

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Herald Special Report from London.

Arrivals of Vessels from and Departures for the United States.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the English metropolis:—

ARRIVED. Arrived at Deal, November 5, ship Cornelius Grinnell, Burland, from New York for London.

ARRIVED. Arrived at Hull, November 5, bark Truelove, (British), Weatherill, from Philadelphia; brig Rio Vouga (Portuguese), Branco, from do.

ARRIVED. Arrived at Queenstown, November 4, steamship Samaria (British), Billings, from New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

ARRIVED. Arrived at Southampton 6th, steamship Mosel (German), Ernst, from New York for Bremen.

ARRIVED. Sailed from Liverpool November 4, ships Harvest Queen, Jansen, for New York; Owego, Anderson, for Tybee; bark Sierra Nevada, Panno, for New York; Fruen (Norwegian), Besson, for Philadelphia; Kristinestad (Russian), Hjulman, and Liburna (Norwegian), Mosfeld, for Baltimore; also the Argyle (?), for New York.

ENGLAND.

Bullion to the Bank—Weather Report.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Nov. 5, 1873. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £24,000.

THE WEATHER. The weather throughout England to-day is wet.

GERMANY.

Prussian Elections with Gains for the Liberals.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BERLIN, Nov. 5, 1873. In the elections which have just taken place for Deputies to the Prussian Diet the Liberals have gained fifty seats.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

Capture of German Merchantmen by the Spanish Navy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, Nov. 5, 1873. Madrid despatches report that the Spanish government has advised from Manila of the capture by a Spanish war steamer, in these waters, of two German merchantmen, having on board, as part of their cargo, 2,000 rifles, intended to be sold to Malay pirates.

AUSTRIA.

Speech of the Emperor to the Legislature—Pacific Expression.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, Nov. 5, 1873. The sessions of the Reichsrath were opened this morning by the Emperor Francis Joseph in person.

SPAIN.

French Report of a Carlist Victory.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BAYONNE, Nov. 5, 1873. General Lema, the republican commander, was defeated by the Carlists in an engagement on Sunday last.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

The Strategist of the March on Sedan Before the Court Martial—The Delayed Despatch.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Nov. 5, 1873. At the Bazine trial to-day Count Palikao, Napoleon's last Minister of War, testified in regard to his acts while in office.

IRELAND.

Fighting About Guy Fawkes.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Nov. 5, 1873. There was a riot in Portadown, Ulster, yesterday, growing out of the Guy Fawkes celebration.

THE LAFIN VICTIMS.

Burial of Thomas Hanopy and Abbott.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 5, 1873. The funeral of the victims of the explosion of the Lafin Powder Mills at Gibsonburg, reported in to-day's HERALD, took place this afternoon.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Nov. 5, 1873. There was a riot in Portadown, Ulster, yesterday, growing out of the Guy Fawkes celebration.

THE O'HARA-STAAK CONTROVERSY.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 5, 1873. The Catholic controversy is again resumed here, and, although it has been two years in progress, very few, except the parties concerned, seem to know anything of its real merits.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY—CABINET RECONSTRUCTION IN PROSPECT.

LONDON, Nov. 6—5:30 A. M. A special telegram from Paris to the London Times says the French Ministry have resigned, resigning, however, the right of reconstruction.

FRANCE.

The National Assembly Reassembled in Session.

President MacMahon's Message to the Legislative Body.

"Europe Assured" of the Preservation of Peace and Conservatism.

Free Citizen Discussion of the Form of Government.

THE POWER OF PARLIAMENT INTACT.

What the Republic Requires for the "Defence" of Society.

DEBATE AND DIVISION.

Resignation of the Ministry.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Nov. 5, 1873.

The National Assembly met to-day at Versailles. President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly, which was read shortly after the reopening.

THE MESSAGE. The message begins with congratulations on the liberation of the territory and the maintenance of order, and continues as follows:—

Europe is assured that we are firmly resolved to preserve peace, therefore without fear she sees us resume possession of our territory. The administration has always acted in the conservative spirit which animates the great majority of the Assembly, from which I never depart.

The agitation of the public mind redoubled in intensity as the period of your reassembling approached, because it was requisite to discuss the constitutional bills, which necessarily involve the question of the form of government. I had neither to intervene in these discussions nor to forestall your sovereign decision, but merely to confine the former within legal limits and provide that the latter should be respected.

Your power, therefore, is intact. Nothing can impede its exercise. Perhaps, however, you may think that, in the present situation, with party feeling so strong, the establishment of any definite form of government presents serious difficulties, and that it would be more prudent to maintain the existing institutions. If so, permit me, elected to an honor which I did not seek, to tell you frankly my opinion.

To thoroughly insure public peace the government absolutely lacks two things, the essential conditions of efficiency. It has neither sufficient vitality nor authority. It can do nothing durable. If the rights of the government are daily questioned, with its powers liable to be changed at any moment, it can secure peace to-day, but not safety to-morrow. Great undertakings are impossible. Industry languishes. We are unable to restore that confidence abroad which is necessary to the restoration of the greatness of the nation.

The government lacks authority, for it is unable even to obtain obedience from its own agents, or to repress the excesses of journals which are corrupting the public mind.

You will consider these dangers, and create a strong, durable Executive, which can energetically defend society.

RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE AND DEBATE BY THE MEMBERS. PARIS, Nov. 5, 1873. The Deputies of the Right warmly cheered the message.

THE DEBATE AND DIVISION. The Right moved that the executive power be conferred on Marshal MacMahon for the term of ten years; that he continue to maintain the present form of government until the constitutional bills are voted, and that a committee of thirty be appointed to examine the said bills.

Baron Eschasseriaux, Bonapartist, moved that the people be called upon to decide, on the 4th of January, 1874, whether the monarchical, republican or imperial form of government shall be adopted.

M. Gouillard demanded that the motion of the Right be declared "urgent." He said the country was unable to await the result of a long discussion on the constitutional bills.

The Dux de Broghe, on the part of the government, supported the demand for urgency.

M. Dufaure said the Assembly at its last session had ordered that the bills organizing the executive and legislative powers should be discussed within a month after the recess. Notwithstanding this the government now supported a motion which proposed to deal separately with and thereby postpone the question.

The message of the Executive expressed the general desire for the adoption of a definite government, but yet advised the continuance of the present precarious régime.

He concluded by moving that all the motions, together with the constitutional bills, be referred to the same committee.

M. Rouher said he could only vote for "urgency" if all the propositions were referred to one committee.

After further debate the motion of the Right was declared "urgent" by a large majority.

A declaration of urgency for the motion of Monsieur Eschasseriaux was demanded and was supported by M. Thiers and the Deputies of the Left, but it was defeated.

M. Grévy, in a speech supporting M. Dufaure's motion, denied the right of the Assembly to confer on the government a longer term of power than it possessed itself. He expressed the belief that the Right really wished to defer the consideration of the constitutional bills indefinitely.

M. Gouillard declared that he was sincere in his intention of bringing them to a discussion.

M. Dufaure's motion was rejected by a vote of 362 to 245.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—Martha.

Madame Nilsson was greeted with a full house last night, at the second performance of Hottow's genial, sparkling work. Her rendering of the title rôle is deservedly popular, on account of the charming melody of her acting and the adaptability of the pure, crystalline tones of her voice to the flowing melodies with which the opera abounds.

Mr. Bellew at Steinway Hall. Mr. J. M. Bellew, the far-famed elocutionist, read last evening at Steinway Hall on behalf of the Foundling Asylum. He was welcomed by a very large and appreciative audience.

THE CHASE, CAPTURE AND PRISONERS. The steamer Virginus was captured, with all on board, by the Spanish gunboat Tornado, near Jamaica, on the 31st ult.

THE CHASE, CAPTURE AND PRISONERS. The filibuster put on all steam and made for Jamaica, hoping to find refuge in British waters.

THE CHASE, CAPTURE AND PRISONERS. The Tornado caught up with her at ten P. M., near the Jamaica coast, and she surrendered with all on board, not one of whom escaped.

THE CHASE, CAPTURE AND PRISONERS. Among the prisoners captured are the well-known insurgent chief Bambetta, who was reported killed a few days ago, a brother of Cospedes, a son of Quesada, Señor Jesus del Sol, and other important personages.

THE CHASE, CAPTURE AND PRISONERS. There is great jubilation in Havana over the news. The streets and houses are decorated with the national colors, and subscriptions are being raised for a testimonial to the officers and crew of the Tornado.

THE CHASE, CAPTURE AND PRISONERS. The lower rolling mills on New Albany closed to-day, to which the proprietors had acceded. All hands were discharged. Four hundred men are thus thrown out of employment.

THE CHASE, CAPTURE AND PRISONERS. The iron moulders belonging to the unions have refused to accede to the reduction of wages, and threaten to strike unless 100 men and close their laundry in a day or two.

THE CHASE, CAPTURE AND PRISONERS. The Louisville rolling mills have stopped work. Many establishments are running at reduced wages, and others will close their doors if contracts are completed. There will be a large number of operatives thrown out of employment.

THE CHASE, CAPTURE AND PRISONERS. An unfortunate and a fearful murder occurred in Findlers, near Dover, N. J., on Monday night, in which John Force, aged seventeen, and a young boy, Henry Miller, a married man, thirty years of age, in the latter's house in the west end of the township, it seems that Force had a hard character, although a mere youth, and that Miller's wife was of equal bad reputation.

THE CHASE, CAPTURE AND PRISONERS. The boxes containing the contributions were opened at Police Headquarters yesterday in the presence of the commissioners. Among the contributions were several \$5 bills, one \$10 bill, and even buttons, ferry tickets, chips, &c. The money will be sent by express to Memphis without delay.

THE CHASE, CAPTURE AND PRISONERS. The financial outlook for the coming winter is very discouraging. But little bullion has been received since the late of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, affected a private bank here seriously, and this morning it suspended, which has made money tighter than ever.

THE CHASE, CAPTURE AND PRISONERS. Colonel Fred Grant has returned from a tour of inspection to Fort Heaven and the morning witnessed, with a large number of citizens, a special review of all the troops at Camp Douglas.

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A. & W. SPRAGUE & CO.

Anxiety Concerning the Issue of the Creditors' Meeting—Opposition to Ex-Governor Smyth's Appointment as Trustee.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 5, 1873. To-morrow is the eventful day which is to decide whether the Spragues shall be allowed to convey their property to trustees, to be managed and disposed of so as to meet the claims of creditors, or whether the company shall be forced into bankruptcy.

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THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINUS.

Capture of the Vessel by a Spanish Gunboat.

Brought to In British West India Waters.

Passengers and Crew Held as Prisoners at Cuba.

THE CHASE, CAPTURE AND PRISONERS.

Important Personages on Trial as Pirates.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Nov. 5, 1873. The steamer Virginus was captured, with all on board, by the Spanish gunboat Tornado, near Jamaica, on the 31st ult.

HAVANA, Nov. 5, 1873. She had 170 passengers and crew, who, with the vessel and cargo, have been brought to Santiago de Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 5, 1873. Proceedings will be immediately commenced against the prisoners.

HAVANA, Nov. 5, 1873. The following particulars of the capture of the Virginus have been received from Santiago:—

HAVANA, Nov. 5, 1873. The Tornado, which had been searching for the Virginus since her attempted landing on the south coast of the island, came in sight of her at half-past two P. M. on the 31st ult., and immediately gave chase.

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