

O'KELLY'S DANGER.

The Herald Commissioner Still Imprisoned at Manzanillo.

A VOICE FROM THE DUNGEON.

He Asks To Be Taken to Havana for Trial.

"It Will Be Impossible to Defend Myself Properly Here."

His Papers Examined—A Trial Commenced.

The United States Consul General Refuses—The Request Denied.

A TRIAL ORDERED AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Unfavorable Impression Created by the Captain General's Order.

A BATTLE NEAR MANZANILLO.

Severe Losses by the Insurgents and Spanish Troops.

How Captain General Ceballos Permitted Mr. Henderson to Visit the Insurrection.

Can He Punish Now for What He Ordered Then?

General Morales de los Rios on Pardoning Insurgents.

Should a Press Correspondent Be Treated Worse Than a Rebel?

SKETCH OF THE HERALD COMMISSIONER.

KEY WEST, April 10, 1873.

Regular and private advices from Cuba represent Mr. O'Kelly's danger as extreme. The first despatch personally from him was not permitted to be sent out.

UNTIL HE HAD BEEN A WEEK IN PRISON at Manzanillo, in the Oriental Department. This despatch was to Mr. Ramsden, the British Vice Consul at Santiago de Cuba. It will be found below in full in the letter addressed by the Herald correspondent at Havana to the United States Consul General Torbert.

HIS ISOLATED POSITION.

The stress laid upon the impossibility of properly defending himself at Manzanillo is very significant. No details of the circumstances of the arrest have reached us. The authorities in Cuba are especially reticent upon the entire subject. Herewith I send the latest advices from Havana.

O'Kelly's First Despatch from Prison—Impossible to Defend Himself at Manzanillo—His Papers Examined—A Mandatory Inquiry Begun—Asks To Be Remanded to Havana—Letter to United States Consul General Torbert—The Letter to See the Captain General.

HAVANA, April 8, 1873.

Your correspondent here addressed the following communication to the United States Consul General, A. T. K. Torbert:—

NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU, }  
HAVANA, April 8, 1873. }

UNITED STATES CONSUL GENERAL:—

DEAR SIR—The undersigned, representing the NEW YORK HERALD in this city, has the honor to communicate to you the following telegram, received yesterday from F. W. Ramsden, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul at Santiago de Cuba:—

Mr. O'Kelly telegraphed to me yesterday, April 6, as follows:—

THE IMPRISONED COMMISSIONER'S DESPATCH.

"I am a prisoner here since the last day of March. I have received no news from Consul General Danlop. Request the English and American Consuls to have me taken to Havana immediately. It will be impossible for me to defend myself properly here."

My papers were examined, and proceedings before a military court have already been commenced against me.

GOOD OFFICES SOLICITED.

Although Mr. O'Kelly is a British subject he represents an American journal, and, therefore, in behalf of the interests of the NEW YORK HERALD, I respectfully solicit your good offices to further Mr. O'Kelly's desire of being brought to this city.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. PRICE.

PROMISES TO SEE THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

General Torbert, in response, has promised to call upon Captain General Ceballos to-day in regard to this request.

The Captain General Refuses the American Consul—O'Kelly Ordered to Santiago de Cuba for Trial.

HAVANA, April 8—Evening.

The United States Consul General Torbert has just informed me that he sought and obtained an interview with the Captain General

this afternoon upon the matter of Mr. O'Kelly's request.

SANTIAGO, BUT NOT HAVANA.

The Captain General refused to accede to having Mr. O'Kelly brought here, but said he would have him sent to Santiago de Cuba for trial.

MORALES DE LOS RIOS,

commanding General at Santiago de Cuba, and who has been for some time in this city, leaves to-morrow for Santiago de Cuba. It is probable he will carry with him instructions regarding Mr. O'Kelly. It will be recalled that this is the Spanish officer who had Mr. O'Kelly arrested at Palma Soriano, and who threatened him with death in case he should leave the Spanish lines, visit the insurrectionary district and be afterward apprehended by the Spanish authorities.

IN THE HANDS OF HIS FORMER THREATENER.

In view of these facts it, in my estimation, argues unfavorably that the Captain General has refused to bring Mr. O'Kelly here and has designated Santiago de Cuba instead as his place of trial.

A BATTLE NEAR MANZANILLO.

A severe engagement has taken place near Manzanillo between the Spanish troops and a body of insurgents numbering about two hundred. The latter are surmised to be the party that escorted Mr. O'Kelly back to the Spanish lines.

SEVERE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

The official report gives the losses as twenty-two insurgents killed and twelve Spanish killed.

A CUBAN REPORT CONTRADICTED.

Portilla, Commanding General of Cinco Villas, is in this city. The report of his capture by the insurgents was unfounded.

THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES ON THE HERALD MISSION.

Captain General Ceballos' Promise Not to Shoot Mr. O'Kelly—His Letter Regarding Mr. Henderson's "Salvo Conducto."

The interview between Captain General Ceballos and our correspondent at Havana, in which he promised to limit his notice of Mr. O'Kelly's visit to the insurgents to expelling him from the island, was republished a few days since. Below is given an extract from the Captain General's letter to Mr. O'Kelly, under date of December 24, 1872. In it he makes reference to the visit of our previous Commissioner, Mr. Henderson, to the insurgent lines, which he admits was by his direction and permission. The question of "pretension," it may be observed, is entirely evaded in view of the fact that the instructions were alike in both cases, and that the Captain General ordered in the first case what he hesitated to grant in the second.

THE LETTER.

The pretensions of Mr. Henderson were less absolute, and, therefore, I granted him the permission to accompany our columns and even to visit some of the rebel bands, as he did in one of the two departments not yet pacified. But for motives which Mr. Henderson undoubtedly understands, notwithstanding the attentions he was the object of as a guest and subject of a friendly government, he thought himself in danger when he enjoyed the most perfect security under the banner of Spain, and this belief appears to be sufficient cause to excite against the authorities and respectable corporations public opinion, attributing to them the intention to exercise over the opinions and conduct of Mr. Henderson a reprehensible pressure. What would it have been if he had fallen a victim to the undisciplined hordes to which to-day the insurrection is reduced, or if, in some encounter, a Spanish soldier had not recognized him as a specific and neutral person? Fortunately, Mr. Henderson finds himself in his country, and he can say what he ought to, or wishes, but a second rehearsal cannot be permitted, nor your unusual pretensions, nor (admitting your good faith) the species of violence which apparently you intend to exercise in some of the paragraphs of your letter, as in Spain whatever has the air of intimidation is without precedent.

As I have already had the pleasure to tell you verbally, you will be furnished with the competent passport to travel throughout the island, as could be done by any Spanish subject or stranger; and be assured that you will not be molested nor will your trip be fruitless, as in our towns you can acquire news relating to the insurrection by consulting the thousands of the surrendered who fight in our ranks or live quietly in their homes, pardoned by the Spanish government.

Any other course you adopt must be understood to be at your own risk. I have had the satisfaction to answer your letter, but this concession I could not repeat, because you already must understand that it is not customary that authorities explain to private individuals, respectable as they may be, the motives of their conduct or the foundation of their opinions.

I am, your attentive servant,

FRANCISCO DE CEBALLOS.

General Morales on the Right of "Pardon."

The following is the interview which took place at Santiago de Cuba between General Morales de los Rios and Mr. O'Kelly after the latter's arrest at Palma Soriano. Its importance will be seen at the present juncture:—

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 11, 1873.

General Morales sent for me to go to his house immediately. When I arrived I found him at dinner with his aide-de-camp and the Attorney General. The General requested me to be seated, and, having ordered some sherry, said:—"You desire to telegraph that you were arrested in Havana and Palma. You were not arrested in Havana, but detained, as a natural precaution, by the authorities, who, seeing a man going about alone and armed, desired to know something about him."

"I was arrested and prevented from continuing my journey. When I am stepped I am arrested. My papers were examined, and proceedings before a military court have already been commenced against me."

"The physical explanation you give of this word is correct, but in Spain we only arrest where there is a crime. In your case there was none, and you were detained."

YOU WERE ONLY DETAINED.

"I was held a prisoner for eight hours, and part of the time I spent in the tower. It is true I was treated with attention and civility, but still I was a prisoner."

"I did not know this; but still you must see that the authorities only exercised necessary vigilance and caution in detaining you until they consulted me. As soon as I received the telegram I ordered your release and that you should be permitted to go where you pleased."

"I permit me to thank you for your kindness and to assure you that I should regret very much if one of these days you should be obliged to shoot me."

General Morales

TURNED TO THE GENTLEMAN IN BLACK (the Attorney General) with a half smile, haltingly inquiring look on his face. After a moment's pause, he said, "I would regret it very much, also, but if you are found in the insurgent lines, or coming from them, you will be treated as a spy or one of them."

over to the tribunals; others who have surrendered themselves are allowed to live in perfect freedom if they have been guilty of no crime. You can see plenty of them in the towns. Indeed, there are plenty of them even holding high positions among us who ought to have been executed."

"Well, you are not even willing to treat them as well as you do the insurgents, for you allow them to surrender, and you even refuse me the privilege, because you threaten to shoot me as a spy, even if I come back."

"NO; IF YOU PRESENT YOURSELF AND ASK PARDON you will be treated with the same generosity as the other insurgents, but if you leave the Spanish lines you will expose yourself to the danger of being treated as an enemy if the Spanish troops should fall in with you."

"Well, it is to prevent this that I have requested the authorities to give me a military pass."

"The Captain General alone can give you such a pass. Why do you not endeavor to obtain one?"

"In the interview which I had with General Ceballos he expressed a desire to aid me, but owing to the clamor which had been raised by certain factious men he was unwilling to commit himself so as to give cause for further agitation on this subject. He told me, however, that I was at liberty to proceed at my own risk without interference to any part of the island I pleased. Not wishing to embarrass the Captain General I have preferred to run the additional risk rather than expose him to any trouble or censure for his kindness to me."

At this point the new Archbishop, who has been appointed by America, and the Attorney General, left me with the gentleman in black. The Attorney General assured me that there "would be a CERTAIN REGRET FELT IF I SHOULD BE KILLED—not a very deep sorrow, for, after all, I was of no particular account or interest to the inhabitants of Cuba." Still his death seemed in some mysterious way to foreshadow trouble. "If, in an engagement with the troops, a bullet should kill you by accident, or even by design—for I do not conceal from myself that if the Spanish soldiers should see you among the insurgents they would say, 'There is that American, let us bring him down,' and they would shoot at you rather than at the Mambises; if you should happen to be killed in one of these encounters the insurgents would carry off your body and accuse the Spaniards of having assassinated you, and the American press would make

AN OUTCRY AGAINST OUR BRUTALITY."

"No; it is well understood that a war correspondent is exposed to all these dangers. There were many correspondents killed during the Franco-Prussian war."

"Here it is, however, different."

"I am aware of this; but there are positions in which we must only think of our duty without taking into account the danger. Like soldiers, we journalists must execute our orders at whatever cost."

"If you were to go as

CORRESPONDENT TO ST. DOMINGO,

for instance, with the army of Bazin, and one of the opposing generals should capture you, do you think that your character as newspaper correspondent would protect you?"

"Possibly not; but I suppose Spain does not wish to be regarded as occupying the same place in the pale of civilization as St. Domingo."

The Attorney General perceived he had made a mistake in what he had intended to be a crushing illustration of the right of the authorities to shoot me. He turned the conversation at once into a complimentary vein, and, as I was myself the object, I had to admit myself routed after the first discharge. Seeing there was nothing to be gained by remaining, I saluted the man in black and made my bow to General Morales. The General was deeply engaged with the Archbishop, but he rose politely and advanced to dismiss me with the friendly courtesy that he has manifested on all occasions.

I asked him if my telegram could go by

ALTERING THE WORD "ARRREST" TO "DETAINED."

He replied that it could, and drawing the paper from his pocket handed it to me, assuring me at the same time that I might always count upon his friendship, which struck me as very polite from a gentleman who had just informed me that he would be obliged to shoot me under circumstances very likely to occur.

THE CHEVALIERS OF JOURNALISM.

Sketch of James J. O'Kelly, the New York Herald Cuba Commissioner.

[From the Daily Graphic, April 10.]

Whatever criticism may be urged against the methods by which the NEW YORK HERALD is conducted, it can be no question that in one field at least it distances all journalistic rivals—and that is in expeditions and explorations, which appeal vividly to the imagination of the country at large. Its Lowery Gang sensation, the discovery of Livingston, the Modoc War Commission, and finally these several expeditions to Cuba, are all of a character to impress the public with the great resources, the boldness and the enterprise of this remarkable paper.

When the era of illustrated journalism is fairly under way, no doubt, still more surprising journalistic feats will be accomplished; but, certainly, in the present condition of journalism and in this peculiar field of enterprise the HERALD is without a peer on this side of the Atlantic. Of course, a subsidiary interest attaches to the heroes of force and features. The public likes to know the form and features of men who have risked their lives and encountered unknown perils in order that the breakfast tables of America might be supplied with new sensations every morning. No small interest, for instance, attaches to Mr. James J. O'Kelly, the HERALD correspondent, who is now in the hands of the Spanish authorities (if he has not been shot by them) in Cuba. We accordingly give a picture of this gentleman in to-day's Daily Graphic and append a few particulars of his life.

James J. O'Kelly was born in Galway, Ireland, in the year 1840. He received the usual education; and, being of a roving disposition, he went to France and enlisted in the Legion Etrangere, with which corps he was sent to Algeria, where he served for several years. When the unfortunate Mexican Expedition was determined upon the Legion Etrangere was sent with the expeditionary corps; and here O'Kelly took part in the few slight engagements which preceded the occupation of the City of Mexico, and the installation of Maximilian in the palace of the Montezumas. In a few months, however, came the crash. Maximilian lost his life. O'Kelly, who had remained in Mexico after the French had fled to Texas, and stopped a few months on American soil. At length, however, he returned to France, and, getting reappointed in the French army, he took part in the Franco-German war. As the French army began to exhibit its fatal weaknesses and details delicate undertaking devolved upon O'Kelly. He was requested by the French authorities to go over to Ireland and try what success could be had in raising an Irish brigade for service in France. This business he willingly undertook; but shortly after he reached his native country, and while he was yet engaged in the preliminaries connected with the raising of troops and providing secret and expeditions means of transporting them to France, the dreadful collapse at Sedan occurred, and O'Kelly's occupation was gone. As Ireland offered no field for his restless, ambitious spirit, he determined to come to America, and arrived in this country in the latter part of 1871. He obtained an engagement on the HERALD as a reporter; subsequently his knowledge of matters connected with art being discovered, he was employed as art critic. Here he exhibited so much talent and desire to telegraph that he was promoted to the editorial rank and became one of the members of the council. He continued in the performance of these duties until the beginning of the present year, when, after the return of Mr. Henderson from Cuba, and his comparative want of success in that dangerous enterprise, Mr. O'Kelly was requested to proceed to the "Ever Faithful" and try his hand at beard Spanish pickets, and leaving the bullets of Spanish pickets. He willingly accepted this perilous task. Upon his arrival in Cuba he was seized by the Spanish authorities, and rather alarming threats were made in regard to him. It, however, being made clear that he had no political designs, he was let go, and very soon

thereafter made his way across the lines and got into the insurgent camp. He was with the insurgents about six weeks, and made himself fully acquainted with their plans, hopes and aims—or at least such of these as the patriot chiefs deemed it prudent to impart. Having got all the items of news he could pick up, Mr. O'Kelly, with the true instinct of a journalist, hastened back to the regions of civilization, in order that he might send on matter to his paper. He had scarcely crossed the lines, however, when he was again seized by the Spanish authorities, cast into a dungeon and his life threatened. Of course, the American Consul in Havana has been untiring in his exertions for the protection of Mr. O'Kelly, and about a week ago it was rumored that he was to be set at liberty. Letters, however, by the recent mails show that affairs have taken a very unpleasant turn, and the most serious apprehensions are felt in regard to the brave correspondent's safety. We hope, however, that the Daily Graphic will speedily have to chronicle Mr. O'Kelly's release and return to New York.

Mr. O'Kelly, as we have intimated above, is a little over thirty years of age. He is remarkably good-looking, with a fresh color upon his cheeks, and an unimpaired Celtic twinkle in his eye. His figure is well-proportioned, and his countenance little to astonish. He is a capable companion, witty and cultured, and a young man of great personal bravery. Mr. O'Kelly, in addition to his other acquirements, is a very fair artist, and, indeed, comes of an artistic family. His uncle, Mr. Lawlor, is one of the sculptors who contributed designs for the memorial of Prince Albert, set up in Hyde Park at the instance of Queen Victoria. His brother, Charles O'Kelly, has modelled a fine bust of O'Connell. This work is now on exhibition at Haverty's, in Barclay street. A number of gentlemen have subscribed to have it copied in bronze, and set it up in the Central Park.

THE LOST ATLANTIC.

A Fearful Gale Blowing and No Communication with the Wreck.

Eighty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Recovered—The Body of Mr. John Brinley Found Forty Miles at Sea—The Atlantic Expected to Go to Pieces in the Storm.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 10, 1873.

There is but little hope of catching the wreck of the ill-fated Atlantic. A fearful gale has prevailed all day long, and the indications to-night are that it will increase rather than abate during the ensuing twenty-four hours. Several divers of the New York Wrecking Company, who arrived this morning, together with representatives of the White Star line and the HERALD reporter, started for the scene of the wreck on a special tug this morning, but soon after leaving the wharf it was deemed unsafe to proceed, and the tug put back to Halifax. A heavy rain followed soon after, rendering the rarely-travelled highway so impassable that not a stable keeper in Halifax would let a team at any price to undertake the hazardous journey. There is no telegraph line to Prospect, and hence the latest intelligence from the scene of the wreck is only up to this forenoon, when some sailing vessels, with a portion of the cargo, left for this port, arriving late in the afternoon.

The bodies of several of the cabin passengers of the ill-fated Atlantic, reached here to-day by express, and were met at the depot by the mourning friends and relatives, when they were conveyed to Depeux's undertaking establishment. There the metallic cases are to be opened, and if the bodies are not too much disfigured the immediate friends of the family will be allowed to view the remains. The other bodies of the unfortunate will view the remains anyhow. After that they will be deposited in the vault in the cemetery and there remain to await the finding of Miss Scrymger's remains and also Mrs. Merritt's. If they are found they will also be sent here, and all four will be interred in the cemetery.

THE CARCO RECOVERED.

The cargo of general merchandise, and is valued at about eighty thousand dollars, and will be forwarded to New York as soon as a vessel can be prepared to take it around. Mr. Merriam, the New York Wrecking Company, although he has been unable as yet to reach the wreck on account of the weather, is of the opinion that the cargo has been blown to the position of the steamer, that if the threatening storm continues he will go to pieces before to-morrow, and there comes but a brief interval of fair weather to enable him to reach Prospect and get his apparatus at work, he is confident that he can bring away a well-sorted cargo of merchandise, and get out what must now be but fragments of the bodies of the unfortunate victims of the dreadful disaster.

NO TIDINGS FROM THE WRECK.

are expected to-night, for a journey up by land is simply impossible, and to venture up in one of the boats of the company is to court disaster. Mr. Brinley has been received from Lunenburg, N. S., this afternoon, announcing that the body of John Brinley was found, and that it was about thirty miles from Prospect. Mr. Brinley was about sixty years of age, and was a well-to-do merchant in England. He was coming to this country on business. Mr. Mackwald, of New York, who was so useful in looking out for the rescued and the remains of the dead, will leave for home to-morrow.

THE DEAD OF THE ATLANTIC.

Arrival at Last of Several of the Bodies of the Victims of the Wreck Who Were Rescued—The Delays of Their Burial and Anxiety of the Friends of the Deceased—How the Company Have Acted When Applied To for Help by Survivors.

The dead bodies of several of the cabin passengers of the steamship Atlantic arrived in this city yesterday. The fact that they did not reach here before has been a general surprise to everybody, and to none more so than to the sorrowing relatives of those unfortunate people. It seemed to them quite odd enough that they should have lost their best loved in this terrible manner without the additional blow of receiving their remains in a putrid condition. This, however, has unfortunately been the case, and of the several corpses brought to this city yesterday, probably but one coffin will be opened to allow the relatives to take a last view of that which was inexpressible dear in life. The correspondence of the HERALD from Halifax has already given full accounts of how the divers around the sunken leviathan have sought more for cargo than for bodies, and the relatives of the dead complain bitterly, not against the divers, poor people, but against the company of those who pay them for their work. The bodies of the dead, it is thought, have arrived several days ago, and the delay has taken away one of the poor consolations of the living—that of taking a last view of the remains of the dead.

THE MERRITTS.

The remains of Mr. W. B. Merritt, one of the cabin passengers of the ill-fated Atlantic, arrived in this city yesterday. Mr. Merritt, the brother-in-law of Mr. Scrymger, the brother-in-law of Mr. Merritt, went on to Halifax about a week since to take charge of the bodies of the deceased and their relatives. There he found the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt on the desolate beach at Prospect.

They were forwarded to Halifax, and Mr. Scrymger had metallic coffins prepared for their reception. They were then sent on to New York by Eastern express—that is, by boat from Halifax to New York. The bodies of the Merritts were not brought to New York until yesterday, and were then taken to the Grand Central depot by Mr. Merritt, and two passenger tickets taken out for them on the half-past ten train to Poughkeepsie. Mr. Merritt, accompanied by Mr. Scrymger, and the aged father, who is broken with grief. The funeral will take place in Poughkeepsie on Saturday, and will be a meeting (or many) to-day, and will be attended by all the notabilities of the place. The coffins, it is believed, will not be opened.

It is believed in Halifax until the bodies of the sisters are found. They will probably be taken charge of by the Scrymger family and buried in Greenwood, and thus will end the last episode of this saddest of wedding trips.

MR. B. PRICE.

When it was ascertained that Mr. Price was certain that each of the said taxpayers be supplied with a sufficient number of copies thereof in ample season to make the returns above mentioned.

Halifax to look after the remains of his dead friend. On Tuesday the remains were sent on from Halifax, being one of the first to be found on the beach. Mr. Dickenson, with true feeling, has remained behind to look after the remains of the two dead girls, Misses Anna and Agnes Barker, who were placed under Mr. Price's safe conduct on the voyage across. It is found which seems to be doubtful at present, they will be sent immediately to Chicago. Yesterday Mr. Dickenson sent a despatch to Mr. Price's relatives in Mount Vernon, saying:—

HALIFAX HOTEL, April 8, 1873.

Would proceed with John's funeral as speedily as possible. Delay is dangerous on account of the weather. Mr. Price's relatives in Mount Vernon, saying:—

Singular to say, in spite of the sending of the body and the supposition of the sender that it had arrived at New York, it has come up to last evening. It will no doubt arrive to-day and will probably be interred on Sunday, from the Episcopal church of Mount Vernon, where Mr. Price lived, and where his father had been buried. The family is in good circumstances. It is not the intention to open the coffin.

MR. HEWITT.

The remains of Mr. Hewitt, one of the members of the firm of Best & Co., were forwarded from Halifax by Mr. Mackwald. Mr. Best had started to bring them on, but met them in Boston yesterday morning. He telegraphed to the widow of Mr. Hewitt that he had opened the case and had seen the body, and that it was in a good state of preservation. The remains were carried off by Mr. Hewitt, and were placed in a coffin, and were taken to his former residence on Broadway. It appears now that Mr. Hewitt was carried off by the Atlantic by the first great wave which swept across the deck, and which was the death-blow to hundreds besides himself. The remains will be buried on Saturday at Poughkeepsie, at ten o'clock, from Dr. Hall's Presbyterian church, Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue. Mr. Hewitt leaves a widow, a son, aged seventeen, and a daughter, aged fifteen. The family is left in good circumstances.

MR. H. A. KRUGER.

The brother of Mr. Kruger, a broker of Exchange place, has been in Halifax several days endeavoring to reclaim the remains of his relative from the sea. Yesterday Mr. Beckmeyer, of Cedar street, said that no trace of the body could yet be found, but that he would remain to prosecute the search. The news has thrown his family into the deepest grief, and they begin to believe that the remains will never be recovered, or, if they are, in such a state as to be unrecognizable. In the meantime the office in Exchange place is closed.

MR. HEWITT.

Last evening one of the living cabin passengers, and the last but one away, Mr. Albert Juglar, arrived in this city. He tells a most interesting story of the wreck, which in some particulars is novel. His own experiences were most exciting, but the main point with him is that he was saved. His story is an old-tale, to which the Herald has already done ample justice.

THE CASE OF JAMES BURKE.

Among the passengers of the ill-fated Atlantic was Mr. James Burke, who, it will be recollected, drew the only surviving child of the wreck, John Hanly, through the port-hole, merely saving his life. Mr. Burke had been sent on from Liverpool for New York, en route for Philadelphia. Among his other effects on board of the Atlantic was a compass, which he had with him, with which he had intended to earn a living on arrival at Philadelphia. These were lost together with all the money in his possession. On Wednesday last Mr. Burke called at the office of the Star line and requested some assistance from the company's office in order that he might either obtain a new set of tools or else be enabled to keep himself in food until he could obtain work. Mr. Burke states he was told by the officials that they could do nothing for him. He called again on Thursday, when the same officials, in a very polite manner, replied to his second request, stating that he had no time to attend to it, and that he could do nothing whatsoever to assist him.

THE BOY WALK—GENEROUSITY OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yesterday the brokers at the Stock Exchange gave over their business for a few minutes to extend their sympathy to the boy, Johnny Hanly, whose orphanage by the wreck of the Atlantic and rescue from the fate of so many of the passengers of that ill-fated vessel have been already narrated among the many incidents of the said affair. He was clad in a suit of blue cloth, and was followed by similar donations until a purse of \$23 was raised and presented to the homeless lad. The firm of Glendinning, Davis & Amory, 11 Wall street, stated that they had seen the boy, and further assistance the down town public may be disposed to give him.

THE REMAINS OF THE MERRITTS ARRIVE AT Poughkeepsie.

The bodies of William Henry and Mary Merritt, victims of the Atlantic disaster, reached here to-day by express, and were met at the depot by the mourning friends and relatives, when they were conveyed to Depeux's undertaking establishment. There the metallic cases are to be opened, and if the bodies are not too much disfigured the immediate friends of the family will be allowed to view the remains. The other bodies of the unfortunate will view the remains anyhow. After that they will be deposited in the vault in the cemetery and there remain to await the finding of Miss Scrymger's remains and also Mrs. Merritt's. If they are found they will also be sent here, and all four will be interred in the cemetery.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Important Circular Concerning Returns of Taxes on Deposits, Capital and Circulation of Banks.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1873.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day issued the following important circular concerning returns of taxes on deposits, capital and circulation of banks, &c., as required by amended legislation of the last session of Congress. It is as follows:—

Section 5 of the act of December 24, 1872, provides that the returns of taxes on deposits, capital and circulation of banks, &c., as required by amended legislation of the last session of Congress, shall be made and rendered simultaneously, on the 1st day of December and the 1st day of July, in each year, and that the returns shall be transmitted to the Collector of the proper district, and one copy to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The act of June 6, 1872, prescribes payment of these taxes on the first days of January and July. It will be seen that the regular returns by banks of deposits, capital and circulation, and the returns of savings banks, which, but for the act of December 24, 1872, would have been due in January, 1873, are required to be rendered on July 1, 1873. In ascertaining the taxable amount of deposits in savings institutions having no capital stock and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be held for the use of the depositor, the act of June 6, 1872, prescribes payment of these taxes on the first days of January and July. It will be seen that the regular returns by banks of deposits, capital and circulation, and the returns of savings banks, which, but for the act of December 24, 1872, would have been due in January, 1873, are required to be rendered on July 1, 1873.

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