isaac L. Fisher, *Joseph C. Letson, Johnston Holcombe.*
Monmouth—*