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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

- BOOTH'S THEATRE Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—TICKET OF LEAFY MAN. METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 565 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. MISS F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—GENERA CURS. THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 314 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bowler st.—ENGLISH ARTISTS. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston st.—THE BLACK CROOK. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—THE LIAR. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE WICKED WORLD. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—ITALIAN OPERA.—LES HUGENOTS. WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, &c. Afternoon and evening. BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—A LION'S DEN. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—HUBERT DUPRE ARRANG. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—SIX SONS OF THE SOUTH. LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth st.—NOTRE DAME.—THE DEPARTURE. PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—NEW MEDDARS. TONY PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, No. 21 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—SAGRO MISTRETRY, &c. PAIN HALL, Great Jones street, between Broadway and Bowery.—THE PILGRIM. ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th avenue.—DRAMATIC READINGS. THE RINK, 3d avenue and 6th street.—MINAGERS AND MUSEUM. Afternoon and evening. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 65 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, Nov. 30, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

SPAIN, CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES! THE HOLLOWNESS OF THE CONCESSIONS.—LEADING ARTICLE.—EIGHTH PAGE. THE PROTOCOL BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE VIRGINIAS AFFAIR COMPLETE! THE CONCESSIONS AND THE DOUBTS AS TO THEIR SINCERITY! SPANISH "PRIDE" FEARED BY CASTELLAR.—NINTH PAGE. AMERICA'S CLAIMS UPON SPAIN! MATTERS IN CUBA AND IN THIS COUNTRY! RECRUITING THE UNION NAVY! PRESS COMMENTS.—FIFTH PAGE. CUBA'S REVOLT AGAINST THE SPANISH YOK! HOW THE DEFENSIVE TACTICS SO LONG PURSUED ARE RAPIDLY CHANGING TO OFFENSIVE! ENTIRE SPANISH CAMPS DESERTING TO THE PATRIOTS! NO HOPE FOR PEACE.—SIXTH PAGE. FIERCE EMBARRASSMENT OF CARTAGENA, SPAIN.—SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND.—NINTH PAGE. PROPOSED ADDITIONAL ISSUE OF ERIE RAILWAY SHARES.—IMPORTANT GENERAL NEWS.—NINTH PAGE. OUR MARTIAL STATUS! SECRETARY BELKNAP'S ANNUAL REPORT.—ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—FLEETWOOD PARK EVENTS.—SIXTH PAGE. COUNSEL FOR TWEED FINED FOR CONTEMPT BY JUDGE DAVIS! THEIR DEFENCE AND HIS HONOR'S LECTURE! TWO OF THE COUNSEL EXEMPT.—TENTH PAGE. TWEED'S DEGRADATION COMPLETE! THE TRANSFER FROM THE TOMBS TO THE PENITENTIARY! UTTER DEJECTION OF THE PRISONER.—TENTH PAGE. THE LEGAL WAR UPON THE LATE KING! THE UNTRIED CASES! THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY PREPARED TO FIGHT IT OUT ON THAT LINE!—TENTH PAGE. WASHINGTON REVIVING! THE STIMULUS OF ARRIVING CONGRESSMEN! INCREASED COST OF LIVING! A PERSONAL REVIEW.—MEXICAN ANARCHY AND BLOODSHED.—SEVENTH PAGE. THE RECENT BOCHU PANIC.—RELIEVING THE POOR OF NEW YORK.—MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE SUB-TREASURY AND ASSAY OFFICE.—TWELFTH PAGE. BISHOP CUMMINS' NEW CHURCH.—IMPORTANT CATHOLIC CONSECRATION.—SERVICES AT THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—FIFTH PAGE. CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY! THE CATHOLIC ANTI-PATHY TO THE COMMON SCHOOLS! GENERAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.—THIRTEENTH PAGE. THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES for the Forty-third Congress was virtually decided at the republican caucus yesterday held in Washington, when Mr. James G. Blaine was nominated. This rejection of the plucky member from Maine was foreseen on all sides. It indicates, perhaps, the late tendency which the republican party has to run in grooves. New blood is not coming into the ways of power, and the old blood will only shift its channel for a better, where it can stagnate at more leisure. Mr. Fernando Wood received the compliment of the democratic nomination for the Speakership, and the caucus which bestowed this honor had quite a lively time over the "back-pay steal," of which it refused to entertain any condemnation. Strong language was used against Mr. Holman, of Indiana, who introduced the uncomfortable resolution. THE HUDSON RIVER half-way down from Troy is closed by Jack Frost, and the cold spell of the last few days over all the country between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic seaboard will be apt to extend the wintry blockade of rivers, canals and lakes over all our Northern border States. Thus in the transportation of the products of the West to the seaboard the railways will have the game in their hands for four or five months to come. But the grangers are watching the railway kings, and the late Western elections have shown that the grangers are getting to be a formidable balance of power. THE GREAT CONTEMPT CASE.—The counsel for the defence in the Tweed case received an overwhelming rebuke yesterday from Judge Davis for their want of respect for the Court in their mode of conducting the case entrusted to them. Henceforth lawyers will be more careful in their language towards the Bench.

Spain, Cuba and the United States.—The Hollowness of the Concessions. We shall rejoice, in common with the whole country, if war with Spain has been honorably avoided; but we are of opinion that in the history of nations there are some things worse than war, and before declaring an unqualified satisfaction with the reputed peaceful solution of our difficulties we want to know that the conditions of settlement do not include or involve admissions on our part or abandonments of principle to which war itself would be preferable. If the statement published gives an accurate account of the conclusions reached by the diplomatic authorities of either country, then surely a demand for reparation that "roared and thundered in the index" with stentorian pretence has sneaked to a wretched and contemptible close. Never before was an international negotiation so conspicuously pitiful in its results, and never before did the pusillanimous spirit of senile incapacity so shamefully abuse the confidence of a nation. Spain yields us reparation, certainly; she slaps us in the face with it, even! And we must take, grudgingly, what her lofty spirit chooses to concede, though the reparation assume the form of a new insult. We demand the surrender of our ship unlawfully seized on the high seas; but Spain refuses at first, and waits to be assured from England that our demand is just and fair before she gives it proper notice, and at last consents to the surrender. Have we submitted the subject to arbitration, that England must declare before justice can be done? Are we already incapable of righting ourselves when wronged by a Power like Spain, that England must answer for our respectability to get us a civil answer? And Spain will also, we are told, give up the poor wretches whom she tore from the protection of our flag—such of them as have not been publicly murdered or have not been tortured to death in her prisons—but indemnify for the slain she will only pay if the papers of the Virginias shall prove regular, and she will only salute our flag on the same condition; while the miscreant Burriel goes altogether unwhipped of justice, save such furies of trial or rebuke as Spain may choose. There is no limitation to her in this. Our demanded guarantee for the future is laughed at and relinquished. Such is the summary of what is called "satisfaction." Two of the points demanded, that were most thoroughly just, are given up, and we accept Spain's view rather than insist upon our own as to the others, and admit that the character of our ship shall be investigated before satisfaction shall be exacted. Has not the President intelligence to see that if this is not an American ship we have no right to make any demand, and that if she is an American ship it is shameful to submit to investigation before we protect her? For the future, then, it must be understood that our relations with Spain are established by this precedent on such a footing that if the Spanish cruisers choose to capture any American vessel, with or without pretended reasons, and to murder the greater number of the persons they catch on board, it is all right. We give to such proceedings a qualified assent. They must only send the ship home when they are done with her, release the unmurdered sailors whom they have tortured in their prisons and pay (perhaps) a pitiful indemnity of so much a head for the persons they may have chosen to kill. It must be clearly understood that our government, as at present constituted, does not protect its ships, and sailors who venture in the waters of the West Indies under our colors go at their proper peril. People who are in the molasses trade are ready to say that the Virginias was only a filibuster. Was the Lloyd Aspinwall innocent or guilty, our ships are seized upon the caprices and suspicions of Spanish officials in Cuba, and now it is formally established by the recognition of our government that we are under no national obligation to prevent these outrages and murders. Spain can be called upon only to return the ships she takes and pay for the men she kills; the flag, it seems to be thought, cannot be dishonored. Is it not strange that the view taken in London of our position is more in consonance with an honest support of our rights than the view taken in Washington? Is it not remarkable that the London Times should represent the rights of our case more clearly and state them more forcibly than our government itself presumes to do in its amiable communications with the hostile Power? "There are not many in England," says the London Telegraph, "who could approve of the Deerehond's recent expedition; but if every person on board that troublesome little craft had been fuddled there would have been an outcry of just wrath against the Spaniards." No doubt; just as there was in this country an outcry of just wrath against the batteries of Santiago. But who believe that England would have accepted such a satisfaction as seems sufficient in Washington; who believe that England would have submitted her honor to be investigated by the Spaniards, or have permitted them to inquire into the justice of demands she had made? All purpose to require of Spain a guarantee for future immunity to our ships is abandoned; and that is the only point that could have been of any practical value in the negotiation, and it is the point that should have been insisted upon to the last extremity. We are told that our government has no right to question the power of Spain to carry out her agreement, and the hazy condition of mind from which this statement comes is no doubt also responsible for the notion that the requirement of a guarantee for our own safety would have been, on our part, an impudent pretence. It has been charged that the mooted guarantee of the abolition of slavery in Cuba was invented by us, and the defenders of the government have absolutely declared that it never had any thought of exacting a guarantee. We trust the statement does as much injustice to the government as is done to us in the assertion that we had invented the mild remedy of an abolition of slavery. Our proposition for a guarantee would be that the United States should require from Spain in Cuba just such concessions and limitations of its sovereignty as the civilized Powers have required from China and Turkey in those countries respectively. In countries where the sovereign power cannot enforce its authority (the people who are injured by that failure of the sovereign power must protect themselves,

and must exact of the crippled sovereign the recognition of their right to do so. Spain has forfeited so much of her sovereignty in Cuba as she has failed to exercise, and it is for us simply to recognize this fact and to act upon the recognition; and one part of her sovereignty that she has failed to exercise is that of the administration of justice and the protection of life. Shall that lapse altogether, or shall we, the people most deeply interested, permit it, to our material injury and to the constant disturbance of our tranquillity, to fall into the hands of the irresponsible Cuban volunteers? It is simply a question whether we will give up altogether traffic that necessarily carries our people to the island and permit our commerce to be driven from the West Indies by the acts of Spanish cruisers, or whether we shall put our heel on the heads of the wretches who delight in nothing so much as in an opportunity to do us injury. It will be seen, therefore, that we would base a required guarantee upon the facts as they exist and not on sentiment and palaver. Our guarantee would go to the bottom of the trouble; and until we obtain one like it all settlements will be futile—mere exploitations of our patience and credulity. Minister Sickles is reported to doubt the sincerity of the settlement on the part of Spain, and to dissent from the judgment which permitted it to be made. On whatever he bases this opinion it is significant. Glad as we should be of an honorable settlement, we shall not cry "Peace when there is no peace." Secretary Delano on Our Railroads. The Secretary of the Interior publishes, as a part of his report to Congress, a labored statement of the Pacific railroads and their branches. It is not, however, put in the shape, or as clear as, we might wish, though there are some interesting statistics. For instance, speaking of the Union and Central Pacific railroads, he says the stock subscribed to the former amounts to \$36,783,600, and that this, within a fraction, has been paid in, and, to the latter, \$62,608,800, of which \$54,275,500 has been paid. How have these vast sums been paid? Does he mean to convey the idea that the stockholders have paid these in cash? No one would believe that. It is known that little cash has been paid, and that these railroads have been constructed almost entirely by the loan of government credit and grants of public lands. This is not a creditable way of covering up the facts. The organizers and stockholders of these roads have paid in little money and have realized, through the Credit Mobilier agency and other means, vast sums. Even now they take the earnings of the roads and leave the government to pay interest on their bonds. The same remarks, as to subscriptions, apply more or less to the other Pacific railroads and branches. The Union Pacific owes the government now in interest paid for it \$27,336,512, and the Central, \$27,855,680; in all, \$55,192,192. Notwithstanding the enormous land grants and endorsed bonds by the government, the indebtedness of these railroads amounts to something like \$200,000,000. How, then, have the government and people been victimized? Necessary and useful as these great lines of communication were, there never has been in the history of the world such a gigantic swindle. We wish the Secretary of the Interior would array his figures so as to show the fraud and the rottenness of the affairs of the companies. Evidently the time is approaching when the government will have to take the Pacific railroads to pay for their yearly augmenting indebtedness to itself. The Domestic Troubles of Spain. From all our latest accounts Spain seems to be in a most deplorable condition. Not to speak of all of Cuba and the sorrow which Cuba has just brought her, she has trouble enough within her own borders to tax the energies of any government. The intransigent still hold Cartagena, and, in spite of the reports to the contrary, it is not at all impossible that the government forces may have to go through some hard work before the rebels are subdued. However the contest may end, it is not to be denied that the revolt in Cartagena will prove exhaustive of the nation's resources. The war in the north still continues, and it is now reported from Carlota sources that, smallpox and typhus having broken out in the ranks of the republicans, General Moriones is unable to make any offensive movement. The finances of the country are at the lowest possible ebb. The government of Castelar, from which so much was expected, has proved itself to be as weak and as incompetent as any of its predecessors. The present crisis, if it is more than possible, will result in another change of Ministers. It is not impossible that it may result in revolution and a restoration of the monarchy. Whether the situation will be improved by any such change remains to be seen. In spite of all the attention she has received and all the care which has been bestowed upon her Spain is the most moribund nation on the face of the earth. Colonel Mosby and General Grant.—An Interesting Report. Colonel Mosby, of Virginia, called upon the President at the White House yesterday for the purpose of offering his services to the government as a soldier in the event of a war with Spain, and the report of the conversation which followed, and which we give this morning among our Washington despatches, will be found very interesting. It thus appears that in the event of a war with Spain the surviving soldiers, who, in our recent civil war, fought against "the old flag," will on a *masse* be ready to fight for it, and that General Grant will fairly divide the honors of the war between the South and the North. Very good. It further appears that so well satisfied is the President that the time has come for the removal of all the remaining disabilities against certain leaders in the late Southern struggle for a separate confederacy that he will recommend in his forthcoming Message a bill of universal amnesty. Why not? The disabilities specified in the constitution against men "who shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion" against the United States apply now only to some two or three hundred men, all told, beginning with Jefferson Davis. Nevertheless, while these Southern leaders remain under these disabilities the main body of the Southern people cannot feel that they are fully restored

to the rights and immunities of citizens of the United States. Let Congress, then, promptly respond to the suggestions of the President on this subject in proclaiming a universal amnesty. Southern men, who by hundreds and thousands have indicated not only their readiness but their desire to fight for the Union in a war against a foreign enemy, may surely be trusted with all the privileges, honors and dignities of citizens of the Union. Tom Scott Pleading. The great railroad chief, whose ambition is to extend his lines of communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to bring them all in connection with the Pennsylvania Central and the railroads of the Pennsylvania Company, has departed from his accustomed reticence and sent a communication to us pleading forbearance. This was in reply to certain remarks about the reported schemes for government aid to the Southern and Northern Pacific railroads. Now, while we admire the enterprise of Colonel Scott, and admit that he has done much in the way of railroad progress and improvement, we cannot abandon our position of resistance to government subsidies of money or land to private undertakings. We have had enough, and, in fact, too much, of that. Colonel Scott begs a suspension of remarks until we see what applications will be made to Congress, and intimates that nothing will be asked that is not for the public benefit. This sort of generalization and special pleading might cover the grandest raid upon the Treasury and public. Then we cannot afford to wait till a programme of plunder might be matured and hurriedly carried through. Why, then, does not the railroad chief let us know what he wants from Congress? If he asks only what is reasonable we shall not oppose his application; but, with the antecedents of lobby schemes and legislation for the railroad interest, we have our suspicions, and cannot take even Colonel Scott's promise of disinterestedness and lofty patriotism as a guarantee. Mr. Beecher and His Congregational Critics. The City of Churches is never truly happy unless there is a little church war on hand. Its elderly ladies find a gentle stimulant in the smell of theological gunpowder, as General Boun refreshed himself by sniffing a newly discharged revolver. Its young ladies like a state of sect hostilities, and glory in the battle just as much as they do in working smoking caps and other sublimely useless articles for church fairs. To the young men of Brooklyn a church war is very exhilarating, and with the more ancient brethren the promotion of belligerency is an object worthy in their eyes for soothing the pathway to the grave. To the local sheets a church war is bread and butter, and hence the field of war around the communion rails is graphically and unctuously described. Seldom, indeed, does the world become aware of the pious pate-breaking which rages there, and little would it rock if they kept their troubles to themselves. The fever of the age for standing before all humanity in a suit of type occasionally induces somebody to do something which will bring the eyes of the world in that direction, and then Brooklyn is happy. They have a church war there at present, which most delight them very much. What does it all mean? This time it is a Congregational fight, and no "maffin worry" there ever extracted so much in the line of unctuous joy as each side finds in seeing the "latest from the front" read by the entire public. Plymouth church, ministered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, is assailed front and flank by the Clinton avenue church and the Church of the Pilgrims. All three are Congregational institutions, and the last two seem determined to drive the first out of the camp. It seems that an "erring brother," or one claimed to be such, Mr. Theodore Tilton, had some sort of a three-cornered difficulty, in which himself, a Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher were concerned. After a guerrilla warfare of hints, whispers and innuendoes, the three parties came together and signed a peace declaration which was ratified by Brooklyn for a time. But insults to the flag of Plymouth were soon on the increase; and the "erring brother," as he could not control his hint-irring friends, was told that he should surrender his membership or submit to a court clerical. Like Goldsmith's pastor the erring brother, "since 'twas hard to combat, learned to fly" by resigning. The resignation was accepted, in a merciful spirit, no doubt. Plymouth was just jubilating over the triumph of its flag, when down comes two batteries of heavenly artillery, manned by the Clinton avenueites and the Pilgrims. They opened fire with rounds of resolutions, which did no great harm; but, it is confidently asserted, were intended to riddle the venerable Mr. Beecher. The resolutions recited that Plymouth had allowed a brother to resign, and insisted that if the brother aforesaid was not in the odor of sanctity he should not be permitted to go forth without the Congregational branding iron upon him. This, as it stands, is a matter of Church discipline, and Mr. Beecher manned his own guns and sent back a whizzing shell, telling them to mind their own business, or words to that effect. Now the Clinton avenueites and Pilgrims have declared that they will appeal to the Council, which must be a wonderful thing; for one would think they were appealing to Heaven. All Brooklyn looks on and wags its head and says, "Ah! but that is not all. There is more in those resolutions than you think, my friends." Then, for gracious sake, Pilgrims and Avenue people, speak out like men, and do not play the Pharisee. The threat of excommunicating Plymouth church or creating a schism among its members is very idle. Mr. Beecher has said that he likes to be Pope in his own church, and his congregation have not dispirited it for a quarter of a century. Why should he care to be trampled by people who, in the sweet deep sadness of the heart he it said, are sometimes overshadowed rivals, as well as complaining brethren. There may be a difference between an "independent" minister and the minister of an "independent" congregation; but if Mr. Beecher is not theologically independent, we should like to know who is? We cannot say that we shall look anxiously for further details in this church war, but we shall keep its progress before our eyes. Peace, brethren.

Views of the Religious and Semi-Religious Press on the Tweed Sentence, the Spanish Imbroglio and Other Matters. Our religious contemporaries this week divide their attention between the Tweed conviction and sentence and what appears to them to be a matter of minor consideration—namely, the critical situation of our affairs with Spain. The editor of the Evangelist describes a visit to the Supreme Court room while sentence was being pronounced upon William M. Tweed. He concludes that that sentence is a "great victory for our city," and adds:—"Let us hope that the day of triumphant corruption is ended; that fraud and swindling will cease to be covered with a certain glory because of their success; that audacious wickedness will sink back into the hiding places where it belongs, and Justice will again lift up her head in the streets." The Independent exults that the blow of justice has been dealt at last, and that the sentence of Tweed proves, by a living demonstration, that legal justice is not dead in this city. "His punishment," says the editor, "though all that the law allows, is, nevertheless, mild compared with his offences. The other conspirators and thieves united with him in sharing in the plunder should be pursued with unsleeping vigilance till every one that can be reached by legal process is brought to justice. Let the whole gang be punished. Their ill-gotten wealth, their former position and power and their means to buy the most eminent legal talent for their defence should not secure to them any immunity from the pursuit of justice. Let the law steadily pursue its wholesome work till the whole tribe of rascals shall receive their dues. Then, and not till then, should it pause." The Golden Age avers that the recent trial "presents a conspicuous instance of a jury superior to corruption, and of a Judge who, for ability, fidelity and Roman-like rigor of equity, has written his name not only among the master spirits of his profession, but among the benefactors of the land. Let public justice be never lowered from its present staleness and majesty." The Christian Union regards Tweed's conviction as among the surprises of the week, and thinks that Judge Davis, by his courage, firmness and dignity in the trial of the case, has earned the gratitude of honest men of all parties. "As administered by such a magistrate," asserts the editor, "the law is indeed a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well." Let us hope that the dark night of political corruption which has so long enshrouded the country is passing away, and that a brighter day has dawned—a day to be distinguished by the honesty and integrity of men in public station, and by a higher standard of virtue among the people." In regard to Spanish matters the Christian Union pronounces for peace, and exclaims, "Blessed are the peace-makers." The Observer, commenting upon the Cuban massacre that the unhappy victims condemned to die were allowed no time for preparation. "In all its aspects," declares the editor, "the transaction is more like that of savages than of a civilized and Christian people." The Methodist regards the conviction of Tweed as "a grand triumph for justice and public virtue. It is a consummation which," says the editor, "even so recently as a week ago few ventured to hope would ever be reached, and when the news was first announced it could scarcely be believed." The Methodist is of opinion that an important lesson is to be learned from this event, which is, that the regular processes of the law, sustained by a healthy public opinion, are amply sufficient to accomplish the ends for which they are designed. The Christian Leader remarks that with a judge like Noah Davis, who upheld the ancient idea of a fearlessly just oracle of the law, and a jury of twelve men who had not "been seen" by any emissary of the dishonored King, "it seemed to be as easy to convict the great plunderer as honest and simple minded people had always believed it ought to be. Although Tweed probably never feared the strict legal penalty at any time prior to the last few days, it is not to be questioned that he would have sacrificed all of his ill-gotten booty to avert it. This fact tells the story. Even Tweed would not be transfixed before the world by a judicial sentence. That he is, is at once his bitterest punishment and the public's sweetest satisfaction." The Freeman's Journal throws hot petroleum in the shape of "words that burn" into the Spaniards for their atrocities in Cuba. "We are going to have a war," affirms the editor, "not with Spain, but with the outlaws who are misruling Spain;" and he adds:—"We do not believe that the men who are in official position in the United States government know how certain it is that war must follow what has happened, except, he continues, "they intend to exhibit the United States, under their management, as a big libberly boy who, fully slapped in the face, and having his nose twisted till it bleeds, wants to know what all that means." The Jewish Times, commenting upon the Cuban massacre, pronounces it a deed of cruelty and barbarism that almost defies belief. "To crown the work of fendish brutality," says the editor, "a congratulatory letter is published by the priest of a religion which claims to be the religion of love, speaking in a triumphant tone of the achievements of that Church *par excellence* in having converted twenty Protestants to the Roman Catholic faith, and then delivered them over to the executioner! What a mockery! Must not Satan grin at the sacrifice thus committed in the name of God?" Our Hebrew contemporary affirms that "there is every reason why the United States should and must step in in the name of humanity, of religion, of right and justice, and exact such conditions as will re-establish order, law and justice on the island of Cuba. The butcher volunteers must be de-throned, the power must be taken from their hands. They have forfeited long ago the right to rule. With a mere apology this cannot be accomplished, nor with a release of the Virginias, nor with an indemnity of money: with nothing less than a restitution of the government to the people of Cuba. We believe nothing short of this will satisfy the people of the United States." The Boston Pilot (Catholic) sincerely hopes

that, no matter how the nations settle the main question, "the individuals who are responsible for the massacre, and who, it appears, were not ruled in their acts by the home government of Spain, will be held to a severe account and receive an exemplary punishment." The Hebrew Leader discourses upon the German mass meeting held to protest against the Spanish acts of barbarity in Cuba, and draws a parallel between the recent atrocities and the former cruel treatment of its cordillionists in Spain. What one has to do with the other must be a puzzle to ordinary minds. Perhaps a chapter from the gospel according to St. Filibuster might be enlightening. The Catholic Review comments on the "Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of New York to the Clergy and Laity of their Charge," remarking that "it sets forth in beautiful and touching language the reasons which impel them to perform this act of devotion." A novelty in the way of a religious temperance monthly has just made its appearance. It is called the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, and seems to be an able champion in a praiseworthy cause. Taintor's Sentence. Taintor, the late cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, has at last, like so many public offenders in these times, come by his deserts. Our readers will remember that the cashier had, through speculation, lost four hundred thousand dollars, the property of the bank. After an impartial trial Taintor has been found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. The sentence to some will, no doubt, seem severe; but Judge Benedict, in pronouncing sentence, reminded the prisoner that but for the one mitigating circumstance in his case—viz., the temptation to which he was exposed through the negligence of the President and the directors—the punishment would have been more severe. It is gratifying to see justice administered in this way. We hope that the punishment of Taintor will have a wholesome influence on the men of his class. It will be well, too, if bank presidents and directors take the hint so emphatically thrown out by the Judge, and give more of their time and attention to the duties attached to their respective positions. In this case the President and directors were guilty of gross neglect of duty. AN UNCOMPROMISING VERDICT was returned by the majority of the Coroner's jury in the case of the victims of the Harlem boiler explosion. Contractor, engineer, railroad company and every one connected with the cause of the terrible disaster came in for a scathing rebuke, and the defective law under which steam becomes a destructive element instead of an obedient agent was severely condemned. The present system of examination of engineers also came in for a share of censure. It would be well if our lawmakers would pay serious attention to this verdict and accompanying recommendations and render life less hazardous in the vicinity of great public works. THE "BOSS" ON THE ISLAND.—The majesty of the people of the American metropolis has never been shown in a more vivid light than it was in the humiliation and degradation of the ex-Boss of the city yesterday, when he was taken to Blackwell's Island as a convict, deprived of his beard and redundant locks and clothed in the regulation striped dress. In the days of his overweening power he never dreamed of such a change. Retribution has come to him in its most terrible shape. From the position of supreme master, surrounded by a court of parasites and flatterers, like the Shah of Persia, he is reduced to the companionship of thieves and vagrants. A more significant lesson has never been administered in the history of republics to unbridled ambition and lawless power. PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. General F. D. Sewall, of Washington, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General Mott, of the Egyptian Army, is quartered at the Hotel Brunswick. Captain Bullen, of the British Army, has arrived at the New York Hotel. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, of Chicago, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. E. L. Jewell, of the New Orleans Picayune, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Governor Coburn, of Maine, has recovered from his recent severe illness. Captain James H. Rollins, United States Army, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mrs. Owen Gehele, of Carthage, Mo., was fatally poisoned a few evenings since. Paymaster Thomas H. Halsey, United States Army, is registered at the Coleman House. State Senator-elect F. W. Tohey, of Port Henry, N. Y., has apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge W. F. Allen, of the Court of Appeals, is among the late arrivals at the Hotel Brunswick. Lieutenant Commander J. K. P. Ragsdale, United States Navy, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Frederick A. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, arrived at the following musical programme was performed by the artists engaged:—Piano solo, "Rigoletto," Spindler, Mrs. C. H. Hovey; song, "Ye Merry Bards," Gumbert, Mrs. W. Williams; piano solo, "Amaryllis," Spindler, Mrs. C. H. Hovey; aria from "Lousia Miller," Verdi, Mr. Ch. Fritsch; song, "Amiamo la Vita," Wanderer, Mrs. W. Williams; song, "The Whistling Duck," Mrs. W. Williams; song, "The Whistling Duck," Mrs. W. Williams; song, "The Whistling Duck," Mrs. W. Williams. Rocheport, according to accounts sent from St. Catherine's Island, was sick throughout the 31 days of the convict ship's voyage to that place, and it was expected that he would die before arriving at New Caledonia. BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS' RECEPTION. Last evening a reception was given to the young clerks and other employes connected with the booksellers', stationers' and printers' firms of this city at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association in Twenty-third street. The hall was filled with the families and friends of the employes, and a number of prominent booksellers were present on the platform. Among them were Mr. Robert Carter, W. H. Appleton, Abraham D. Lewis and other well-known booksellers and stationers of this city. Brief addresses were made and the following musical programme was performed by the artists engaged:—Piano solo, "Rigoletto," Spindler, Mrs. C. H. Hovey; song, "Ye Merry Bards," Gumbert, Mrs. W. Williams; piano solo, "Amaryllis," Spindler, Mrs. C. H. Hovey; aria from "Lousia Miller," Verdi, Mr. Ch. Fritsch; song, "Amiamo la Vita," Wanderer, Mrs. W. Williams; song, "The Whistling Duck," Mrs. W. Williams; song, "The Whistling Duck," Mrs. W. Williams. The Boston Pilot (Catholic) sincerely hopes