

DON CARLOS AND CUBA.

British Press Comments on His Letter to Alfonso.

The Spanish Pretender Reveals His Own Weakness.

Wants an Excuse to Retire from the War in Spain.

ALFONSO'S REPLY—SILENCE OR SUBMISSION.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.) LONDON, Nov. 18, 1875.

Don Carlos' letter to King Alfonso on the Cuban question is ridiculed.

HIS FAULTY AND FEARS.

The Daily News says, editorially, that the letter of the Pretender addressed to Alfonso shows forth the weakness of the Spanish character.

HIS INGRATITUDE AND THRONIC LOGIC.

The News adds that Don Carlos owes his own long respite from punishment to the Cuban war, and that he makes the supposed difficulty between Spain and America an occasion for exciting the pride of his countrymen.

A ROYALIST FRAUD.

The Telegraph, editorially, says that it is impossible to imagine a more fraudulent and futile proposal; at once an affront and an act of folly.

BOMBAST OR HOAX.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:—The letter is full of bombast. It reads almost like a hoax. It appears to indicate the Pretender's desire to find an excuse to retire from the war conflict in Spain.

WHAT THE SPANIARDS IN LONDON SAY.

The Carlisle Committee in London has no funds.

Don Carlos' letter is regarded by his friends here as utter folly.

ALFONSO'S REPLY TO DON CARLOS—BE SILENT EXCEPT YOU SUBMIT.

MADRID, Nov. 18, 1875.

General Quesada has been commanded by a royal order to hitherto receive no communication from Don Carlos except an announcement of the unconditional submission of himself and his partisans.

SPANISH CONCESSIONS TO AMERICAN PRISONERS—PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1875.

The Spanish Minister to-day was officially advised from Madrid that his government has conceded that in future American citizens on trial before a court martial in Cuba shall have the privilege of selecting counsel for defence. The treaty of 1765, in the opinion of the Spanish government, was not sufficiently definite to meet the cases of courts martial in the event of war or intervention in the island, but the present arrangement settles the question in accordance with the desire expressed in a friendly note addressed by Secretary Fish to the Spanish government, and disposes of exaggerated reports on this subject.

The frequent changes in the Spanish government since the commencement of the rebellion have in part delayed the settlement of the question until the present time.

DENMARK.

THE CROWN PRINCE SERIOUSLY ILL.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.)

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18, 1875.

His Royal Highness Prince Christian Frederic William, the Crown Prince, is seriously ill from the effects of a fall from his horse, the animal falling with him.

CUBA.

CONVICTS PARDONED AT THE POINT OF DEATH—THE UNITED STATES FLAG IN PORT.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1875.

Five men sentenced to be shot this morning have been pardoned by the Captain General at the intercession of Señor Rubi, the Royal Commissioner, and several ladies.

THE AMERICAN FLAG IN PORT.

The United States steamer Gettysburg has arrived in the harbor.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1875.

No news of the battle at Gatschko has been received by the British Press.

At Vienna, however, the insurgent victory is fully confirmed.

OFFICIAL TURKISH CONFIRMATION OF THE INSURGENT LOSSES AT PIVA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18, 1875.

A telegraphic despatch from Serva Pasha fully confirms the previous reports of the defeat and loss sustained by the insurgents at Piva.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON THE PRESS BILL—THE DRAMAS ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

PARIS, Nov. 18, 1875.

The Bureau of the Assembly to-day elected the committee to consider the Press bill. Eleven members of the committee belong to the opposition, and only four are in favor of the bill. It is believed that the measure, which is not a Cabinet question, will be abandoned.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION DRAMATIZED.

In the Michaelis competition for the best play relating to the American Revolution twenty out of sixty manuscripts have been selected, and on these a final decision will be rendered in eight days.

GERMANY.

CATHOLIC PRELATES TO BE PROSECUTED.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1875.

The Pall Mall Gazette has a special Berlin telegram this afternoon stating that the Prussian government is preparing proceedings before the Ecclesiastical Court against the Archbishop of Cologne and the Bishop of Treves. The object is to depose them.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1875.

The appointments of Sir John Holker and Lord Stanley Gifford to the Attorney and Solicitor General respectively, noted yesterday, are now denied.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness' Tour in India About to Terminate.

Cabinet Advice for His Return to England.

The Native Indian Princes Opposed to the Royalty of Conquest.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1875.

Although the special despatches from India to the Times and Daily News say that the journey of the Prince of Wales would not be interrupted, there is an opinion very general here that his return has been decided upon, and will take place immediately after he has visited Ceylon.

CABINET ADVICE TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

I have information from a good source that, after a Cabinet Council on Sunday, a telegram was sent advising the Prince's return.

GOVERNMENT REASONS.

This change of purpose will be explained to the public as a result of the prevalence of the cholera at Mysore and Madras, and perhaps by reference to European complications.

THE TRUE REASON.

But the real reason is the unsatisfactory attitude of the native princes. Not a single reception has been proffered by any one of these in the Madras and Bengal presidencies. All entertainments thus far given have been given by the English; and there is no concealing the fact that the native princes view the visit unfavorably.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE CABINET LETTER TO THE PRINCE.

The Morning Advertiser supports the official telegram despatch, of yesterday's date, which has been forwarded to the Prince of Wales. The other journals are almost silent on the subject.

STANLEY AND THE CHURCH

THE AMERICAN EXPLORER A POWERFUL AID TO THE MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1875.

The Telegraph, in an editorial, says that the sum of £10,000 sterling has been placed by a gentleman at the disposal of the Church Missionary Society, in answer to Mtesa's appeal, through Mr. H. M. Stanley, the American explorer, for Christianization in Africa.

THE BLACK HILLS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE SIOUX—THE PROPOSITIONS SUBMITTED AND THEIR SUMMARY REJECTION—A MILD EXPERIENCE OF FORCE RECOMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1875.

General A. G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and A. H. Ashby, of Nebraska, arrived in Washington and presented to the Secretary of the Interior the report, signed by themselves and associates as Commissioners to negotiate with the Sioux, in reference to the Black Hills country. The following interesting points in the report have not hitherto been telegraphed:—

POINTS OF THE REPORT.

It appears that the Commissioners were instructed to particularly impress upon the Sioux the fact that they are dependent upon the annual charity of Congress for the necessities of life, while at the same time the Indians were to be made to understand that the government did not wish to take from them any of their property or rights without returning a fair equivalent. Acting under these general instructions, the Commissioners submitted to the Indian council the following alternative propositions:—

First.—That the United States should purchase a league to mine, and also, as incidental thereto, to grow stock and cultivate the soil in the Black Hills country, for \$400,000 per annum; three-fourths to be expended for their subsistence and the remainder for objects beneficial for their civilization, the government reserving the right to terminate the agreement on two years' notice.

Second.—That the United States should pay them \$6,000,000, in fifteen annual instalments, to be applied for their subsistence and civilization. Accompanying these offers was also a proposition to purchase the Big Horn country, in Wyoming Territory, for \$500,000, payable \$50,000 per year in live stock and agricultural implements. All these propositions were summarily rejected by the Indians because, as Spotted Tail pointed out, the Commissioners proposed giving them for their property less than one-half the amount of money that they are now receiving in the shape of supplies annually as a gratuity. The Commissioners therefore say that these Indians must be made to feel the power as well as the magnanimity of the government, and are unanimously of the opinion that Congress should by law settle for itself what shall be done, and then notify the Sioux nation of its conclusions. If they assent to the terms proposed let them be carried out by the government. If they do not assent the government should withhold all supplies not required by the treaty of 1868. They never can be civilized except by a mild experience, at least, of force in the beginning. This generation will not voluntarily sustain themselves, and the government has only the alternative of perpetually supporting them as

INDIANS AND YAKONS.

or using such power as may be necessary to enforce education in English, in manual labor or other industrial pursuits upon the youths of the tribe, and thus prepare the coming generation to support themselves and finally become citizens of the United States.

The Commissioners in this report intimate that the government need not concern itself too strictly to keep white men out of the Black Hills unless the Indians themselves keep good faith in respect to keeping the peace and remaining on their reservations, &c. They say:—

The measure of force to be employed by the United States in keeping people out depends upon the good faith of the Sioux nation with reference to their obligations. The obligations of the treaty of 1868 are mutual and reciprocal, and the Indians in the past have not acted as to require the strictest vigilance on the part of the United States.

In a supplementary paper, submitted with the report, General Lawrence shows that these Indians, so far from dying out, are steadily increasing in number.

OLE BULL.

The Famous Violinist Commencing a World-Wide Concert Tour.

HIS LAST AND GREATEST TRIUMPH.

Sweet Sounds from Germany to Egypt.

A CONCERT AT THE PYRAMIDS.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1875.

Ole Bull, the famous violinist, has commenced his last concert tour like a triumphant conqueror. He went through Sweden and Norway with forty concerts in six weeks. AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.

In Copenhagen the eternally young maestro's last strokes on the fiddle made the audience wild with excitement. Flowers, wreaths and thundering applause were showered upon him.

A GRAND SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The house was crowded to excess. Five hundred persons were admitted to the stage. Thousands of others were outside of the doors clamoring for admission.

HONOR FROM THE PROVINCES.

Deputations from all the provincial towns were present and congratulated the artist. THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS CONDEMNED. Great indignation is expressed against the police authorities on account of their having forbidden a popular concert.

THE ARTIST'S LINE OF TOUR.

Ole Bull goes from Copenhagen to Germany, and thence to France, Russia, Rumania, Turkey and Egypt.

A CONCERT AT THE PYRAMIDS.

The Khedive of Egypt has invited him to give a concert at the Pyramids.

RAILWAY SLAUGHTER.

Fatal Disaster on the Stockholm and Malmo Railway.

SIXTY PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.)

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18, 1875.

A melancholy disaster has occurred on the railway which runs between Stockholm and Malmo. EXTENSIVE AND FATAL LOSSES. Sixteen cars were completely smashed. THE LOSS OF LIFE. Sixty passengers were killed or severely injured.

ENGLAND.

REPORT OF A COMMERCIAL FAILURE AT MANILA.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1875.

The failure of the Manila branch of the House of Russell Sargis & Co. is reported here.

THE FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS IN THE INUNDED DISTRICTS—THE WATER IN THE VALLEY OF THE TRENT.

LONDON, Nov. 18—4 A. M.

The morning Echo announces that on account of the recent floods the sanitary authorities have declared a district of Bristol, with a population of 6,000 souls, unfit for habitation until midsummer. THOUSANDS OF ACRES STILL UNDER WATER. Thousands of acres in the valley of the Trent will probably remain under water throughout the winter.

MALACCA.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1875.

In consequence of the interruption to the cable between Madras and Penang there is no further intelligence from Penang.

A BURMESE CONSPIRACY.

RANGOON, Nov. 18, 1875.

A conspiracy to seize the arsenal and to burn the town of Rangoon has been discovered by the authorities. A great many Burmese have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the affair.

EVENING WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—7:30 P. M.

Probabilities.

During Friday, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, southeast to southwest wind, in the West Gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio Valley, falling barometer, south to west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains, followed by rising barometer and northwesterly winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, rising and stationary barometer, south to west winds, colder, partly cloudy weather and occasional snow or rain, which conditions will extend over the upper lake region.

In the lower lake region and Middle States, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and in the former and northern portion of the latter, rain or snow.

For New England, winds backing to south and east, with falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and possibly followed by snow or rain in the southern portion.

For the canal regions of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, temperature above freezing Friday night.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following report will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's park, Hudson Building:—

Table with 3 columns: Date, Temperature (1874), Temperature (1875). Rows include 3 A.M., 6 A.M., 9 A.M., 12 M., Average temperature yesterday, and Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

DEATH WARRANT SIGNED.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 18, 1875.

Governor Hartranft to-day issued warrants for the execution on Thursday, the 6th day of January, 1876, of William Murray and Frederick Myers, convicted in Allegheny county on the 20th of March, 1875, of the murder of Gothard Wahl, and sentenced April 4, 1874, to be hanged.

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS.

Important Developments on the Trial of McDonald.

IMPUTATIONS ON PROMINENT OFFICIALS.

The Modus Operandi as Described by a Crooked Operator.

THE RING'S FRIENDS AT COURT.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18, 1875.

Additional papers have come to light here showing the difficulty there is in securing any action by the Washington authorities against the ring here, previous to Secretary Brasher taking the matter in hand. In December, 1874, S. B. Robbins, of this city, wrote to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue exposing the matter somewhat in detail, and the Commissioner, in reply, advised him to report to this office his inability to add to his other duties that of detective, and the matter is now in the hands of John McDonald, Esq., Supervisor of Internal Revenue, St. Louis, for investigation, to whom you are respectfully referred. Very respectfully,

H. C. ROGERS, Deputy Commissioner.

This letter has no significance from the testimony given by two witnesses on the McDonald trial to-day, to the effect that they had been shown letters or programs from Washington, signed by Mr. Rogers, implying that he was in the ring and aware of its operations. Another witness named ex-District Attorney Patrick as one of those who received money from distillers. This case, which Patrick declined to investigate because it was somewhat involved, and he could not act as detective, was turned over to Supervisor McDonald by Solicitor Charles Cheley, then acting Commissioner, by the following letter:—

THE FOLLOWING LETTER:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1874. JOHN McDONALD, Supervisor, St. Louis:—Enclosed please find copy of communication from District Attorney Patrick in reference to alleged frauds committed by Bevis, Frazer & Co., of St. Louis. The District Attorney, finding the matter somewhat involved, reported to this office his inability to add to his other duties that of detective, and the responsibility of further following up the clues now in hand seems properly to devolve upon you. Very respectfully,

CHARLES CHELEY, Acting Commissioner.

The Grand Jury also have a copy of the following affidavit filed by Special Agent Yargan with Commissioner Douglas in April, 1874, showing that another agent, B. P. Brasher, now under indictment here, had made propositions to blackmail St. Louis distillers. In spite of this evidence from this trusted officer of the department Brasher was retained in service eleven months. The influence which held him there was that of ex-Secretary DeLano, his son John and a confederate of the latter:—

THE AFFIDAVIT.

DISTRICT COLUMBIA, CITY OF WASHINGTON, ss. Homer T. Yargan, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is a Special Agent and Internal Revenue agent in the service of the United States Treasury Department; that in August, 1874, while on official business at St. Paul, Minn., he met B. P. Brasher, who was there employed as Internal Revenue agent, and that said Brasher did, at that time, make a direct, distinct and unmistakable proposition to blackmail distillers in this city, and that said Yargan, in compliance with the duty of his office, commenced examination of the books of Brasher, and that he ascertained that Brasher had received \$5,000 or \$10,000 could be made in this way in the city of St. Louis. He then and subscribed before T. J. Garburn, Justice of the Peace, 4th April, 1874.

In correspondence which passed between John DeLano and Joseph W. Dwyer in regard to Brasher, it was stated that Brasher must be kept in service at all hazards because he knew too much. Two witnesses have sworn to-day that they had been shown letters and telegrams from Washington

signed BARBOCK or "Bab," and Avery, which were used by Joyce to extort money, and that the distillers paid money to which they were not entitled to take to Washington for the official parties there interested.

From all that can be ascertained the Grand Jury has not yet been able to satisfy itself that any of the letters or telegrams were actually written or sent by General Babcock, and further investigation in this branch of the subject is in progress. Mr. King, of the Washington office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is now here in charge of all despatches of which the Grand Jury has heard, and which have been obtained through process of the Court. It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General here used all the influence they could consistently exert to prevent hasty action based on partial testimony in case of any one charged before the Grand Jury with complicity in these frauds. At the same time the most searching and thorough investigation of every clue is insisted upon by the officers named. There is a general belief here that the Grand Jury will take some steps looking to compelling those officials of the Internal Revenue Office in Washington who were so often advised of frauds here, and who took no efficient steps to stop them, to answer for their neglect.

THE EXTENSIVE INCIDENT. Over McDonald's trial is on the increase since it seems to cover the whole ground of frauds, and is in one sense a trial of all concerned.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE TRIAL OF McDONALD—STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS YET TO COME—THE CROOKED WHISKEY OPERATIONS DESCRIBED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18, 1875.

The proceedings of to-day in the trial of ex-Supervisor McDonald have excited an extraordinary interest, and the general opinion is that the bottom of the official corruption and private rascality involved in the monstrous ring has not been reached and that more startling developments are yet to come. The testimony elicited to-day involves a number of individuals not heretofore implicated. A great sensation was created by the testimony of Engelle, which Colonel William Grosvenor received \$1,000, while editor of the Democrat, for suppressing articles against Con. McGoey, who was then the republican nominee for Mayor. This taken with Colonel Grosvenor's history of the ring, published in yesterday's Herald, excited curious comment. Another sensation was created by the testimony involving Silton Hutchins, a well known democratic politician and member of the Legislature Hutchins is also editor of the Times, a paper which has lately made omen and bitter war on the Ring. Public excitement was never so great, and there is a perfect rush for seats in the court room, so eager are the people. The most important evidence adduced to-day was that of Ernest H. Engelle, one of the wealthiest realtors in the West. A synopsis of the most important passages appended. He testified:—

ENGELLE'S TESTIMONY. I have been in St. Louis for ten years; my business was closed for us on the 10th of May; I know McDonald, and he and Joyce, who was a realty business of half million dollars per year. I had several conversations with Joyce in 1871 relative to our making of illicit spirits; I proposed to him that we should go into the whiskey business, and he was expected and my partners weakened somewhat; I saw my wife clear; he sent me to Joyce, who assured me that no harm would come to us, as we were in the whiskey business; I spoke with Joyce while the stub would only contain one-half a barrel sold or made; this the ganger would do who was covering the fraud; in 1874 we had some trouble in making the crooked; Joyce told me the reason that Durran should not run crooked was that he (Durran) had been staying from the Ring; Durran's distillery got started again in 1874 and ran for six weeks; he made a few barrels, but he had taken down; not being in the Ring then, he could not take money; during that year there was so little crooked made that it was hard to get; I bought some that year from Thompson; it was generally under the name of running straight; in 1874 all the distillers were running; I spoke with Joyce frequently during the years 1874-75 in reference to

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT MANIFESTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1875.

The Vice President slept soundly after ten o'clock last night, without the use of opiates, and awoke feeling so much improved that he was permitted to be partially dressed at nine o'clock this morning. He says he feels able to go out, but is restrained by his physicians from doing so.

The Vice-President, at eight o'clock to-night, suffered from nervous depression, though his general condition indicates gradual recovery.

BRIGHAM YOUNG LIBERATED.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 18, 1875.

The case of Brigham Young, held in custody by Marshall Maxwell for contempt, on the order of Judge Boreman, of October 29, coming before Chief Justice White, to-day, on a writ of habeas corpus, it was decided by him that the judgment of Judge Lowe, of May 10, discharging the prisoner from the alleged contempt or disobedience to the order of February 26, by Judge McKean, requiring him to pay almost to any extent, was final and conclusive, and that on the adjournment of that term it came beyond the power of the Court. Therefore, that the writ of habeas corpus, committing Brigham Young is void, that he is, if wrongfully imprisoned and should be discharged.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The steamship Suevia took out yesterday 30,811 letters and fifty-seven bags of newspapers. The steamship City of Vera Cruz carried out 3,817 letters and three bags of newspapers. Total, 34,628 letters and sixty bags.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, arrived in the city yesterday and is at the Hoffman House. General Sir Seymour, of Quebec, is residing temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator elect Thomas Coleman, of Troy, is registered at the Windsor Hotel. Pay Inspector Gilbert E. Thornton and Paymaster Edward May, United States Navy, are quartered at the St. James Hotel. Professor E. E. Salisbury, of New Haven, is staying at the Westminister Hotel. State Senator K. P. Carpenter, of Massachusetts, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Ernest Corning, of Albany, is among the late arrivals at the Giltsey House. Ex-Senator Willard Warner, of Alabama, is sojourning at the St. James Hotel. Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem, Mass., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Postmaster J. W. Knowlton, of Bridgeport, Conn., is stopping at the Hoffman House.

DIED.

MULLER.—In Brooklyn, November 18, 1875, Mary Louise, wife of C. Otto G. Muller and daughter of the late Asa Holt. Notice of funeral hereafter.

(For Other Deaths See Eighth Page.)

WHEN ALL OTHER MEANS FAIL. CONSUMPTION. There should be used HALL'S LUNY OR HONEY AND TAR. Fick's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A—WIRE SIGNS, WITH PATENT FRAMES, PATENTED OCTOBER 11, 1875. Store and office painting. UPHAM & CO., 250 Canal street.

ALL KINDS WIRE SIGNS, ENGRAVED METAL SIGNS AND PLAIN PRINTING, at low prices. HONER & GRAHAM, 10 Duane street.

A—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner Fulton avenue and Rooster street. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A BEAUTIFUL AND EFFECTIVE ARRANGEMENT for carrying ropes. THE ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 63 Broadway, holds world's rights, and is a reliable, rich and safe, and all soon permanently cured.

A—RUPTURE CURED BY DR. MARSH (PRINCIPAL of the Marine Hospital, New York). No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House. No. 100 Broadway.

A—SILK ELASTIC ABDOMINAL BELTS, STOCKINGS, ASKETS AND KNEE CAPS, at MARSH'S Truss office, No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House. No. 100 Broadway.