THE STRIKERS' SUNDAY.

Meetings of the Eight-Hour League, Pianoforte Makers and City Laborers.

MASS MEETING TO-DAY

Cabinet Makers and Others of the League to Meet in City Hall Park This Afternoon.

A MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The City Laborers to Have a Demonstration in Union Square.

There were three large meetings held during the forenoon of yesterday by the labor unions. Two of them took place at Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, and one at Harmonie Hall, in Essex street. This last was unimportant, save in point of numbers. There were about eight hundred in attendance. In all of them the utmost enthusiasm, united with good order, prevailed. The general impression is that the movement has only just begun, and it is believed that it will eventually extend in every direction and sweep everything before it. Arrangements are being made for permanent organizations of those who have been foremost in the action so far and who believe that their own strikes will end during the present week, but wish to assist those who will follow, and by this means make the system universal and permanent.

Upholsterers' Mass Meeting.

The upholsterers, about five hundred strong, met at nine o'clock yesterday morning at Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery. The rear hall was closely packed by this number, and the greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Christopher Marks presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Hummerichausen, Mr. Vogt, of the Knights of St. Crispin; Mr. Karl, of the Tailors' Association, and Mr. Brown, of the Lounge Makers' Union.

The following resolutions, written in German, were adopted:—

In consideration of the satisfactory results we have achieved we resolve that we will remain firm in our demand and not accept work under any consideration save the adoption of the eight-hour system and the agreement on the part of employers to an advance of twenty per cent in the prices paid for piece work.

Resolved, That all such upholsterers as have not become members of our Union be requested to enroll themselves at once.

A committee of six was appointed, on motion, to join like committees from other branches of the Eight-Hour League, to take action for the creation of a permanent league.

Six additional shops were reported as having struck on Saturday evening.

Three additional shops were reported as having acceded to the demands of the Union, and the proprietors in each case signed the printed agreement prepared by the League.

Twenty-eight shops are working to-day under the new system.

It was reported that 300 new members had been enrolled during the strike on the lists of the Upholsterers' Society.

Some of the employers were reported as having, on Saturday evening, offered an increase of twenty-five per cent on wages and piece work, providing the men would work ten hours. The proposition was peremptorily refused.

An assessment of fifty cents was reported as having been made upon all members of this Union, for the purpose of aiding the families of men engaged in the strike of the furniture makers, without regard to particular branches of the organization. It was stated that some had, when called upon for the above sum, contributed $5; and the average amount paid into the treasury was $2 per member.

The courage of the men is undiminished, and it is believed that the strike cannot last longer than till the end of the present week.

A committee from the Pianoforte Makers' Union, then in session in an adjoining room, appeared in the hall and informed the upholsterers that they (the piano makers) would make a formal strike this morning.

A mass meeting of the League will be held at two o'clock this afternoon in City Hall Park.

The Pianoforte Makers.

The piano makers, to the number of 800, met at ten o'clock A. M. yesterday in the large hall of Germania Assembly Rooms. Mr. Siebert was in the chair.

It was moved that a committee be appointed from the workmen in each shop to inform their employers to-day that the members of the Union would hereafter work only eight hours per diem.

It was also suggested that an executive committee of six be chosen to hear reports from the said committees, and if on Tuesday the manufacturers have not given their consent this committee should order a strike.

Messrs Shock and Dorn, representing a committee from the varnishers and polishers, spoke in support of the motion. They stated that their organization had resolved to strike this morning, and would hold out until they obtained the consent of their employers to the establishment of the eight-hour system.

A delegate from the cabinet makers made an address to the same purpose.

The motion was put and carried.

The meeting adjourned at one o'clock P. M.

The City Laborers.

A meeting of delegates from the "Big Pipe," "Little Pipe," "Park" and "Boulevard" gangs of laborers was held at Cosmopolitan Hall, corner of East Broadway and Catharine street, yesterday. They came together for the purpose of organizing for a mass meeting, and, after a rough and ready debate, it was, on motion, agreed to hold a mass meeting to-night in Union square, Fourteenth street, at eight o'clock P. M.

MONEY SUBSCRIBED FOR THE DEMONSTRATION.

Mr. Shea is reported the following amounts received from the gangs named:—

Big Pipes—Gang 29, $2; gang 24, $1 25; gang 30, $2 75; gang 16, $2 and $33 25; gang 17, $1 85; gang 18, $1 50.

Little Pipes—McCuskus' gang, $5 60; Trepp's gang, $2 10.

Park and Boulevard men, a total of $40 55. Total, $92 85.

The following are yesterday's receipts:—

Boulevard—Lynch's gang, $1; Chrystie & McCuen gang, $3 50; Max's gang, $3.

Pipes—Gang 25, $1 80; McCarty's gang, $8 70.

Parks—Fitzpatrick's gang, $4; Sinot's gang, $4 50.

The meeting adjourned at half-past four o'clock P. M.

YACHTING.

The Annual Opening of the Columbia Yacht Club—Excursion and Clambake Up the River.

The members of the Columbia Yach Club celebrated their annual opening yesterday with becoming honors. The Columbia Yacht Club is one of the oldest yachting organizations on the North River, and is now in a very prosperous condition, owning about twenty yachts, some of which are considered the fastest of their class. Commodore Nobles had issued invitations to the members of the Jersey City Yacht Club, New Jersey Yacht Club, Oceanic Yacht Club and Hoboken Yacht Club to accompany the Columbia Yacht Club on this occasion and partake of the chowder which they intended having near the Powder House, about a mile above Fort Lee. The start was to have taken place at eleven A. M. from the Columbia club house; but as the yachts representing the Jersey clubs had not arrived at that time Commodore Nobles courteously delayed the start for about half an hour. The following boats started on the excursion:—

Journeyman, Columbia Yacht Club, Vice Commodore McWhinney.
George E. Sherman, Columbia Yacht Club, Captain Gage.
Elizabeth Rowe, Columbia Yacht Club, Captain W. Rowe.
Cosette, Columbia Yacht Club, Captain Brockway.
Cloud, Columbia Yacht Club, Captain C. Brinck.
Craftsman, Columbia Yacht Club, Captains Freeman and Hollingsworth.
Germania, Columbia Yacht Club, Captain E. H. Herb.
Maggie, Columbia Yacht Club, Captains Casey and Carpenter.
Lily, Columbia Yacht Club, Ex-Commodore J. Weaver.
Dream, Columbia Yacht Club, Captain S. H. Holman.
Undine, Jersey City Yacht Club.
Knight Templar, Jersey City Yacht Club.
Irene, Jersey City Yacht Club.
Eclipse, Jersey City Yacht Club.
Comet, Jersey City Yacht Club, Captain Ketcham.
Jeannette, Pavonia Yacht Club.
Fron-Fron, Pavonia Yacht Club, Commodore Creamer.
Bunsby, Hoboken Yacht Club.
Rebecca, Western Union Yacht Club.

They did not all get off together, consequently there was no scrub race up, but as several of the yachts tackled to one another they had some fun going up. Commodore Nobles not having either of his yachts, the Frolic or the George W. Dilkes, in sailing order, made the trip up on board the George E. Sherman. The wind was coming right down the river, and consequently the fleet had to beat up, but they had the tide with them. The George E. Sherman, the Jeannette and the Knight Templar had a pretty little match together, and the former, although she was towing the Frolic's yawl, had a little the best of it, as she arrived first. The Jeannette beat the Knight Templar, but the latter lost considerably by standing too far in shore on one stretch, and getting aground. The wind died away entirely about one P. M., and some of the boats were consequently unable to get up to the rendezvous. Three or four hours were passed very pleasantly on shore discussing chowder, roast clams and other savory edibles. Commodore Nobles made a pleasant little speech, welcoming the guests to the Columbia Yacht Club opening, and Commodore Hill, of the Jersey City Yacht Club, responded. The trip home took some time, as there was hardly a breath of wind, and the yachts simply drifted down with the tide. About five P. M., however, they caught a pleasant little puff that enabled them to reach the club house, at the foot of Fifty-seventh street. The Columbia Yacht Club will hold their annual regatta on June 12, and they have chartered the steamer Fort Lee to accompany the yachts round the course.

A Union Cruise.

The members of the Columbia Yacht Club, Jersey City Yacht Club, Harlem Yacht Club, Bayonne Yacht Club, New Jersey Yacht Club, Oceanic Yacht Club, Pavonia Yacht Club and Hoboken Yacht Club propose to unite together in making an excursion some time during the season, when they will have a union regatta and clambake. The commodores of these different clubs will form a committee of management under the chairmanship of Commodore Hill, of the Jersey City; Commodore Nobles, of the Columbia Yacht Club, is the Secretary of the committee. The union will probably take place early in September as a wind-up to the season.

Yachting Notes.

Steam yacht Emily, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Havermeyer, went on a cruise through Long Island Sound yesterday morning, and returned to the anchorage off Whitestone in the afternoon.

Yacht James N. Covert, F.Y.C., Vice Commodore Cheeseman, started off on a cruise to Tony Miller's Little Bayside Marine Hotel yesterday morning, and was obliged to row all the way back to Flushing—a feat the majority of the gentlemen did not at all appreciate.

THE CROTON WE DRINK.

Analysis of the City's Water by Professor Chandler, of the Board of Health—The Causes of the Impurity Natural and Not Dangerous to Health.

The following report was received by the Board of Health on Saturday from Professor C. F. Chandler, who was ordered by them to make an analysis of the Croton water of the city:—

NEW YORK, May 22, 1872.

Colonel EMMONS CLARK, Secretary Department of Health:

MY DEAR SIR—I have the honor to report that I have completed my examination of the Croton water, with the following results:—

The sample was drawn on the 11th of May, and was submitted to a very careful chemical analysis, the results of which are recorded in column No. 1. In column No. 2 are the results of a similar analysis, which was made in 1869, which is appended for comparison. The numbers indicate grains in one United States gallon.

SOLIDS CONTAINED IN ONE GALLON OF CROTON WATER.
(Expressed in grains.)

	May 11, 1872.	Summer of 1869.
Soda	0.157	0.326
Potassia	0.103	0.067
Lime	0.819	0.988
Magnesia	0.369	0.524
Chlorine	0.172	0.243
Sulphuric acid	0.124	0.322
Silicon	0.222	0.621
Alumina and oxide of iron	0.058	Trace.
Carbonic acid (calculated)	2.074	2.604
Water in bicarbonates (calculated)	0.421	0.532
Organic and volatile matter	0.374	0.670
	5.399	6.937
Less oxygen, equivalent to chlorine	0.039	0.064
Total solids in solution	5.360	6.873
Suspended impurities	0.175	Not noticible
Total solids	5.535	6.873

These acids and bases are probably combined in the water as follows:—

	May 11, 1872.	Summer of 1869.
Chloride of Sodium	0.284	0.402
Sulphate of potassa	0.206	0.179
Sulphate of soda	0.024	0.260
Sulphate of lime	0.424	0.188
Bicarbonate of lime	2.331	2.670
Bicarbonate of magnesia	1.838	1.913
Silica	0.222	0.621
Alumina and oxide of iron	0.058	A trace
Organic matter	0.374	0.670
Total solids (in solution)	5.360	6.873

On evaporating a gallon of water a somewhat smaller residue is obtained, as the bicarbonates of lime and magnesia are left as simple carbonates. The results were as follows:—

	May 11, 1872.—Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Summer of 1869. Unfiltered.
Inorganic matter	2.799	2.916	4.110
Organic and volatile matter	.875	.933	.670
Total solids	3.674	3.849	4.780

The character of the suspended impurities, which are those apparent to the eye, which form the sediment which separates on standing, and which have created the popular feeling that the water is very impure, was determined by several tests. The unfiltered and filtered waters were tested side by side, as shown in the figures last given, by which it appears that

	Inorganic Matter. Grains.	Organic and Volatile Matter. Grains.
Unfiltered water contains	2.916	0.933
Filtered water contains	2.799	0.875
Suspended impurities contain	0.117	0.058

The composition of the suspended matter is, then, after drying:—

	Per Gallon. Grains.	In 100 Parts.
Inorganic matter	0.117	66.85
Organic and volatile matter	0.058	33.15
Total	0.175	100.00

By means of one of the Curtis & Bigelow sponge filters, attached to the faucets in my laboratory, the suspended matter from fifty barrels or more of water was collected for examination.

It was of a deep green color, of very little odor, and not at all offensive, and, examined under the microscope, was found to consist largely of vegetable matter, chiefly confeval, or "green scum." Associated with this vegetable matter were particles of sand, clay and iron rust. A few of the common animalculæ, usually found in the Croton, were observed. On drying the sediment and exposing it to an elevated temperature, the organic portion was destroyed, emitting an odor of burning fat or oil (acrolein).

The residue, after burning off the organic matter, was found to consist chiefly of clay, fine sand and oxide of iron, the latter probably derived from the mains.

CONCLUSION.

It will be seen, on comparing the two analyses which are presented, that the water is now purer, as far as the dissolved impurities are concerned, than it was in 1869. This is probably to be attributed to the season. In the summer the rain passes into the soil, and is filtered before it reaches the streams, thus coming in contact with the earthy and saline matters of the soil and dissolving them to a greater extent than in winter and spring, when a larger proportion of the rain and snow water runs over the impenetrable ground, from which the frost has not yet escaped.

This also accounts for the increase in the suspended impurities. We have seen that they contain two-thirds their weight of clay, fine sand and oxide of iron; most of this would have been removed before the waters reached the streams could the water have penetrated the gravels and sands and been filtered. The vegetable portion of the sediment consists largely of the debris of last year's verdure which has been washed into the streams. The peculiar odor noticed when the sediment was heated does not necessarily indicate the presence of animal matter. Some years since, when the water was in a much more offensive condition than at present, Dr. Towey examined it very thoroughly, and found the peculiarities to be caused by unusual quantities of vegetable matter, containing an oily fat.

That no large amount of organic matter is undergoing decay is shown by the fact that the soluble organic and volatile matter contained in a gallon of filtered water amounts to only one-fifth of a grain more than usual, and much less than is contained in many excellent waters. Twice the quantity of soluble organic and volatile matter would not be objectionable.

These sediments consist, then, of clay, fine sand, vegetable debris, the scourings of the whole area of the water shed, with certain aquatic plants, a few animalcules and iron rust from the mains. They amount in a dry state to less than one-fifth of a grain per gallon. I have seen nothing to indicate the presence of decaying animal matter of any kind, nor do I believe that there is any cause whatever for alarm on the part of our citizens.

The application of the terms "foul," "putrid," "miasmatic," &c., &c., are entirely unwarranted by the condition of the water. This temporary difficulty is one we are liable to suffer every spring, to a greater or less degree, according to the character of the season.

The suspended matter is harmless, and of such a character that it can be easily removed by a filter. Respectfully submitted,

C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D.,
Chemist to the Department of Health.

A BURLESQUE ON RELIGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The communication of the indignant "Protestant," whose letter you publish to-day, is certainly in its way very remarkable. To the complaint that Catholic children are compelled to attend Protestant service your indignant correspondent reasons that because they have committed various crimes therefore they should suffer the various punishments, and among them he enumerates that of attending Protestant services, saying, "had they minded their own business they would not have brought upon themselves this trouble," a new mode of conviction surely. He is evidently a stickler for justice, demanding that not only shall the culprits suffer in flesh, but their juvenile minds shall undergo the tortures of listening to psalm-singing and Bible-reading, claiming that only when they have committed a capital crime and are about to undergo its punishment that they should be allowed to worship God after their own conscience. But when their offences are petty, away with them to the house of punishment and compel them to talk with a nasal twang and to stand while they listen to the interminable prayers of their inquisitor. If your correspondent intended a burlesque upon religion he has made a capital hit; but if he wrote that article in sincerity he has made an equally capital illustration of the bigotry and intolerance of modern puritanism.

NATIONAL.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE MANILA INSURRECTION.

Full Details of the Rising in Manila and at Cavite Against the Spaniards.

MADRID, April 20, 1872.

The Manila mail, which arrived here recently, has brought further details of the insurrection of the 20th, 21st and 22d January. It seems to have been more serious than at first imagined, as it has been found to have been part of a plan to shake off Spanish rule in that distant colony. Very curious is it that this desire for independence should exist in all the colonies of Spain, without exception, both in the East and West Indies. The great outbreak in Cuba has made itself felt by its extension and its three years of existence, but of the Philippine Islands little has been heard, except the flattering reports of their Governors, till now, when we learn that a vast conspiracy had for a long time been gathering strength, whose object was to rescue the islands from the power of Spain. Any reflective nation would take steps to investigate the inner causes of this animosity—for that it has inner causes there can be no doubt—but it is sadly to be feared that Spain, with that fatality which seems to have attended all her colonial rule, and which has lost her the richest empire beyond the seas that any European nation ever possessed, will content herself with putting down the insurrection by the strong arm of force, and leave the festering wound of dissatisfaction unprobed and uncured. Without more preamble let me proceed to give you the report the government have just received from Captain General Izquierdo, which is published in to-day's *Gazette*. I will premise by remarking that the arsenal of Cavite is seven miles below Manila, and is a strong place. Repairs to the vessels the Spaniards keep in the Archipelago are effected there. It has a good dry dock and every appliance necessary. Also that in Manila and all the rest of the Spanish islands in the East the troops and the clergy are, in the great majority, natives, or "indiginos," as they are called:—

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CONSPIRACY.

MANILA, Jan. 31, 1872.

GENERAL IZQUIERDO TO MINISTER OF WAR, MADRID:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY—With more reliable data than I had when I wrote you 22d instant, I can now give you a detailed account of the events. At one A. M. of the 21st I was advised by the Captain of the Port that a military insurrection had broken out in Cavite. With the taking of the fort the insurrection was completely subdued, and the place reduced to perfect tranquillity. We have made many prisoners of native inhabitants who appear to be implicated more or less in the conspiracy.

In Cavite we have buried forty-nine insurgent corpses. When the troops returned they brought seventy-one prisoners, some taken in the fortress and others arrested in the place as accomplices. These were tried by council of war and forty-one sentenced to be shot. But taking into account the mortality already created, it appeared to me public vengeance would remain satisfied with the execution of a third part of them. Believing I was thus interpreting the magnanimous sentiments of His Majesty the King, I ordered thirteen only to be shot—a number I judged sufficient to give a terrible warning. Nine of these were executed in Manila at seven o'clock A. M. on the 27th, and the other four in Cavite the same day. The rest of the sentences I commuted to ten years' penal service. Fourteen members of the native artillery have since been arrested as accomplices or instigators, and their trial is being proceeded with. I am happy to say that what I told you in my former despatch respecting the sailors being implicated has proved completely erroneous. The loyalty of the whole of that corps has been abundantly evidenced by the share they took in suppressing the movement. They had seven officers and four individuals killed, four officers and nineteen individuals wounded. The troops had four officers and five soldiers killed, four officers and twelve soldiers wounded. The artillery had one officer killed, four officers and thirty-five individuals wounded. The result has been a complete triumph for our rule.

RAFAEL DE IZQUIERDO.

A MORE DETAILED ACCOUNT.

The most detailed account is from the Comandante of Cavite, who had to adopt the first measures against the insurgents, and to hold them in check till the arrival of reinforcements under General Espinar. He writes to the Minister of Marine thus:—

MANILA, Jan. 29, 1872.

COMANDANTE CARBALLO TO MINISTER OF MARINE, MADRID:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY—On the 22d ult. I had the honor to address you a communication informing you of the grave and sad events of Cavite, in the military sedition of the native artillery forces garrisoning the fortress of San Felipe, and part of the troop of Infantry de Marina. The shortness of time up to the departure of the mail packet, which took place in a few hours after the insurrection terminated, the grave cares at that moment devolving upon me, and the want of proper data to give a faithful relation of the events, did not permit me then to add many details. I have now the honor to supply them. On the morning of the 19th I received the two anonymous documents annexed, which, as your Excellency will see, denounced that an intended rebellion against the Spaniards was to take place simultaneously in Manila and in Cavite:—

COPY OF ANONYMOUS WARNING NO. 1.

MANILA, Jan. 17, 1872.

SENOR DON MANUEL CARBALLO:—

By different sexes, classes and ages, I have heard say that there is to be a serious and strange rebellion in Manila on the 20th, at the most silent hour of the night. According to the plan agreed on they are only waiting for the departure from the bay of the steamer Valiente. I believe you ought to watch the arsenal very closely and with great precautions, for that is the part of the population whose possession is aimed at by the conspirators. In your superior intelligence you will know what orders to dictate to frustrate their wicked intentions.

This is true information given you by

A NATIVE OF THE SOIL.

THE SECOND ANONYMOUS WARNING.

TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT:—

SIR—I place in your knowlege that I have this very night learned in the market and on the quays that on Friday or Saturday next a cannon will be fired from the fortress of Manila as a signal of general rebellion against the Spaniards. The absence of the whole squadron is to be availed of for this. He who is at the head of the intended movement is the Most Rev. Father Burgos in Manila, and in Cavite there are the sergeants of artillery and corporals of infantry of native marine. (*Infanterio de Marina indigena.*) Moreover, Mr. Commandante General, he who sends you this begs you to look with great attention, and God guard you in your doings. The best thing to be done is to guard the fortresses of Manila and Cavite with Spanish soldiers, and to remove all the native corporals and sergeants. They who have corrupted all the rest are the corporals Pedro and Tolentino. As soon as these are made sure of the Governor should send and secure all the native soldiers, their accomplices, who are in Cavite. He who gives you this news desires the public good and tranquillity and is

A NATIVE INDIAN (*Indio*).

PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

Notwithstanding the little value such anonymous documents have in themselves, the fact that they agreed in some points with other rumors which had been promulgated gave some importance to their contents. I therefore gave immediate advice to His Excellency Captain General Izquierdo, and then went at once to Cavite to take prudent measures in the arsenal, managing to avoid alarms, but not showing a blind confidence in which we might have been surprised. These precautions were all the more necessary as all the effective squadron were away, and were without proper resources in the arsenal to defend it. In it we had the war schooner Santo Filomena heeled over on the blocks, the Animosa under repairs in boilers and machinery, and neither able to move, the gunboats Samor and Bulusan completely ready. The latter availed me to go between Cavite and Manila or points of service. Besides these we had in the Manila River a boat belonging to the quarantine. In the arsenal I ordered all the guards to be reinforced and to have Europeans at their head. In the barracks of the infantry of marine the greatest vigilance was also employed. A captain and two subalterns slept therein, with instructions what to do in case of alarm, which was to rush in good order to the defence. The service of night watchmen was conducted with all military rigor. I ordered all the military employés to sleep within the arsenal, including those of the vessels under repair. The side arms in the vessels and those in the workshops were got out and distributed around. We made the gunboat Samor ready to move at the first order, and we managed to launch the Santo Filomena notwithstanding the low tide. Finally I put into prison the corporals Pedro and Tolentino, designated in the anonymous letters. We searched their boxes and we watched closely the slightest movements of the other native corporals. These preventive dispositions being taken, I considered the requirements of prudence fulfilled, and was far from believing events would so suddenly come with a character of great gravity.

THE OUTBREAK.

Between half-past eight and nine o'clock of the night of the 20th I first heard musket firing from Fort San Felipe. A few moments afterwards the troops of infantry of marine, to the number of fifty-four, were drawn up in the barrack to go to the arsenal, when they all mutinied, and there arose a terrible struggle between them and the European officers and subalterns who commanded them and who endeavored to restrain them. In that struggle there were killed Captain Torres Silva, Sergeants P. Gomez and Herrera. There were gravely wounded Lieutenant Herce, who died in a few hours, and slightly wounded Captain Sandes and Mayobre. Word was sent to the chief of regiment No. 7, who with great decision labored to crush the new-born insurrection. At the head of his soldiers he entered the barrack by force, receiving the discharges of the mutineers, who immediately fled to the fortress of San Felipe, leaving only fifteen in the barrack as wounded and prisoners.

THE FEELING OUTSIDE THE ARSENAL.

While this was going on the guard at the exterior gate of the arsenal, composed of twelve soldiers of the native companies, abandoned their post, and, pretending to scale the wall of the fortress, took refuge inside, and then turned their arms against us. Meanwhile the commandante of the arsenal disposed the defence of the establishment with the sailors of the Filomena and Animosa, the people employed in the arsenal, and the native soldiers who remained true to our side. They answered the lively fire of the rebels, who were on the parapet of the fortress, and whose cannons and muskets commanded full range of the arsenal. In the most advanced post, with part of his crew, was the Commandante of the Filomena, Lieutenant Pascual Aguado. He was very soon wounded gravely, and his place occupied first by the boatswain of the same vessel, Sanchez Lojo, afterwards by the officer Juan Seron and the lieutenant of the navy, Gabrielle Lessene. The crew of the Animosa, who shared the glory of occupying the posts of the greatest danger, were commanded alternately by Lieutenants Garcia ,Caceres and Eulogio Mexchran, seconded by Boatswains Miguel Millon, Vicente, Acosta and Francisco Golloriaga.

FIERCE FIGHTING AND BLOODY SCENES.

The officers who lived in Cavite, but outside of the arsenal and fortress, suffered a terrible fire, when, in the fulfilment of their duty, they went to the arsenal. The chief army surgeon, Romualo Valdivieso was shot dead, and so was the officer Angel Baleato. The Governor of Cavite, at the head of regiment No. 7, believing, in error, that the arsenal had rebelled, tried to enter it, but the Lieutenant of the Navy, Fernandez Acevedo, who was guarding the outer gate, with heroic dash and exalted patriotism rushed to meet the advancing troops, and, giving a "*Viva España!*" prevented their making a fatal mistake. He then tried to scale the wall the rebels surmounted, but was killed on the spot. Another navy lieutenant, Rafael Ordoñez, who accompanied the Governor, leaped the parapet with sublime heroism, and when he had gained the top fell dead from three balls. The names of these two young officers of the navy will remain in letters of gold in our history.

The Governor, seeing that the arsenal not only was not in the power of the rebels, but was being defended tenaciously, while attacked from the fortress, retired towards the population, leaving twenty men and an officer to cover the posts abandoned by the rebel guard.

AFFAIRS IN THE CAPITAL.

I was in Manila when I received news of the events by the hand of the Comandante of Engineers, Manual Guinart. I went immediately to inform the Captain General to prevent the insurrection breaking out in the capital with much greater gravity than it had done in Cavite. I flatter myself that by this opportune advice to the chief authority, and the measures he was able to take instantly, is owing that the insurrection proved abortive there and was confined to Cavite.

BACK TO CAVITE.

I returned immediately to Cavite in the Bulusan, taking with me some soldiers and ammunition. I put the river in a state of defence by means of launches and boats, ordered steam to be got up on all the merchant steamers disposable, and I put the port under the care of the retired navy, Lieutenant Bonificio Rossello.

When I got to the arsenal I found its defence perfectly organized. I gave out the munitions I had brought from Manila and reinforced the posts with twenty-five of the crew of Bulusan. Sharpshooters were placed on the roofs of the houses which overlooked the fortress, to neutralize the heavy fire of the rebels. The water entrance to the arsenal was guarded by the Samar.

COOPED UP IN THE FORTRESS OF SAN FELIPE.

The insurgents had enclosed themselves in the fortress of San Felipe, and seeing that there was no fear of a direct attack by them I became convinced that the best thing we could do was to maintain the defensive, and keep them besieged until the arrival of reinforcements from Manila should enable us to give them the *coup de grace*. At half-past four o'clock A. M. I left in the Bulusan to confer with the Captain General. At eight o'clock A. M. he embarked, in various merchant steamers, regiments Nos. 1 and 2, with four pieces of artillery, under the command of General Espinar, who left with me in the gunboat to fix the place of landing. As soon as I landed I returned to the arsenal, which continued its defence, with less damage than the night before. The rebels were evidently disconcerted. I relieved fifty sailors, who were tired, by fifty soldiers of regiment No. 1. The resistance of the rebels was weak during the 21st, and almost null at night. They only fired now and then. Our riflemen on the roofs, and the two pieces of artillery we conveniently placed, did them much damage, besides dislodging some of their cannon. The Samar received a shot in the side. We seized many fugitives, and the losses of the enemy inside the fortress were over fifty by our fire. Early on the 22d, having received our reinforcements, our artillery fired grenades into the fortress, and shortly afterwards our troops carried it by assault. We found twenty or thirty men there, who were all put to death at once.

Thus concluded this sad episode of thirty-six hours of rebellion, which has resulted in very sensible losses. Its sorrow is attenuated in Spanish hearts by the heroic comportment of all classes of the army and navy engaged.

MANUEL CARBALLO.

CAVITE, Feb. 5, 1872.

I omit the concluding part of General Carballo's despatch, as it is a mere recommendation to notice of the bravery of individuals whom he names separately.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

The private correspondence from Manila confirms the official accounts, and declares the conspiracy deep and well laid. In one letter I have seen the writer says it is well known that in the time of General Gandara, before the revolution of September, Philippine filibusters were working tenaciously, and precautions had more than once to be taken. The careless policy of General Latorre gave great impetus to filibusterism and much boldness to the leaders. On the 21st of January, at one A. M., Captain General Izquierdo was, as natural, in bed, when he received the news of the insurrection at Cavite. He instantly rose, went into the streets and visited all the barracks. Thanks to this, the regiment of native artillery did not rebel, though it was prepared to do so.

THE OBJECT OF THE CONSPIRATORS,

it has since transpired, was to destroy all the Spaniards, but to respect the other foreigners, ladies and children, and proclaim the Philippine republic. They counted in Manila on the said regiment of artillery with the native infantry regiments Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and the native civilians. In Cavite they counted on thirty native artillerymen in the fortress, the prisoners in the jail and the regiment No. 7 of infantry of marine.

WHY THE INSURRECTION FAILED.

The signal agreed on was to have been the firing of some rockets, which had been hidden by a native soldier in his chest. Fortunately there was a *fiesta* in the neighboring village of Sampalac, and the firing and rockets from this were mistaken by the conspirators for the mutually agreed on signals. There seemed great agitation among the artillerymen of Manila in their barracks; but being watched constantly by their European officers they had no opportunity of breaking out. Those of Cavite commenced by assassinating a European sergeant and Señor Castellano. Fifty native infantry soldiers joined them, and then, seeing that they were only some eighty or ninety men, they shut themselves up in the fortress of San Felipe. From there they shot every European who came in sight. At six A. M. of the 21st the place was carried by assault. Inside was found the wife of Señor Castellano, badly wounded, her servant killed, and unwounded a friar of San Juan de Dios, who was on a visit to her when the affray broke out. All the insurgents had confessed to him that morning early, convinced that they would be killed, as were, indeed, over thirty of them, "*pasados à cuchillo*," nine were shot in Manila, four in Cavite, and forty-one had their death sentences commuted.

ARRESTS MADE.

During the 22d the young Councillor Pardo, Father Burgos, the cura of Sagrario, and the cura of Bacor were arrested as accomplices. Also other priests and filibusters.

THE NATIVE CURAS

had preached a crusade, promising glory on the day of liberty to him who killed a Spaniard. Those who had received the best education (continues the letter) and had most to be thankful for to Spain were the worst. The foreigners, who were formerly the most hated, were to be respected, and all the vengeance to fall on the Spaniards.

THE FRUIT OF NEGLECT.

General Latorre, who commanded after the revolution, has published a card in the Madrid papers denying the allegations of misrule made against him, and challenging the government to hunt up in the Colonial Office and publish some suggestions he made at the time he was Captain General for the better government of the islands, but which were unattended to.

THE MINISTERIAL PAPERS ASSERT

that the insurrection obeys the hand of "filibusters" in the United States and in Spain. This is always the way. Anything that goes wrong in the colonies is at once put out in Spain as the work of filibusters. These papers go further, and say that on the eve of the outbreak a telegram was received at Manila, via Hong Kong, announcing that the republic had been proclaimed in Spain. They forget that, the government being the holders of the telegraph, no such message would have been delivered to its recipient, even if it had been sent.

TROOPS TO BE SENT OUT.

It is rumored that General Izquierdo has intimated that 2,000 to 3,000 Spanish troops must be despatched to him to assure the possession of the Philippine Islands. The government organ, *Correspondencia*, denies it, but the *Debate* and *Argos* confirm it, and they, too, are government organs. If it be true, things look serious there.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Juniata, Commander Luce, was at Gibraltar on the 8th inst., waiting orders, having arrived there the same day.

Important Changes in the South Atlantic Fleet.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, April 24, 1872.

Important naval changes are soon to occur here. By the next American steamer the Merrimack, Rear Admiral William Rogers Taylor, is expected to assume command of the United States South Atlantic fleet, and the present chief, Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, will go home by the same steamer. The staff officers will come out with Rear Admiral Taylor, and Rear Admiral Lanman's staff, consisting of Commander A. W. Johnson, Chief of Staff; Medical Inspector, Joseph Wilson, Jr.; Fleet Surgeon and Pay Inspector, G. E. Thornton, Fleet Paymaster will go home with him. Chief Engineer Harmon Newell, Fleet Engineer, goes home by this steamer, the North America, invalided.

The flagship Lancaster remains on the station, and officers and crew are to be relieved by officers and crew now on the way here by the sailing sloop-of-war Portsmouth.

As there have been some changes in the fleet consequent upon the detachment of the Lancaster's officers to go home, I give you a correct amended list of the officers of the Lancaster:—Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, commanding South Atlantic fleet, Commander; A. W. Johnson, Chief of Staff; Bernard P. Minninack, Rear Admiral's Secretary; Harry W. Myers, Clerk to Chief of Staff; Captain J. W. A. Nicholson, commanding; Lieutenant Commander H. De Haran Manley, Executive Officer; Lieutenant Commander A. H. McCormick, Navigator; Lieutenant Commander A. G. Caldwell, Lieutenant Isaac Hazlett, Lieutenant Henry G. Macy, Lieutenant Benjamin F. Tilley, Lieutenant Sidney A. Simons, Lieutenant Cornelius R. Meeker; Midshipman William F. Buckley, James Wilson, Jr., Medical Inspector; Harmon Newell, Fleet Engineer; G. E. Thornton, Fleet Paymaster; Captain Robert W. Huntington, Fleet Marine Officer; Second Lieutenant M. S. M. C., Samuel Alercer; Chaplain, Wesley O. Holway; First Assistant Engineers, George W. Melville, Hiram Parker; Assistant Surgeons, William G. Farewell, Hampden Aulick; Acting Boatswain, John Foster; Gunner, Richard J. Hill; Carpenter, Herbert M. Griffiths; Paymaster's Clerk, Thomas Edwards; Paymaster's Fleet Clerk, H. C. Jordan; Captain's Clerk, Charles M. Thompson.

A BARN BURNING.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., May, 26, 1872.

A barn, owned by Mr. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, in this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $6,000; partially insured. A number of cattle and horses, also farming implements and a quantity of hay and straw, were also burned.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 35	Moon rises...eve	--
Sun sets	7 20	High water.morn	12 14

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Wisconsin	May 29..	Liverpool..	29 Broadway.
City of Antwerp..	May 30..	Liverpool..	15 Broadway.
City of Paris	June 1..	Liverpool..	15 Broadway.
Adriatic	June 1..	Liverpool..	19 Broadway.
Australia	June 1..	Glasgow...	7 Bowling Green
Pereire	June 1..	Havre	58 Broadway.
Donau	June 1..	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Hannover	June 4..	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Nevada	June 5..	Liverpool..	29 Broadway.
Britannia	June 5..	Glasgow...	7 Bowling Green
City of Baltimore.	June 6..	Liverpool..	15 Broadway.
Baltic	June 8..	Liverpool..	19 Broadway.
City of London	June 8..	Liverpool..	15 Broadway.
Columbia	June 8..	Glasgow...	7 Bowling Green
Hermann	June 8..	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Olympia	June 12..	Glasgow...	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	June 12..	Liverpool..	29 Broadway.
Europa	June 15..	Glasgow...	7 Bowling Green
Atlantic	June 15..	Liverpool..	19 Broadway.
St. Laurent	June 15..	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 26, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Paris (Br), Leitch, Liverpool May 16 and Queenstown 17th, 4:27 PM, with mdse and 49 passengers to John G Dale. May 18, 166 miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship Siberia, from Liverpool for Boston; same day a White Star line steamship and a Guion steamship, bound east;