

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXVIII.....No. 310

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—UNDER THE GABLES.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—THE BANGS.
MILBURN'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE BLACK CROSS.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth Street.—THE STARS.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE GENETAS CROSS.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—ROBEY IN AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—HARKER.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 283 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DANIEL BOONE AND A FAVORITE FASCIA.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—JUSTICE.
PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—VICTIMS—SOLOJ SHAKESPEARE.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—HIP VAN WINKLE.
GERMAN THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—EIN SCHEIT YOM WAG.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—NORO MINISTRELLI, & CO.
P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR, 27th street and 4th Avenue. Afternoon and evening.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, M. AV., between 63d and 64th sts. Afternoon and evening.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, November 6, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- 'THE PARTIES IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY! WILL THEY DO?'—LEADING EDITORIAL ARTICLE—SIXTH PAGE.
MEETING OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIVE OF FRENCH FRANCE! THE PRESIDENTIAL REVIEW OF AFFAIRS! PEACE AND PARLIAMENTARY POWER ASSURED! THE DEBATE UPON THE MESSAGE! A DIVISION—SEVENTH PAGE.
GERMAN MERCHANTMEN CAPTURED BY A SPANISH WAR STEAMER! CONTRABAND CARGOES FOR MALAY PIRATES—SEVENTH PAGE.
ELECTION TRIUMPH OF THE LIBERALS OF GERMANY—A CARLIST VICTORY IN SPAIN REPORTED FROM FRANCE—SEVENTH PAGE.
MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN TRADE MARINE IN EUROPEAN WATERS—IMPORTANT GENERAL NEWS—SEVENTH PAGE.
THE CUBAN BLOCKADE RUNNER VIRGINIA! CAPTURED BY A SPANISH GUNBOAT NEAR JAMAICA! A HOT CHASE! THE IMPORTANT RESULTS OF THE CAPTURE—SEVENTH PAGE.
GENERAL RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS IN THE VARIOUS STATES! THE ELECT OF THE PEOPLE! THE NOVEMBER REFLEX OF THE DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPHS IN OCTOBER—THIRD PAGE.
THE EMPIRE STATE AND ITS CITIES RIDING UPON THE TAMMANY FLOOD! THE FULL FIGURES OF THE BALLOT, BY TELEGRAPH, AND THE OFFICIAL COUNT IN THE METROPOLIS AND BROOKLYN—THIRD PAGE.
HAST TO BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO CHALK OUT A HOGARTHIAN WAY TO FAME! THE PEOPLE GENEROUSLY OPENING THEIR HEARTS AND THEIR ASYLUMS—TENTH PAGE.
FALLING OF THE BECBU TEMPLE OF FINANCE! IS TOM SCOTT BURIED IN THE RUINS? A CRITICAL MONETARY INLOOK! FOREIGN EXCHANGE—THE SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA—FOURTH PAGE.
GOLD AT THE REMARKABLY LOW FIGURE OF 166! THE VALUES OF THE VARIOUS SECURITIES! VITAL QUERIES FOR THE BANKS AND OTHER GREAT CORPORATIONS TO ANSWER—FIFTH PAGE.
THE BUILDING, IRON, COTTON AND WOOL TRADES AND THE WORKINGMEN! A GENERAL SUSPENSION OF WORK! CONTRACTORS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PROFITS! THE REDUCTION OF WAGES—FOURTH PAGE.
'LITTLE RHODY' ANXIOUS! THE SPRAGUES AND THEIR CREDITORS! A MODERATE, LIBERAL COURSE URGED FOR THE MEETING TO-DAY—SEVENTH PAGE.
A 'MOST EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENT' PRESENTED AT THE OPENING OF THE TWEED TRIAL! THAT EIGHTH JUROR DENIES THE DAMAGING STATEMENTS AGAINST HIM IN TOTO—EIGHTH PAGE.

The INTERCOLONIAL RAILROAD SCANDAL has forced the resignation of the Macdonald Ministry in Canada. They sought in every way to cover up their tracks, but the indignant voice of the Dominion people, through their representatives in Parliament, resented all evasion. When we had our Credit Mobilier scandal before Congress there was a shameful combination to shield the Wilsons, Colfaxes, Dawses, Kelleys and Garfields, and this combination was successful. The lesson of the Canadian crushing rebuke to its Ministers should be remembered by our people when the Credit Mobilier offenders come before them.

THE ELECTION FUND AND THE RELIEF OF SUFFERING.—A large amount of money was deposited in the "repeating boxes" at the late election in aid of the sufferers in Memphis and Shreveport and other places in the South. Who has control of this fund? How is it to be distributed? Who are to distribute it? Let us have light.

The Parties in the French Assembly—What Will They Do?

The Parliamentary contest began yesterday at Versailles which in all likelihood will determine the form of government under which Frenchmen are to live for some years to come, revolutions permitting. It has been the common understanding of the Deputies and of the country that the Assembly, upon convening for the present session, should act with the least possible delay upon the great, vital subject and clear the ground for an early determination of the form of government, or even determine the form without further ceremony. At Bordeaux it was universally agreed not to determine anything, and that truth has been well kept; but the main cause for making it passed away when the Germans marched out of Verdun; and this long postponement of the conflict of parties—this patriotic consent to defer the struggle for supremacy until the time when the enemy should be gone, while it has greatly chafed the patience of party leaders has given them time to form their plans and mature their various projects, and has also thoroughly convinced the whole country that a state of universal suspense is but little better than war itself, and has thus in advance assured the general assent to any form of government that the Assembly may declare. With such general anticipation of the result, and such readiness for the occasion in the several parties, it is next to a certainty that within a few days the Republic will be confirmed, or the way prepared for another monarchy.

MacMahon utters the watchword of his party, and states what they believe to be the need of the hour in calling on the Assembly to "create a strong, durable executive, which can energetically defend society," and with very slight modification this formula will answer for all the parties, only they have different notions as to what "defending society" means, and equally different notions as to what constitutes a "strong executive." The main proposition is to make MacMahon dictator for ten years, unless the Republic on the constitutional bills decides differently; and this seems to have the support of the Right Centre and some votes from the Left Centre. The Left and the Left Centre demand a definitive recognition of the Republic and its immediate organization, and the Bonapartists call for a plebiscite, that the people may vote directly on the form of government. This demand for a plebiscite has become a shibboleth with the Bonapartists and is their only political capital. They are too few in number to be a power by themselves in this Assembly, but they have, nevertheless, made themselves felt by adroitly acting with one or another party on close votes whenever there was a proposition before the House that it was their interest either to carry or defeat. They thus gave to the Right some very necessary votes on the memorable occasion when President Thiers was overthrown, and their votes will now be cast in the same spirit against whatever proposition is most obnoxious to their views. It has been thought the Bonapartists made a mistake in thus helping to remove Thiers, inasmuch as they thereby seemed to make easier the labor of the monarchial party in putting a king on the throne who might permanently shut out the Prince Imperial; but they may have thought the monarchy less formidable in that sense than a republic that appeared to be establishing itself by mere continuance. There is little doubt, however, that as they then acted with the Right against the republicans they will now act with the republicans against the Right, and they may thus become the controlling power in one more critical occasion. It is significant of the possibility of the Left and the Bonapartists acting together that Thiers yesterday spoke in support of the motion for a plebiscite. Perhaps it is one of the possibilities of the situation, though a remote one, that a plebiscite might be carried; but this would, of course, be because the republicans are absolutely confident that the whole mass of the people is in their favor.

But the great interest of the situation is centered in the conduct of the Right and Right Centre, or the monarchial party. They claim to have, with the seceders from the Left Centre, 361 votes against 311; and if this count be true the immediate future for France is, of course, whatever they may decide to make it. Until within a very few days their programme was definite and known to all the world. They were resolved to put Henry V. upon the throne by any means that might be necessary. They had prepared the country for this, and a more effective part of their machinery was the pilgrimage propaganda that had excited every village in the land. They had, moreover, accomplished more than exciting the people, for they had charmed away the dissensions between the rival royalist families. But at the very moment when success seemed most certain, when people saw all the difficulties put aside, and scarcely waited for more than to hear men name the day for the coronation, a difficulty more insuperable than all the others arose, for the candidate once more became obnoxious to his wonderful white flag and the other points of his royal monomania. From that time, it is reported, his greatest friends have given up the Count de Chambord as impossible; but it must not therefore be concluded that they have given up the monarchy. The proposition to keep MacMahon in office for ten years, and to continue the present form of government unless a committee of thirty on the constitutional bills decides otherwise can scarcely commit the party to anything inconsistent with their purpose. The committee on the constitutional bills, in organizing the executive office, may not call MacMahon either President or Dictator, but simply Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, and treat him as only holding the government and preserving order while "the country" determines who shall be King, and that seems to be the direction of the present endeavor of the Right.

One More Reform.—It is now proposed to reverse the ordinary course of proceedings in courts of justice, and the proposition for this refreshing reform comes from Tweed and his counsel. Hitherto it has not been the custom for the culprits to open proceedings in criminal trials by sitting in judgment on their judges; but the culprits of the past have evidently been "muddy metled rascals," unequal to any broad or brilliant self-assertion, and incapable of imagining the possible results of

bullying the poor old woman with the bandaged eyes and tipsy scales. But Boss Tweed is a culprit of another sort, and begins his defence apparently by arraiging the Judge before whom he comes—on what precise grounds will be known only when the paper is given to the public that was yesterday presented in court; but the general ground clearly is that the Judge is not satisfactory to him—is not a judge before whom he can appear without loss of dignity—in short, is not the man before whom he wants to be tried. This ground can be comprehended, and the principle thus presented to the public mind must not be passed without due reflection merely because it involves something unusual. Perhaps it has been a great evil on the part of society that it has not hitherto accorded to persons charged with crime the right to name their judges. There is good reason to believe that it has often permitted them to name their juries—especially their eighth juror. That is a usage which has resulted in saving society the guilt of hanging many a poor creature who had been indiscreet enough to kill some person he disliked, and, likely, we shall be much nearer the millennium if we give all the rogues full authority to conduct their own trials to please themselves.

The Elections and Their Lessons—A Warning to the Party in Power.—The latest returns from the elections in the several States indicate a significant and decisive loss to the republican party. The example set by Ohio has been followed by Wisconsin, which elects a democratic Governor for the first time in some years; the verdict in Virginia is very decisive; the republican loss in Massachusetts, in its moral effect, is almost equal to a defeat; and in every direction the steady report of democratic gains is confirmed as details are received. In this State the entire democratic ticket is successful by a good majority, calculated at ten thousand, putting the canals and all the State offices, except the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, under democratic control; the city of New York goes back to its old Tammany majorities; and, what is more remarkable still, the Legislature is closely divided, and the Senate, which is to take part in the election of a United States Senator as a successor to Senator Fenton, is so nearly balanced as to render it uncertain yet which side will have a majority. The republicans could not have been indifferent as to the result in the Senate, especially when the bitter animosity that exists within the administration circles against Mr. Fenton is remembered, and hence it is fair to conclude that their most vigorous efforts were made to carry the several Senatorial districts. Their failure is the more significant on this account.

The rival political parties, naturally enough, take conflicting views of the interpretation to be placed upon these results. The confirmed democracy is disposed to be jubilant over what it regards as a revival of the old organization which in former days stood up so stoutly for the constitutional rights of slavery, opposed an appeal to arms against the rebellious States, and for some time after the triumph of the Union cause refused to accept the consequences of the war, looking hopefully to their ultimate reversal. Republicanism, on the other hand, inclines to ignore the disasters which have overtaken it, and professes to believe that its defeat in some States and its reduced strength in all are solely attributable to an indifference observable in "off" years, but remedied when the more important contests recur. The one explanation is as insufficient as the other. There is no more intention on the part of the people to restore to life the old Bouron democracy than to re-establish the institution of negro slavery, and the rebuke administered to the republican party, North and South, East and West, has a far wider significance than the mere carelessness of voters in an "off" year. The result in Ohio was, in fact, a revolution. The results in Wisconsin and in this State, the fearful falling off of the republican vote in Massachusetts and the general tone of all the returns are of a similar character. The people are dissatisfied with the party that has been in power for thirteen years and has yet three years of an unexpired Presidential term to fill. They distrust the present objects of republicanism; they condemn its present action. No matter whether their displeasure takes the shape of absents themselves from the polls or of voting with the opponents of the party, it is nevertheless evident, and if not removed will assuredly make itself still more distinctly felt in future elections. The democrats are successful because they happen at present to be the only opponents of republicanism with candidates in the field; but the sentiment of distrust of one organization is not to be construed into confidence in the other. The people evidently desire a political change from their present rulers; but time, and probably the action of those who now return to power, will determine in what form the change will be made—whether by democratic restoration, by republican purification and renovation or by the creation of a new party.

Republicanism has accomplished much good for the nation, and it will be no doubt painful to many to strike down the organization that carried the war for the Union to a successful termination and swept away from the Republic the curse of human servitude. But a past record, however brilliant it may be, cannot justify or excuse grievous faults in the present. The people have again and again honored the republican party and expressed their confidence in its integrity in the face of serious suspicions. They were disposed to believe when it avowed itself the champion of reform and of purified official life; but when they found it ignoring or justifying the corruptions of its own friends they began to distrust its sincerity. Republicanism denounced Tammany rascality, because it was democratic rascality; but concealed or excused the Credit Mobilier infamy and the mean pilfering of back pay, because they were republican offences. It condemned democratic ring thieves, but was driven by party discipline to sing the virtues of debauched ring Senators and Assemblymen and to make the feeble effort to foist them on another Legislature. For these acts the honest men of the republican party have remained at home and refused to vote or have cast their ballots for the opponents of the organization. This is the true meaning of the sudden check to republican triumphs, and the party in power will commit a fatal error if it neglects to profit by the lesson. There

may be time yet to redeem the mistakes of the past and to effect political reform inside the old organization; but, if so, the effort must be made promptly and at a serious sacrifice of individual interests. The pruning knife must be unsparringly used if the life of the tree is to be saved. The disease has eaten deep, and it will be useless to endeavor to prop up the decaying branches. If republicanism is to continue to exist it must be by returning to the earnestness and honesty by which it was distinguished in its earlier days, by scourging the thieves and charlatans out of the temple. Otherwise it will pass away as other corrupt organizations have passed away, and its leaders will discover when it is too late the full significance of the "indifference" of the people in the late elections.

The Capture of the Virginia.—The gallant little craft, the Virginia, which has been of such service to the Cuban insurgents, was captured on the 31st ult off the coast of Jamaica by the Spanish gunboat Tornado, after a ten hours' chase. The captured craft and crew were taken to Santiago de Cuba, where the latter are being tried as pirates. They will no doubt meet with the usual mercy which the Spanish government accords to Cuban insurgents—namely, death without respite. It is the only compensation which the Spaniards in Cuba have received for the long series of defeats which have for months past overtaken their soldiery in the field. Consequently the festivities over the ultimate butchery of the crew of the Virginia will be carried out with fine Spanish enthusiasm. Many leading Cuban insurgents were among those on the vessel. The most prominent were a brother of Caspedes and a son of Quesada, the famous rebel chief "Bembetta" and Señor Jesus del Sol. It cannot, of course, be said how far the capture will affect the revolutionists in the field. The probability is that it will make little actual difference to them. The Virginia could no more carry sufficient stores to the fighting Cubans than the Deerhound to the Carlists. The insurrection, however, has a vitality peculiar to itself. It is as elastic as Mr. Spinner could desire our currency to be. After five years of campaigning it is still where it was when it started. The brave men who haunt the dense forests and steep mountains of the interior are as dangerous as ever to Spanish contingents, and, unfortunately for Cuba, as powerless to extend the domain of *Cuba Libre* beyond the wild. It is a strange spectacle for the nineteenth century.

The Financial Situation—The Outlook Still Unpromising.—The news we publish this morning from various parts of the country continues to be of a discouraging character, so far as the present condition of affairs is concerned, although it brings no cause for more serious alarm. Its worst feature is embraced in the suggestions of suffering and want that are conveyed in the intelligence of the general reduction of hands and curtailment of time and wages. The Sprague matters come up for consideration to-day before a meeting of the creditors of the house, and the local papers are earnest in their appeals for moderation and patience. It is to be most sincerely hoped, for the sake of the operatives, that some arrangement will be reached by which the works can be continued through the winter. Massachusetts sends word of the reduction of employés and wages by a large dry goods firm of Boston; of the cutting down of hands and pay, with a reduction in the hours of labor, on the Eastern Railroad and in the company's shops, and of the determination of the Lowell mill owners to begin at once to run on three-fourths time. Some Connecticut factories reduce their forces one half; eighteen hat factories at Reading, Pa., close their doors; a cotton and wool mill in Philadelphia suspends and turns adrift eight hundred men, women and children; two large mills of the Pennsylvania Iron Works, at Danville, announce that they can work only each alternate week; while Cohoes, in this State, reports ten thousand persons out of employment. From St. Louis comes news of the winding up of the affairs of a heavy commission house, and minor failures are reported in other parts of the country.

The one fact which stands prominently out from this dark background is that the poor must undergo great privations and sufferings in the approaching winter. Laborers and mechanics will be thrown out of employment, and we fear that a number of them may be tempted to seek the large cities, and especially to come to New York, in the hope of securing temporary relief. This will be a great misfortune, for we have already many thousands of unemployed persons in our midst, and all the cities are in a similar condition. The poor who cannot obtain work should be supported by charity in the localities in which they are accustomed to labor until the present stagnation shall have passed away. The more scattered the inevitable want may be the more easy it will be to provide for it. There is no need of alarm for the future; for the country is unusually prosperous, as we have repeatedly said, and the present discontinuance and curtailments of our factories will create an extra demand for labor as soon as the money stringency shall have passed away. All that we require to bridge over the time successfully is self-reliance. Those who have means to bestow must be open handed in their charity. Where wealth is enjoyed there must be large liberality, for at a time like that before us relief is the only safety of capital. Wherever public works can be carried on employment should be given to as large a number of persons as possible, and it would probably be wise for those business houses and factories that are compelled to cut down their hands to employ the full number on short time instead of dismissing some from employment altogether. If we must have want let it take the shape of privation rather than of absolute starvation. We need prudence, forethought, moderation and patience at this time if we would avert great evils, and with these and our splendid resources we shall be safe.

In one respect we are better off than in many former panics or times of financial distress. Our money is all good. There is not the fear before the eyes of the poor man that the dollar he does handle may turn to worthless paper in his pocket. Provisions are plentiful, and one result of our troubles will be to put down the prices of the necessities of life and thus to make living cheaper. All these are encouraging facts, and when we remember that the present crisis has been brought on by over-trading and rash speculation, evils which are only temporary in their consequences, we can see no reason for serious alarm. The future is safe and promising; all we have to do is to take care of the present and to do the best in our power to relieve the distress which some failures and a general reduction of business must necessarily bring upon the laboring classes.

The Tweed Trial—What Does It Mean?—The revival of the Tweed trial before election is natural enough. The people are accustomed to hear the noisy clamor for the "speedy trial and punishment of the Tammany thieves" just about the time the canvass opens. But when the polls are closed this *cause célèbre* drops out of sight. How are we to understand this new spectacle of Tweed on trial after election, and a Judge, testy and gruff, determined to bring on the case. Is Tweed really to be tried? If so, who is to be his eighth juror?

The Delay of Election Returns.—The tardiness with which the returns of the election have been made, especially in some of the Assembly districts, has been exceedingly annoying, and has given rise to suspicions of foul play, which, if unfounded, are, at least, natural. We are living under a reform government, and it will be a singular scandal if it shall be found that cheating at the polls, and in the count of an election, one of the worst crimes ever attributed to Tammany, should be the practice of our reform rulers. Let us have the figures, and let those interested in

them look well and fearlessly after the parties who have so suspiciously kept them back.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.—Captain Cook, of the steamship Russia, is at the Brevoort House. Governor John Converse, of Vermont, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, is registered at the Hoffman House. Mr. George H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati, has arrived at the New York Hotel. Ex-Governor Saunders, of Nebraska, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Judge Philander Perrio, of Vermont, is stopping with his friends in this city. Colonel George W. Fatten, United States Army, has arrived at the Astor House. Professor E. N. Horford, of Cambridge, Mass., is registered at the St. James Hotel. Judge Josiah G. Abbot, of Boston, is among the late arrivals at the Albemarle Hotel. Congressman Milton Saylor, of Cincinnati, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Edward Jenkins, of London, arrived at the Brevoort House yesterday from Philadelphia. Major General J. L. Donaldson, United States Army, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Governor William B. Washburn, of Massachusetts, arrived at the Windsor Hotel yesterday afternoon from Boston.

OUR CABLE MARINE NEWS.—To the EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—The enterprise shown by you in conducting the journal under your charge is known, appreciated and applauded the wide world over; but never before has the spirit of liberality been more strikingly manifested to us here than in giving your readers, from a daily cable despatch for the purpose, the arrivals and departures of ships at and from ports in Europe from and to ports in the United States, and, as ship owners of the port, we cannot refrain from making an acknowledgment of the advantages you are conferring and a tender of our best wishes for the long continued success of the HERALD, which has the lead in every commendable enterprise for public good. Respectfully yours, TROOP & SON. ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 3, 1873.

OBITUARY.—Major General Richard Delafield, U. S. A. Richard Delafield, Major General, by brevet, in the United States Army, died at his residence, in Washington, at two o'clock yesterday morning, of the great regret of his professional associates and the loss of the public at large, by whom he was universally honored for his high toned demeanor and valuable services. During many years he was chief of the United States Engineer Corps at the West Point Academy, the chief in service in Washington as the successor of General Totten superintendent of the government formation on States Island, one of three distinguished officers commissioned with General McClellan to visit the public works in Russia and elsewhere in Europe. He was a member of his profession, and especially so of the particular department of which he was so long the chief. General Delafield's commission bore the rank of Brigadier General of the United States Army. His first commission therein is dated on the 22d of April, 1864, and that of Major General, by brevet, on the 13th of March, 1869. He returned from the service on the 8th of August, 1866. General Delafield was born in the city of New York, and entered the West Point Military Academy in the year 1845. He was appointed captain and in 1848 a major. In this latter year he became Superintendent of the West Point Academy, holding the post until 1854, re-entering it again in 1856 and holding it till 1861.

Henry R. Tracey, one of the oldest journalists identified with the Boston press, died at his residence in Cambridge, Mass., about nine o'clock last evening. He was associated with the early dailies of Boston, and was for nearly a dozen years connected with the editorial department of the Boston Herald during its early career. Previous to that he was a contributor to various literary weeklies, and in poetry and romance he excelled in those times as well as in his later days. He was a member of the Boston and army bureaus of the New York Herald, afterwards becoming associated with it in its office in Washington. Six or seven years ago he returned to Boston to fill a responsible position in the editorial management of various publications, but after three or four years' service there returned again to the editorial staff of the Boston Herald. He remained there until about a year and a half since, when ill health compelled him to resign. Consumption had taken a firm grip upon his powerful constitution, and, as he was a patient and uncomplaining sufferer, he was allowed to linger like a shock of corn till ripe. He was a man of rare literary abilities, and the social qualities which he possessed endeared him to his friends, which it is impossible to enumerate. Of his immediate surviving relatives there are only his own widow and a daughter, but he was a general mourner, and his thousands scattered through all sections of the country.

Right Rev. John Early, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Church, South, a very eminent divine and much esteemed by the congregations—died at Lynchburg, Va., yesterday. He was eighty-eight years of age.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1873. A Spanish New Departure on the Cuban Question—The New Ambassador. Figueras, the Spanish Ambassador to the United States, is expected here about the 15th of this month. Unusual interest centres in the movements of the Spanish government at this time, and various are the conjectures as to the motive which led to this change in the diplomatic character of the representative of Spain near the seat of official affairs. It is said that the President will hereafter let the matter of Cuban independence severely alone for the island of Cuba being a part of the Spanish Republic, it would be a breach of international etiquette for the United States to regret even that a sister republic was afflicted with internecine troubles, whether at home or in her colonies, except coupled with the usual expression of the duty of non-interference by the American government and its citizens. The same doctrine laid down as applicable to this country during the late civil war is considered as a binding force in respect to any other republic and its dependencies. At the State Department it is known that important consequences are likely to follow the appointment of Jovellar to be Captain General of Cuba, and the official visit to that island to be made by the Spanish Minister for the Colonies, Mr. Soler. The release of American embargoed prizes, concerning which reclamations have hitherto been made in vain, and the strict co-operation of Spanish officials in Cuba in assisting American claimants before the Spanish-American Claims Commission to obtain evidence, are among the important promises made, and to which the faith of the Spanish Republic is pledged. To the extent that the home government can spare its forces, they will be sent to Cuba, while the rebellion now existing in the island will be regarded as the outgrowth of monarchial rule. The new policy to be inaugurated will be to proclaim amnesty to all now in arms, if they cease hostilities within a certain time, otherwise to be regarded as insurgents, against whom the forces of the Republic will be directed with renewed vigor. The part Figueras is expected to perform in Washington is anticipated by our government. It is usually supposed that ambassadors can only be sent to and from monarchial governments, that the State department says, is an error. The States General of the Netherlands, in time of their prosperity as a republican government not seldom sent Ambassadors to represent them at monarchial courts in Europe. It is perfectly proper and conformable to precedent for the Republic of Spain to send an Ambassador to the American Republic, and it is thought that it would be greatly for the advantage of the United States if we were to send Ambassadors to European powers, especially Germany, France and Great Britain. In theory the use of an Ambassador is supposed to be to give him access to the chief of the government to which he is accredited, it being assumed that diplomatic agents of inferior rank have no such right of access. But that is really a trifling consideration in the opinion of the Department of State. The real advantage of holding the rank of Ambassador is the preference and precedence which he enjoys, which is really a great advantage in the transaction of business, as in the influence it gives to his own country. The prevailing error on this subject is connected with another error. The idea seems to be current that the salary of an American Minister denotes his rank. Thus, when an addition was made to the salary of our Envoy to Germany, the common expression was that the rank of the mission had been raised. That is a mistake. Mr. Bancroft, with a higher salary at Berlin, is of no higher rank than our Minister at Madrid with a lower salary. Notwithstanding the difference in the salary the two missions are of exactly the same rank. The only objection to sending an Ambassador from the United States to France, Great Britain or Germany is the danger that it would lead to pretensions of augmented salary. As to Mr. Figueras, our government will rejoice to see an European Republic represented at Washington by the highest diplomatic rank recognized in Europe, except that of the Nuncio of the Pope.

Minister Low and Our Relations with China.—Hon. F. F. Low, Minister to China, who has been here for several days, leaves for New York to-morrow, and will proceed to Francisco in a few weeks on his way back to China. He has had extended interviews with the President and Secretary of State recently, and it is learned from reliable authority that they expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with his whole official record during the four years he has been Minister to Peking. Particular satisfaction is expressed at the settlement effected by Mr. Low, added by the British, French, Russian, Dutch and Japanese Ministers of the audience question in a manner which foreign nations can construe as a Chinese recognition of their absolute equality with that nation. Efforts for such an acknowledgment had been made for 150 years, but prior to last June no foreigner had ever been admitted to the presence of the Emperor without kneeling or prostration in token of vassalage. This degrading requirement was submitted to in the last century by an English Ambassador, who knelt, and by a Russian, who performed the "kotow," which consists of three kneeling and nine prostrations of the head on the ground. On the 29th day of June Mr. Low and other foreign ministers were received in the imperial presence standing on an equal manner as at European courts. The abolition of this ceremony is regarded by our government as a great diplomatic success, and accomplishing, by peaceful means, a material improvement in our relations with China. Mr. Low is strongly impressed with the importance of a plan which has been formed by the Chinese government for educating 150 Chinese youths in this country. Sixty have already arrived, and are pursuing their studies in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the remainder will be sent over at the rate of thirty annually. They are picked youths, between the ages of eleven and fourteen years, and coming here accompanied by English-speaking Chinese guardians and tutors, are to be given a thorough education, which the government calculates will occupy fifteen years. The first year they are to be placed in pairs in families, and afterwards in American schools, and families. Just before Mr. Low's departure from Peking, Prince Kung, the Prime Minister, especially commended this project to his notice, and expressed the earnest desire felt by the imperial government to suppress the opium trade. This traffic is carried on with Cuba and Peru from the Portuguese port of Macao, and although the Chinese authorities are powerless to stop it by direct measures they are making every effort to break it up by indirect means. The fleet at Macao with a cord of boats they hope to succeed in cutting off the supply of coolies, who are entrapped there from the interior.

ART MATTERS.—Private View of Paintings To-Night. This evening the gallery at No. 517 Broadway will be thrown open in order to admit of a private view enjoyed of a collection of oil paintings and aquatintas, brought together by Mr. Frederick Rottlinger, of No. 1 Rue de Navarin, Paris. A glimpse at the gallery yesterday showed the floor literally paved with pictures awaiting transferral to the walls. Those that were prone on the ground could not, of course, be judged under the happiest auspices, but the exhibition of the pictures on the walls, and among these were "The Shoemaker," by Meissonier; "The Morning After the Ball," by Simon; "The Conquerors," by Escoffier; "The Visit to the Ruined Abbey," by Sanner; "The Sleeping Workman," by Munkey; "The Sign," by Serrurier; "Poetical Recollections," by Serrurier; "The Cavalier," and "The Old Boat," by Jiminez; "Scene in Spain," by Fortany, and "St. Mateo," by Sauerell. These pictures were shown in public for the first time in public view, and will remain on view until the succeeding Wednesday and Thursday, when they are about 150 in number, and include works by some of the most celebrated artists of Europe. Among the pictures which we have given our warmest approval to are the mentioned contributions by Rivore, Ferrel and Facalowitz.

YACHTING NOTE.—Passed Whitestones yesterday, yacht Prosper, of Gloucester, New York, for Port Jefferson.