

SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Malaga by Way of London.

DEADLY FIGHTING IN THE ANCIENT CITY.

Barricades in the Streets and Two Days' Battling.

Insurgent Fortification in the Churches and on the Plaza.

Movement of the Troops and Fusillade Reply of the Mutineers.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY PERSONS KILLED.

The City of Seville Assailed by the Insurgents.

President Salmeron in Telegraph Conference with Insurrectionists.

German Naval Surrender of the Steamship Vigilante.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at Malaga, Spain, by way of London:—

LONDON, July 29, 1873.

The HERALD special correspondent at Malaga, Spain, forwards the following report from that city under date of yesterday, 28th instant:—

SEVERE FIGHTING IN A CITY CENTRE.

Fighting of a very severe character between the Spanish government soldiers and the insurgents was commenced in this city yesterday, the 27th instant. The conflict was continued during the entire day (Sunday) and is maintained to-day.

INSURGENT OPERATIONS BEFORE THE ALTAR AND ON THE PLAZA.

The insurgents occupied the churches San Fleta, San Nicolas and San Martin, and held also the great Plaza (Plaza Mayor), which was strongly barricaded by their forces.

MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY AND SHARP REPLY OF THE MUTINEERS.

The government troops commenced to operate against the insurgent positions yesterday.

While the soldiers were advancing along the Alameda they suffered severely from the fire of the rebels stationed on the Puerta del Mar and in the Ciudad.

PARLEYING BUT NOT PLEASED.

After some sharp fighting had taken place there was a parley between the contending commanders, but it came to nothing in the way of conciliation.

THE DREAD CONTEST RESUMED.

Fighting was resumed almost immediately, and still continues.

COUNTING THE DEAD.

The loss of life is heavy. One hundred and sixty dead are already reported.

BEHIND THE BARRICADES.

Over three hundred barricades are defended in the heart of the city.

Seville Assailed by the Insurgents.

MADRID, July 29, 1873.

A despatch has been received at the War Office announcing that the insurgents have commenced an attack upon Seville.

The government forces in the city were actively resisting the assault and were confident of driving off the insurrectionists.

Military Movement Against the Seville Insurgents.

MADRID, July 29, 1873.

The loyal troops in Seville moved against the insurgents yesterday.

After two hours' fighting they gained and held the leading strategic points in the city.

It is expected that by to-morrow morning the insurgents will be completely overpowered.

ARTILLERYMEN STILL LOYAL.

The report that the republican artillerymen in Valencia have joined the insurgents is untrue.

A BISHOP ABSOLVED OF HIS BONDS.

The Bishop of Granada, who was held as prisoner to the insurgents in that city, has been released.

Carlist Attack on Berga and a Repulse.

MADRID, July 29, 1873.

A Carlist force, which has been laying siege to Berga for several days past, made an attack upon the town yesterday, but met with a repulse and has raised the siege.

French Reports of the Situation.

PARIS, July 29, 1873.

The German government has promised the Spanish Minister at Berlin to instruct Captain Werner to release the Spanish steamer Vigilante.

BAYONNE, July 29, 1873.

Many small bands of Carlists have appeared on the Spanish coast, near the French frontier, to protect vessels landing arms and ammunition.

French Report of the Carlist Advance and Position.

BAYONNE, July 29, 1873.

Don Carlos has arrived at Leiza, in Navarre, seventeen miles northwest of Pampelona.

The Carlists are concentrating before the

town of Logroño, capital of the province of that name, and an attack will probably be made soon.

CLERICS IN FLIGHT TO FRANCE.

One hundred and seventy curés and other clergymen have fled from Spain and sought refuge on French territory.

Presidential Policy and Cabinet Consultation.

MADRID, July 29, 1873.

A conference by telegraph has been going on between President Salmeron and the Valencia insurgents. The latter appear to be disposed to surrender.

General Makenna leaves Madrid to-morrow to take command of the army in Catalonia.

Señor Castelar has recovered from an indisposition which confined him to his house a few days and attended a council of Ministers to-day.

The Germans Surrender the Steamship Vigilante.

MADRID, July 29, 1873.

The Spanish steamer Vigilante, which was seized by the German man-of-war Frederick Charles, has been given up to the Spanish Consul at Gibraltar.

A FAMOUS BLOCADEE RUNNER DOING SERVICE FOR THE CARLISTS.

The vessel which landed a cargo of Remington rifles for Carlist use at Fontarabia is one which several times ran the blockade of the Southern ports of the United States during the late war.

On this present occasion she was commanded by an Irishman and manned by an English crew.

CUBA AND SPAIN.

Spanish Ministerial Conferences with the Deputies from Porto Rico—The Question of Slavery in Cuba.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, July 29, 1873.

Señor Polanco, Minister of the Colonies, and the Deputies from Porto Rico are having conferences for the purpose of discussing the bill providing for the abolition of slavery in Cuba.

ARMY REINFORCEMENTS.

The United States Vice Consul at Valencia announces that two of the vessels seized by the insurgents have sailed from that port with troops for America.

FRANCE.

President MacMahon's Message Proroguing the Session of the National Assembly.

PARIS, July 29, 1873.

Executive Pledge for the Maintenance of Order—The Prussian Evacuation and Citizen Patriotism and Prudence—Peace, Amity and Progress.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 29, 1873.

During the session of the National Assembly at Versailles a message from President MacMahon, proroguing the Assembly, was received and read.

The President says he will answer for the preservation of order during the recess, and will insure the maintenance of respect for the authority of the Assembly. He points out the happy results of concord between the government and the Assembly, among which he specifies the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the army.

Alluding to the evacuation of the soil by the German troops, now fast approaching completion, he makes a grateful acknowledgment to the successful negotiations of President Thiers to that end, and praises the Eastern departments for their heroism and the French people for their patriotism and abnegation in the protracted trial they have undergone. The country, he adds, will never cease to feel a sense of its dignity when it remembers what a price it has paid for peace.

But noisy manifestations of joy over the event should not be indulged in. Peace is the first necessity, and the government is resolved to maintain it. Assurances are received daily of the sincere amity of the foreign Powers.

The President closes his message by declaring that he shall continue the policy indicated by the frequent and unanimous votes of the Assembly.

At the conclusion of the reading there were cheers from the Right and Centre benches.

PARLIAMENTARY PERMANENCE.

The Permanent Committee of the Assembly has resolved to sit once every two weeks during the recess. An amendment offered by the Left making the sittings weekly was rejected. The committee holds its first regular session on the 15th prox.

Representative Men Again Before the People.

PARIS, July 29, 1873.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has semi-officially asked for restoration to his rank in the army as General of Division.

No reply has yet been given him.

Henri Rochefort is to be again examined by physicians. If his condition warrants it he will be sent off in the next convict ship.

The Commercial Treaties with England and Belgium Approved.

VERSAILLES, July 29, 1873.

In the French National Assembly to-day the treaties of commerce with Great Britain and Belgium, concluded by the Duke de Broglie, were approved.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Racing at Goodwood in Presence of a Brilliant Assemblage.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 29, 1873.

The Goodwood races began to-day, with a large and brilliant attendance.

The Stewards' Cup, which was the leading event of the day, was won by Sister Helen. Modena was second and Oxford Mixture third.

Thirty-one ran, and the betting at the start was 33 to 1 against Sister Helen, 10 to 1 against Modena and 25 to 1 against Oxford Mixture. The following is a summary of the

ENGLAND.

Money Rates on 'Change and at the Bank—Bullion in Rapid Supply—National Provision for a Popular Prince—Republican Dissem—Debate in Parliament—The Premier's Ideas of the Russian Alliance.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 29, 1873.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by 1½ per cent.

BULLION ON BALANCE TO THE BANK.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £139,000.

Provision for the Support of a Popular Prince.

LONDON, July 29, 1873.

The government proposes, upon the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, to increase his yearly allowance to \$128,000.

In the House of Commons this evening the consideration of the Queen's message touching the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh was resumed.

Mr. Gladstone was present and made a speech, urging the grant of the allowance asked. He referred to the numerous precedents and set forth the auspicious character of the approaching alliance.

"Royal marriages," he said, "rarely had political or diplomatic significance in these days." But this union, while it was one of mutual affection, would be a new tie between England and what some regarded as a hostile State.

It would cause a favorable change in public feeling toward Russia. No time could be more satisfactory for such an alliance than the present.

Mr. Gladstone paid a glowing tribute to the praise of the Emperor Alexander for the emancipation of the serfs.

He then moved that £25,000 per annum be granted the Prince and Princess, and £5,000 to the latter in case she survives her husband.

In conclusion the Premier deprecated discussion of a character likely to destroy the gracefulness of the act.

In the absence of Mr. Disraeli, the Right Hon. Mr. Ward Hunt seconded the motion.

Mr. P. A. Taylor, member for Leicester, said he could not vote for the motion. He regarded the proposition as unwarranted and inexpedient, and declared he should oppose the second reading of the bill wherein the money was appropriated.

Mr. James Holt, one of the members for Lancashire, inquired whether the Grand Duchess Alexandra was prepared to conform to the Church of England.

Mr. Gladstone replied that this could not be required of her by the act of succession, because she could not be an heir to the throne. He added that to push this question would be odious and insulting to the parties concerned.

Mr. Newdegate, member for North Warwickshire, suggested that as the issue might become heirs the question raised was pertinent.

After further debate it was agreed that the necessary appropriation bill should be introduced to-morrow.

In the House of Lords the motion for an annual allowance to the royal pair was carried unanimously without debate.

POSTAL TELEGRAMS.

A resolution censuring Mr. Scudamore, Superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Service, for an alleged misappropriation, failed to pass the House of Commons to-day, by a vote of 161 nays to 111 yeas.

CITIZEN DISSENT.

The republicans of Bristol have issued a manifesto protesting against any increase in the allowance to the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of his marriage.

SIXTY CANDIDATES IN GREENWICH FOR THE VACANCY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, occasioned by the death of Sir David Salomon. As four are liberals, the conservatives will probably carry the election.

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY AT DINNER.

The anniversary of the independence of Peru was celebrated at Hampton yesterday by a grand dinner. Hon. R. C. Schenck, the United States Minister, and other prominent gentlemen were present.

COLONIAL CALL FOR LABORING HANDS.

The colonial government of Queensland, Australia, has offered through its agent here to pay the passage of 10,000 skilled laborers from Great Britain to the colony.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

American Hope of Many Prizes.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, July 29, 1873.

There is no doubt that many of the highest prizes for goods exhibited at the Exposition will be awarded to Americans.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Russian Report of Peace and Emancipation in Khiva.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29, 1873.

Official despatches from General Kaufmann report that tranquility prevails in Khiva.

The health of the troops is good. The transportation of the emancipated slaves to Persia and elsewhere has begun.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck's Concession to the Good Templars.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, July 29, 1873.

Prince Bismarck has granted permission to the Good Templars to establish lodges in Prussia.

OCEAN CABLE LAYING.

Celebrations on Board the Great Eastern at Hearts Content, Fewfoundland.

HEARTS CONTENT, N. F., July 29, 1873.

The seventh anniversary of the opening of telegraphic communication between America and Europe was celebrated yesterday on board the Great Eastern and on shore. There was a very spirited race between three boats of the Great Eastern, twelve cars each. They followed a race between the officers of the Great Eastern and the Hearts Content telegraph station, which was won by the former.

The stewards of the Great Eastern challenged the shore and were beaten. Other boat races succeeded, and two races in the harbor, with foot races on shore, made the day pass pleasantly. In the morning a concert was given on board the Great Eastern, treating great enthusiasm. The reader was ship, and everything passed off without accident.

OBITUARY.

Stephen Holtzer, first editor of the New York State Zeitung, and afterwards the editor of German papers in Philadelphia and Buffalo, and finally the editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, a position which he retained for a period of over twenty-three years, died in Cincinnati on the 29th inst., aged sixty-nine years. It is said of him, to the honor of his memory, although prominent in political parties, he never either sought or held an office.

THE FORMATION OF A NEW STATE.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 29, 1873.

A convention formed of delegates from portions of North Mississippi, West Tennessee and Western Kentucky, interested in the movement looking to the formation of a new State out of these fractions, assembled here this morning and organized by the appointment of Major R. H. Hurt, Governor of the territory, as temporary chairman and of a committee of three from each state to report permanent officers for the Convention, after which it adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 29, 1873. "Our Government has Nothing to Regret in the Departure of the Virginians from Aspinwall."

Since the publication in these despatches of the correspondence which passed between our Consul at Aspinwall, Commander Reed, of the United States steamer Kansas, and Lieutenant Autram, commanding the Spanish vessel of war Bazan, respecting the right of the American steamship Virginians to the protection of the United States flag, there has been the liveliest interest, not only in official quarters, but in diplomatic circles, to learn how our government would regard the act of Consul Thorrington, Captain Roekenhoff and Commander Reed. The correspondence has also been the basis of conjectures discussing the propriety of the act and questioning the justice of the protection afforded the Virginians when it was known that she was laden with munitions of war. The following from a semi-official source gives the views of our government:—

It is well known that the Spanish government has never recognized the independence of the United States of Columbia, while our government has, and receives its representatives as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. So far, then, as the rules laid down for the guidance of neutral government, as adopted in the Treaty of Washington, and which our government as well as Great Britain solemnly bound themselves to bring to the knowledge of other maritime Powers, and to invite them to accede to them, could have no bearing between Columbia and Spain. Nor was it the business of either our Consul or naval officers to inquire into this feature of the case. It cannot be pretended that the act of the Virginians, in taking on board a cargo of arms at Colon for the use of the Cubans, violated any law of the United States or any international obligation of the United States. If the fitting out of the Virginians at Colon was done in violation either of the local law or of the law of nations in the port of Colon, the wrong done to Spain in that respect would not be a wrong done by the United States, but a wrong done by the Republic of Columbia. If all she did at Colon was to take on board an invoice of arms and munitions for transportation to Cuba, that she might do, subject to be captured on the high seas by the Bazan, either because carrying a cargo of contraband of war or because intending to run the blockade of the coast of Cuba. This would seem that no questions could arise between Spain and the United States, unless the interference of the Consul in demanding that she should be protected by the Kansas outside of the port of Colon. The request of Consul Thorrington was in the same language addressed by Minister Hurbit to Commander White, of the Kansas, when that vessel protected the Virginians from the threats of the commander of the Spanish war vessel Pizarro in April, 1872. On this occasion the commander of the Bazan, in an official manner, threatened to prevent the departure of the Virginians from a neutral port, after her papers had been examined and found correct. She was entitled to the fullest protection and received it only because the evidence required was judged satisfactory. So far as the State Department is advised, and both the naval and consular correspondence is before it, our government has nothing to regret in what has transpired regarding the departure of the Virginians from the port of Colon.

The details of the lading of the cargo of the Virginians published in the HERALD of this date, confirming previous reports, is the cause of great satisfaction among the friends of Cuba in Washington. In this connection a distinguished diplomatist, whose knowledge of the affairs of our government entitles his opinion to much weight, has said, in regard to the Virginians affair and the civil war in Spain, "All the signs seem to show that Spain is on the verge of some great catastrophe which will settle summarily the question of Cuba."

The abundant quantity of arms of precision, munitions, clothing, food, and to many other things of vital importance to the army, are in the judgment of the general, of friends, the most valuable articles which have ever been sent to Cuba. It is the general's opinion that the signal advantage that this armament is exactly of the same character as that which was sent to Cuba in 1824, who have sorted out and prepared all, overcoming a thousand difficulties, of which I myself have been witness, should be very much commended with the view to secure all the material brought by the expedition which bears the name of the Liberator of South America.

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FREE CUBA.

Official Reports of the Virginians Expedition.

Rafael Quesada Reports to Headquarters in New York.

LANDING THE ARMAMENT.