# 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: -

> LONDON, Nov. 5, 1873. VESSELS ARRIVED.

Arrived at Deal, November 5, ship Corne Lius Grinnell, Burland, from New York for London.

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

Arrived at Queenstown, November 4, steam ship Samaria (British), Billinge, from New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

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

VESSELS SAILED.

Sailed from Liverpool November 4, ships Harvest Queen, Jansen, for New York; "Owego, Anderson, for Tybee; barks Sierra Nevada, Panno, for New York; Fruen (Norwegian), Bessesen, for Philadelphia; Kristinestad (Russian), Hjulman, and Liburna (Norwegian), Mosfjeld, 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 £84,000. THE WEATHER.

The weather throughout England to-day is wet. GERMANY.

Prussian Elections with Gains for the Liberals.

TELSCRAM 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.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 1873. ernment has advices 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. The news has created an excited feeling in gov-

ernment circles at Madrid.

# AUSTRIA.

Speech of the Emperor to the Legislature Pacific Expression

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The sessions of the Reichsrath were opened this morning by the Emperor Francis Joseph in per-

The Emperor's speech was pacific in its reference to foreign Powers. It contains no other matter of general interest.

SPAIN.

French Report of a Carlist Victory.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BAYONNE, Nov. 5, 1873. General Loma, 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 Bazaine trial to-day Count Palikao, Napo leon's last Minister of War, testified in regard to his acts while in office. He accepted the responsibility of the march on

He admitted that he received in Paris the des patch from Marshal Bazaine. He did not notify MacMahon of it, as he believed the Marshal was already aware of its contents.

# IRELAND.

Fighting About Guy Fawkes.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 6, 1873. There was a riot in Portadown, Ulster, yesterday, growing out of the Guy Fawkes celebration. The police had a fight with the Orangemen and several persons were wounded on both sides.

#### THE LAPLIN VICTIMS. Burial of Thomas, Hanoply and Abbott.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 5, 1873. The funeral of the victims by the explosion of the Ladin Powder Mills at Gibsonburg, reported in today's Herald, took place this alternoon and was numerously attended by the people of the surrounding country. John Thomas was buried at the Welsh burying ground, near Gibsonburg. He leaves a wife and five children in destitute circumstances. Martin Hanopiy was buried at Carbondaic. He leaves a wife and four children, who are also unprovided for. The third victim, Thomas Abbott, was a young Englishman, who had not been long in this country. His death was instantaneous, and his charred and mangled corpse was found close to the powder press on the floor of the shattered shed. Not far from where he lay John Thomas was discovered writhing in the most terrible agony, every particle of clothing having been burned from his body. Thomas lingered in an unconscious condition for two hours, during which time it was really painful to look at him. Hanoply was found about fifty feet from the mill, on the river bank. He lingered some fifteen minutes, and expired in great pain, calling the names of his wife and little ones.

When I visited the scene of the disaster this afternoon, after attending the funeral, it presented a dire and desolate appearance, the entire works having been idle to-day until the last tribute of Christian charity was performed towards the unfortunate victums. people of the surrounding country. John

# 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 KEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Nov. 5, 1873.

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

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 as 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.

the 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 definitive 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 seck, 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

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

M. Goulard 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 Duke de Broglie, 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 organi zing 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 experessed 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 buls, be referred to the same committee.

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

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

A deciaration 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. Grevy, 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. Goulard declared that he was sincere in his intention of bringing them to a discussion,

Resignation of the Ministry-Cabinet

Pimes says the French Ministry have resigned, reserving, however, the right of reconstruction

#### AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera-Martha. Madame Nilsson was greeted with a full house last night, at the second performance of Flotow's genial, sparkling work. Her ren' dering of the title rôle is deservedly popular, on account of the charming nativeté her acting and the adaptability of the pure, crystallike tones of her voice to the flowing melodies with which the opera abounds. The simple beauty of the interpolated Irish melody appears without a blemish, and receives even additional lustre from the exquisite expression of Mme. Nilsson's singing. Gayety and pathos are admirably blended in her impersonation of Lady Henrietta, and unconscious grace adorns each aria and scene. and unconscious grace adorns each aria and scene.

M. Capoul undertook the rôle of the lovesick Lionel, and was received with such demonstrations by the audience as betoken the presence of a favorite. Where love making is in question the acting and singing of M. Capoul cannot fail to captivate the hearts of all the ladies in the audience. He sang "Mappari" with such passionate fervor and intense expression all the ladies in the audience. He sang "M'appart" with such passionate fervor and intense expression that an uproarious recall was the consequence. Traces of his recent indisposition were perceptible in his voice, and nothing but his finished art saved him from breaking down in one or two scenes. Miss Cary and Signor Del Puente were in excellent voice, and won fresh laurels. On Friday evening the first great event of the season will take place. Meyerbeer's chef d'onwre, "Gli Ugonotti," will be presented with a very strong cast, Madame Nilsson appearing as Valentine and Signor Campannia as Raoul. On Sunday evening the company appear in concert at Wallack's. Mr. Bellew at Steinway Hall.

Mr. J. M. Bellow, the far-lamed elecutionist, read last evening at Steinway Hall on behalf of the Foundling Asylum. He was welcomed very large and appreciative dience. It is generally deemed ungracious to criticise a performance devoted to a charitable object. But though incompetency or mediocrity may in such a case be entitled to the cover of the proverbial mantle of charity, the higher efforts of art. though they may fall short of perfection, will, under all circumstances, claim onest criticism. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Bellew's performance last evenbelongs to the latter category. He read the following pieces:-"The Execution of Montrose" (J. F. Waller), "Lost and Found" (Hamilton Aide), "The Glove and the Lions" (Leigh Hunt), "The Charity Dinner" (Lutchfield Moseley), the closet scene of "Hamiet," "The Story of the Faithful Soul" (Adelaide Proctor), and Iastiy, "The Battle of Fontenoy" (W. J. Corbet). Nature has endowed Mr. Bellew with all the requirements for his calling—a fine, expressive face, a powerful, musical voice, which, skilfully modulated, is capable of a wide range. His reading is at times slightly marred by what might be termed elegant mannerisms, particularly in the rendering of descriptive passages and others which do not call for especial power. In passages requiring force and pathos this blemish, however, disappears. In the reading of "The Charity Dinner" he showed a keen sense of humor and versatility and a marvellous flexibility of countenance, representing as he did two widely different characters, one of them being an English specimen of lordly imbecility and impracticable philanthropy. His rendering of the closet scene in "Hamlet" was uneven. Some parts he read, others he acted, and, although the reader was skillully blended with the actor, the different characters were at times not sufficiently distinguished from one another, either by voice or gesture. Mr. Bellew rose, however, to the height of the situation in depicting the terror and tumultuous passions of Hamlet. His horror at the appearance and departure of the ghost was rendered with a histrionic ability of the highest order.

Mr. Bellew reserved his highest efforts for the last piece on the progregrame—"The Battle of Fontenoy," a long historical poem, in the heroic strain, especially written for him by W. J. Corbet. This poem is not to be confounded with the well known verses, entitled "Fontenoy," which were written years before by Tom Davis, and in the rectation of which Miss Teresa Esmond, among others, achieved great popularity. There is nothing in common between the two except the subject. Mr. Bellew rendered the poem in question with much spirit and power. Like the Irish Brigade at Fontenov, he t ilton Aide), "The Glove and the Lions" (Leigh Hunt), "The Charity Dinner" (Litchfield

much spirit and power. Like the Irish Brigade at Fontenoy, he took the whole audience by storm, calling forth most enthusiastic applause. Nothing can be finer than his recitation of the climax of the poem, the bloody meeting between the avenging Irish Brigade and the troops of the "Butcher of Culloden." In parts of the poem his reading was accompanied with music, or, in the words of the programme, with military march and incidental music, introducing, as they were actually played on the field of battle by the soldiers, the "British Grenadiers," the "White Cockade," "St. Patrick's Day." The music was well rendered by the band of the Seventh regiment, which also performed at the intervals of the programme. Altogether Mr. Bellew's performance last evening was a genuine triumph.

YELLOW FEVER

Only Four Deaths in Twenty-Four Hours.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 5, 1873. ending at six P. M. shows four deaths from yellow fever and three from other causes. The weather is cloudy, with a moderate temperature.

The nurses who were in the employ of the L.O. O. F. were escorted to the depot this morning, on their departure to their homes in New Orleans. by the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, and the members of the press, in procession. Nearly the entire membership of both organizations participated.

At a meeting of the City Council to-day Chairman Cucullu, of the Board of Aldermen, asked that a committee be appointed to investigate the charges against him of derrauding the Citizens Relief Com-

In a message to the General Council to-day Mayo Johnson regretted that Alderman Cucullu had assumed the duties of Mayor during his illness, thereby enabling him (Cucultu) to inflict a lou stain on the character of the city of Memphis, and invited the attention of the Board of Aldermen to his case, hoping they will deal promptly with him, imposing such punishment as the magnitude of the offence deserves.

# BROOKLYN AID FOR MEMPHIS.

What the Voters of the City of Churches Contributed for the Yellow Fever Sufferers.

The subjoined table shows the amount contributed by the voters on election day towards the

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	e mempu	is yellow level suit	creis
Wards.		Wards.	
1	\$184 96	14	\$20 43
2	21 78	15	42 81
3	139 66	16	101 07
4	106 88	17	50 11
6	40 04	18	53 46
6	106 73	19	65 72
7	141 16	20	153 27
8	17 08	21	56 33
9	31 21	99	77 10
10	92 21	23	77 86
11	100 42	24	29 36
12	14 95	25	49 82
13	128 81		

Grand total. \$1,903 25
The boxes containing the contributions were
opened at Poice Headquarters yesterday in the
presence of the Commissioners. Among the contributions were several \$5 bills, silver coin, and
even buttons, ferry tickets, chips, &c. The money
will be sent by express to Memphis without delay.

# AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 5, 1873. The financial outlook for the coming winter is very discouraging. But little bullion has been mined since the panic. The stoppage of Clews &

mined since the panic. The stoppage of Clews & Co., of New York, affected a private bank here seriously, and this morning it suspended, which has made money tighter than ever.

Colonel Fred. Grant has returned from a tour of inspection to Post Beaver, and this morning witnessed, with a large number of citizens, a special review of all the troops at Camp Douglas.

Brigham Young for the last few days has been actively engaged in the affairs of the Second Cooperative Mercantile Institution and the Descret National Bank. The latter concern yesterday declared a dividend of ten per cent.

# THE O'HARA-STACK CONTROVERSY.

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. It is generally understood to be an effort on the part of the priesthood to break down the THE VOTE.

M. Dufaure's motion was rejected by a vote of 332 to 34s.

Resignation of the Ministry—Cabinet Reconstruction in Prospect.

London, Nov. 8—5:30 A. M.

A special telegram from Paris to the London

THE VOTE.

the part of the priesthood to break down the present power of the olshops by enforcing the Counsel have been occupied for some time past in taking testimony before the examiner appointed by the Court. To-day Bishop O'Hara's counsel were ruled to close their testimony within thirty days. The case will therefore soon be in shape for the final hearing and decree of the Court. Father Stack has already obtained two opinions in his favor in the Court of Common Pleas.

### A. & W. SPRAGUE & CO.

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

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. meeting of creditors is likely to be a stormy one. There are many opinions as to the choice of meth ods, and there is especially great hostility to ex-Governor Smyth as one of the trustees. Smyth is a relative of the Spragues, and of Mr. Thurston, Spragues' lawyer, and he aspires the leader of the Sprague faction politics. All these reasons conspire make him very unacceptable to many the creditors who are politically hostile to him Other and business reasons add to the improba blitty of his being chosen a trustee. The Sprague people have been very anxious-pernaps unnecessarily anxious-to give him the place. If his nomination is insisted upon, and he is named in spite of all opposition, it will be very much like RUSHING UPON BANKRUPTCY

as a matter of choice on the part of the Spragues. Many persons will refuse to accept him and resort to the courts for their remedy. Governor Howard has already declined cept a trusteeship, and Mr. Waterman is supposed to be indifferent, so that the list may be made entirely new. This is really the only que tion for the meeting to settle, and it must be settled to the general satisfaction to be entirely approved in the end; for though men may pledge themselves to-morrow to accept the bonds under the trusteeship they can afterwards refuse to comply, and, retaining their present evidences of indebtedness, resort to the courts whenever they this will be done, for creditors to the amount of \$11,000,000 are not likely to be of one mind as to their best remedy. It would be almost a miracle if the plan suggested by the examining committee appointed by the banks should be completely successful. That the meeting to-morrow should practically result in a course hostile to the adoption of the trusteeship plan would not be surprising. There was a strong feeling here to-day favorable to the overturning of

THE FAMILY PLAN. and the effort may or may not be made, according to circumstances. Any trouble at the meeting throws the whole matter into the courts, and an attempt to press Smyth's appointment would certainly do it. If there is no trouble the creditors, who have no attachments to the Sprague house. can afford to wait events: but in a community where there are so many diverse and bitter personal and political interests bankruptcy in the end seems inevitable. The only thing which deters some of the creditors from pursuing the bankrupt policy is the fact that so many operatives would be thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the milis. This is, indeed, the most serious view of the case, and it will be pressed by many creditors who are indifferent to the safety of the sprague in support of the sprague. The Sprague organ here, which has been highly

indignant and violently bitter against all outside parties who have courageously expressed their reasonable fears and honest convictions, confesses. in an editorial in this evening's issue, great anxiety about the result to-morrow, and makes the follow

APPEAL TO THE CREDITORS. We are exceedingly anxious for the sake of the numerous creditors of the Messrs, Sprague, the vast interest involved, the result upon the industries and business of the State, as well as for the Messrs. Sprague themselves, that a spirit of kindness, a wise and generous policy, oroad, liberal and in accord with the well known reputation of our business men for generously and fairness, shall pervade the meeting to-morrow. All questions lorign to the one in annd should be ignored. If any one has a grievance let him keep it in his own bosom and seek its solution at some other and more appropriate occasion. If any one has some set and definite method of procedure, involving measures and men, let him in advance resolve to abide by the judgment of a majority of abide by the judgment of a majority of those involved with him in this temporary dis-aster. There can be but one object and one desire among all the right minded, and that to make the vast property of this house meet the last dollar of its liabilities and save whatever of surplus may be left for those to whom it of right belongs by the among all the right minded, and that to make the vast property of this house meet the last dollar of its habilities and save whatever of surplus may be left for those to whom it of right belongs by the learning of it through generations of toil and enterprise. All other motives are wrong and should be ignored. The method proposed by the able committee appointed by the banks looks only to that end, and is judicious. The only other alternative is for the parties themselves to place their property voluntarily in bankruptcy under the law and have a very large share oi its assets eaten up in the expense of settlement and by forces sales under the order of the officers of the law. That involves disasters to the creditors, large and small, which a wise forecast and prudent speech and action should avoid. It involves an immediate suspension of all the mills and print works and other manufacturing property, the continuance in operation of which can alone prevent its deterioration, and the stoppage of which will produce suffering and want among thousands of our laboring people. No such alternative should be put to the election of the Messrs. Sprague; neither need it be. There is a manifest desire to protect every creditor. Let every creditor meet that feeling with a like feeling, and all will be well. As the case stands to-day the business can be arranged so that only a temporary embarrassment and no permanent loss will result. We trust it will so stand to-morrow after the meeting of the creditors. If the better qualities of human nature control the meeting all will be well and confidence will be at once restored.

#### LABOR IN LOUISVILLE. Strikes and Suspensions-Operators Out of Employment. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5, 1873.

The lower rolling mills at New Albany closed today, the workmen demanding an advance of wages, to which the proprietors would not accede. wages, to which the proprietors would not accede. All hands were discharged. Four hundred men are thus thrown out of employment.

The cement mills around the Falls will shut down to-morrow, having large stocks accumulated and light sales.

The iron moulders belonging to the unions have refused to accede to the reduction of wages, and Lithgow & Co. will discharge 100 men and close their foundry in a day or two.

The Louisville rolling mills have stopped work.

Many establishments are running at reduced.

Many establishments are running at reduced wages, and others will close when present contracts are completed. There will be a large number of operatives thrown out of employment.

# A TERRIBLE MURDER.

Crime as the Consequence of Crime-An Alleged Adulterer Shoots the Man Wnom He Wronged.

An unfortunate and dreadful murder occurred in Flanders, near Dover, N. J., on Monday night, in which John Force, aged seventeen, shot and killed 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 wile was of equally bad reputation. Force and Mrs. Miller had been on terms of intimacy for some time. Force being a frequent visitor at Miller's home. On Monday evening, at about half-past seven o'clock, Force cailed as usual at Mrs. Miller's, and while there met Miller in the dining room. Hot words sprang up between the two men, which speedily resuited in Force's pulling out a pistol and shooting Miller through the forenead, causing almost immediate death. The murderer then left the house, hid his pistol in some undiscoverable place and waised rapidly toward home. A short distance below the scene of the murder he met one Mr. Casey, to whom he confessed his crime. Casey allowed him to proceed, and he immediately went to his father's house, about five miles distant, where he undressed and went to bed. Casey proceeded to a justice of the peace and narrated the particulars as told by Force. A warrant was issued by the justice, and early on fuesday morning Force was arrested and taken to Morrissown.

Mrs. Miller was the sole witness of the affray and is the only person whose testimony will be of any importance. She tells, however, different stories of the cates of the murder, and contradicted both her own and Force's version. Force, when asked by the constable who arrested him what he did with the pistol, replied that it was where it would never beseen again.

Justice Buck is to hold an inquest on the body of the murdered man, when the lacts will doubtiess be elucidated. The affair creates the greatest excitement hear the scene of the mirder and throughout the town of Dover. Miller seems to have had a good name, but his wife has undoubtedly a bad character. Force is a "rough" in the worst sense of the wird, and is said to have acquired that reputation throughout the county. His relations to Mrs. Miller were of a criminal character, and it is supposed that Miller reproached Force with this "and was shot in c west end of the township. It seems that Force had a hard character, although a mere

# THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIUS.

Capture of the Vessel by a Spanish Gunboat.

Brought To in British West India

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 Virginius was captured, with all on board, by the Spanish gunboat Tornado, near Jamaica, on the 31st ult.

the vessel and cargo, have been brought to Santiago de Cuba. Proceedings will be immediately commenced

She had 170 passengers and crew, who, with

against the prisoners. Particulars of the Chase and Capture o

the Filibuster Ship-Important Personages Arrested and on Trial as Pi-HAVANA, Nov. 5, 1873.

The following particulars of the capture of the Virginius have been received from San-The Tornado, which had been searching for the Virginius since her attempted landing on

her at half-past two P. M. on the 31st ult., and immediately gave chase. THE BUN FOR JAMAICA.

the south coast of the island, came in sight of

The fillibuster put on all steam and made for Jamaica, hoping to find refuge in British

In her flight she threw overboard several horses and used a portion of her cargo for OVERHAULED AND ARRESTED.

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

IMPORTANT PERSONAGES CAPTURED. Among the prisoners captured are the wellknown insurgent chief Bembetta, who was reported killed a few days ago, a brother of Cespedes, a son of Quesada, Señor Jesus del

Sol, and other important personages. TRIAL FOR PIRACY.

The prisoners have all been brought before a competent tribunal at Santiago and are now being tried as pirates. HAVANA JUBILANT.

There is great rejoicing in Havana over the

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.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Press Protest to the Executive-Ex-

change. HAVANA, Nov. 5, 1873. The Legalidad, the leading organ of the repub-lican party here, to-day publishes a letter addressed to the Captain General, Jouvellar, protest ing against the attacks of the conservative press Exchange quiet; on United States 60 days currency, 52 premium; short sight, 57 a 58 premium: 60 days gold, 60 a 61 premium: short sight, 66 a 68 premium; on London, 82 a 85 pre-

#### mium; on Paris, 60 premium. TESTING STEAM ROILERS.

Some Exciting Experiments to be Made at Pittsburg-The Ground and Boilers Now in Position. PITTSBURG, Nov. 3, 1873.

Preparations for experimenting on steam boilers

for which purpose Congress last winter appropri-

ated \$100,000, have been almost fully completed at this city. The points chosen for these experiments are Sandy Hook, N. Y., and Pittsburg-this latter place by reason of its being a great iron mart and for the extensive business done in the manufacture of boilers for western steamboats. The commission appointed to carry out these series of experiments are General D. D. Smith, of New York ; Captain J. S. Devinney, of Steubenville, Onio ; Benjamin Crawford, of Pittsburg; Isaac V. Holmes, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and W. L. Hawkins, of Lock Haven, Pa. The tract of land secured for the purpose of testing the strength of these iron vessels is known as the Minhall farm and is situated about six miles from the city, on the banks of the Monongahela River. The testing ground is not a great distance from the Poor Farm, and this accounts for the falling off in the number of in-mates to this institution during the past few in appearance, turee boilers have been placed in position known as the high-pressure marine oblights the same as are in use on the greater part, if not all the Western river steamboats. These vascely In a deep ravine, woody and melancholy arance, three boliers have been placed in the same as are in use on the greater part, if not all, the Western river steamboats. These vessels are set at right angles with the Monongahela River and the hillside. The first boiler is a linished piece of workmanship, of extra strength and double riveted. Its shell is of one-fourth inch iron; its heads of one-half inch iron, and in length it is 24 leet long by 40 inches in diameter and it weighs 6,000 pounds. The second boiler also bears the appearance of the hignest mechanical art. Unlike the other it is constructed of steel, and great care is apparent in the manner of the riveting of the seams—two rows of rivets running along each scams—two rows of rivets running along each joint or seam. It has two flues, and is of similar dimensions as the previously described besler. This vessel, it is supposed, will sustain a pressure of fully 1,000 pounds per square men before collapsing. These two bollers were made in this city, but the third was constructed in Cincinnati, and from the fact that its makers were ignorant as to the purpose to which makers were ignorant as to the purpose to which it was to be put, the inference is that no extra work was done on it. The supposition is that it fairly represents the average steamboat bolier. Its dimensions are precisely the most Its dimensions are precisely the same as the others, and but one row of rivets run along its eams.
The bomb proofs or retreats for those having

charge of the experiments are alarmingly close to the doomed boilers. They are situated near the forward end of each boiler, not in any instance beforward end of each boiler, not in any instance being farther distant than fliteen leet. He sides of the hill form two wails of these structures, and then there is a very thick wall of white oak timber surrounding the remaining two sides. These walls are of the best white oak timber procuracle, and put together carefully and with an eye great strength. The roof of the retreat is a solid timber, thirty-two inches in thickness, over which is a heavy deposit of yellow clay. Above this is laid a covering of railroad tron, firmly riveted together. In fact, the bomb proof is made secure, and fitman life within its walls is absolutely safe from either boiling water or fragments of fron. Observations of the test will be made through the agency of nydraunc pipe extending from the concers to the interior of the casements. To these pipes are attached steam gauges of unusual strength where with to stand the enormous pressure they will be conject to bear.

The experiments commence on next Wednesday week, before which time the forest concealing the content of the cont

week, before which time the forest concealing the three boilers from view will be cleared away, in order that those who desire to witness the effect of the explosions may do so from a neighboring cliff, which rises to a considerable height above the ground on which the boilers rest. It is expected to bring to the test other makes and descriptions of boilers, and it may be that these experiments will continue for some months. When a break occurs in any one of the boilers it is proposed to repair it and proceed with the tests until another break occurs.

#### THE GOVERNMENT BOILER COMMISSION. Preparations have been going on for some time

at Sandy Book for the purpose of renewing the test as to the pressure of steam boilers under competent scientific and government authority. The great work has been done in the way of preliminaries and the erection of the requisite machinery. naries and the erection of the requisite machinery. Yesterday was the first day appointed for the commencement of experiments, but inasmuch as their was some defect in the arrangements as to a special boat for carrying the visitors from the Hook," and which occasioned a very early return, the preparations were deletred until to-day. The steamer Alexis will leave pier 34 this morning for the Hook at a quarter to eight o'clock, and will remain at the service of the party during the day. On Friday merning the steamer will leave the same pier at ten o'clock, and on that day there will be a practical demonstration as to the strength of boilers of great interest. There were present yearrday Mr. Logan, Chief Engineer of the Navy; Mr. Aston, his Assistant; Commissioner Robinson and Inspector Lewis, and a number of representatives of the mechanical interests of the country.

#### A STOCK EXCHANGE QUESTION. The Case of Mr. A. D. Williams.

A special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange was held last evening, to take action in the case of Mr. A. D. Williams, a member of the Exchange, and Chairman of the Committee on Stock Lists, who is alleged to have overdrawn the Stock Exchange closed, the sum of \$495,000. An erroneous report was current, at the time that Mr. Williams had left the city, and, acting in thus belief, ar attachment was made by Mr. Judson Jarvis on about \$250,000 worth of Mr. Williams' property in Wall street. The Governing Committee of three, or which Mr. H. G. Chapman is Chairman, appointed to investigate this matter, will probably make their report this morning. The case is said to be somewhat analogous to that of Mr. Haight and the Bank of the Commonwealth. It is but air to Mr. Williams to state that his overdrait on the to Mr. Williams to state that his overdrait on the

### A FIRE AT HARRISBURG.

Total Destruction of the Journal Office-\$100,000 Worth of Property De HARRISBUEG, Pa., Nov. 5, 1873. B. F. Singerly's five story building, containing

the offices of the State Journal and State Printer, took fire this morning and was entirely destroyed The Lochiel House, being quite near, was threatened with destruction. From 250 to 300 persons were employed in the upper stories. The stair ways were in the rear of the building, and so rapid was the spread of the flames that many of the employes had to leap from the second story. The walls tell to the ground, and nothing was saved. The last three days' proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, extra copies of convention proceedings and a thousand vol-umes belonging to the State library were all burned. The presses and machinery are a total

The State Journal office, in the same building, was also destroyed. Singerly's loss is \$100,000 no insurance.

The fire spread to three frame buildings and several stables, and the Lochiel House was somewhat damaged. The falling wall struck a brick house on the opposite side of the street, damaging

it seriously.

THE TENNESSEE RAILROAD STRIKERS. KNOXVILLE, Nov. 5, 1873. The block of the freight business on the Eas Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, caused by the employes quitting work rather than submit to a reduction of twenty per cent on their to a reduction of twenty per cent on their wages, still continues. No freight has been moved for five days. Merchants say that all their efforts to mediate have thus far been ineffectual. The mail trains are running regularly. This evening Congressman Thornburg meets the employes and will endeavor to effect an adjustment of the trouble. The company remains firm. There is no disturbance.

Died. Gock.—On Wednesday, November 5, after a short severe lliness, Frederick Gock, aged 24 years and

6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 89 Canal street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock. [For Other Deaths See Eighth Page.] -For a First Class Dress or Business HAT go direct to the manufacturer. ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

Augustin Daly's Theatres, also the Olympic. "BILL OF THE PLAY." Exclusively distributed in new Fifth Avenue Theatre, Grand Opera House, Broadway and Olympic Theatres, and in all first class hotels. Circulation 18,000 daily. Office "Evening Advertising Company," 850 Broadway. Best medium tor holiday advertising.

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A .- Havana Lottery Official Drawings on file: also Kentucky State Lottery for the Benefit of Schools of Frankfort. Circulars free. JUSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway, room 4. A .- Wedding Invitations, Ball Cards,

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