THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Herald Special Report from London.

A Norwegian Bark Springs a Leak and is Abandoned at Sea.

Arrivals and Departures of Vessels at and from European Ports.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the

HERALD has been received from our corre spondent in the English metropolis:-

LONDON, Nov. 7, 1873.

A NORWEGIAN VESSEL ABANDONED. The Norwegian bark Hirundo, Captain Has lund, from New York, October 8, for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, was struck by a heavy sea, which caused her to leak badly and shift cargo, and was subsequently abandoned. The captain and crew were taken off by a passing vessel and landed at Falmouth to-day.

[The Hirundo registered 508 tons, classed All and was built at Grimstad, Norway, in 1865, from which place she hailed. Her cargo consisted of 26,739 bushels of wheat.]

Arrived at Liverpool November 6, bark James Kenway (British), McDonald, from New York; 7th, steamships San Jacinto (British), Burrows, from Galveston; Arbitrator (British), Wallace, from Savannah.

Arrived at Gravesend November 7, bark Zuleima (Norwegian), Hansen, from New York for London.

Arrived at Falmouth November 7, barks Anna (Austrian), Vidulich, from New York; Henoch (Austrian), Hoggie, and Camogi (Italian). Balestra, from do.; Fearnot (German), Berding, from do. for Elsinore; brig Ave (Austrian), Radaslovich, from New York. VESSELS SAILED.

Sailed from Liverpool November 6, ships Rochester, Oliver, and Albania (British), Seely, for New Orleans; barks T. C. Berg (German), Bahlrus, for New York; Mertola (British), Turner, for Baltimore; also the Impulse, for Tybee.

Sailed from Queenstown November 7, steamship City of Paris (British), Tibbitts (from Liverpool), for New York.

Sailed from Kingstown (Ireland), November 7, the Matilda, for New York.

FRANCE.

The Question of MacMahon's Term of Office-Parliamentary Tactics of the Members of the Left-The President's Domestic Peace.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The bureaus of the Assembly met to-day to nominate the committee on the prolongation of reaus in which the Left have the majority postponed action until Saturday. In the twelve remaining bureaus seven members of the Right and five of the Left were elected.

The republicans are consequently certain of a majority in the committee.

Tuctics of the Party of the Left.

Despatches from Paris state that the Left abstained from voting yesterday for President of the Assembly.

The President's Domestic Peace PARIS, NOV 7, 1873.

Five of the men arrested at Autun, on the charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to abduct the piece of President MacMahon and hold her as a hostage, have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

ENGLAND.

A Money Panic in Prospect - Stocks Greatly Depressed-Discount Nine Per Cent.

TELECRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, NOV. 7, 1873. There are (six o'clock P. M.) decided symptoms of a panic in the stock market here. 'CHANGE UNIVERSALLY DEPRESSED. There is (four o'clock P. M.) great depression in all stocks on the list and the market is flat.

DISCOUNT. The Directors of the Bank of England at a meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at nine per cent.

government securities is eight per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is nine per cent, which is the same as the Bank of England rate.

BULLION FROM THE BANK. The amount of builton withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £34,000. THE WEATHER.

The weather throughout England to-day is wet.

Cause of the Advance in the Bank Rate. LONDON, NOV. 8-6 A. M. The withdrawai of \$750,000 in specie from the Liverpool Branch of the Bank of England, for shipment to New York by to-day's steamers, is under

Bullion For the United States and

Canada. LONDON, NOV. 8-5 A. M. The amount of specie withdrawn from the bank yesterday for the United States and Canada was \$370,000, most of which goes to Canada.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Autumn Meeting Sport at Liverpool.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 7, 1873. At the sutumn meeting to-day the Liverpool Cup was won by Mr. F. Gretton's bay horse Sterling, beating Mr. Cartwright's chestnut filly, Louise Victoria, second, and Lord Zetland's bay colt King Lud, third. Fifteen ran. The betting at the start was 16 to 1 against Sterling and Louise Victoria. and 4 to 1 against King Lud.

GERMANY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, NOV. 7, 1873. The German Minister of Finance has decided to sell 20,000,000 thalers of disused silver to the United States government, which is the highest

THE VIRGINIUS.

The Santiago Tribunal Summarily Shoots Four of the Prisoners.

Varona, Cespedes, Jesus del Sol and General Ryan.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

General Sickles' Intervention at Madrid Too Late.

SKETCHES OF THE DEAD CAPTIVES.

The tribunal at Santingo de Cuba, before which the prisoners captured on the Virginius were pedes, Jesus del Sol and General Ryan to death,

Virginius was thrown overboard or consumed in the turnaces before her capture.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

The State Department Informed of the Executions-The Subject Discussed in the Cabinet Council.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7, 1873. The official despatches received by the Department of State show that the Virginius was captured six miles from the coast of Jamaica. At the instance of Minister Sickles instructions were sent from the government at Madrid to await orders from the home government before indicting penalties on the passengers or crew of the Virginius. This order was probably received on the evening

of the 5th or morning of the 6th inst., too late, as it appears from the despatches received from

they are sold or change their names. No intelligence relating to either of these points as to books of the Tressury Department show that the the execution of prominent persons captured on board the Virginius occasions much surprise in all circles, it not being supposed that the trial would be so summary as it was.

The subject was discussed at the Cabinet council.

NAMES OF THE VICTIMS.

General W. A. C. Ryan.

General W. A. C. Ryan, at the commencement of the Cuban struggle, was fairly idolized by the General Ryan's experiences as cavalry commande in the Camaguey district of Cuba, fighting against long odds, nad gained him the reputation of being, like the fabled Bayard, "sans peur et sans reproche." He was a native of this State, and has a prother living in this city, named John C. Ryan. Ryan, who has just fallen a victim to Spanish tyranny, was, at the time of his death, about thirty-four years of age. He was tall and well built, of slender but wiry frame, with a soldierly bearing, and was considered to possess a handsom and striking countenance. In the year 1858, being of an adventurous turn of mind, he went out as a miner to Montana, where he worked some claims with success, they being partially situated upon what is now the site of the flourishing city of Montana. When the war broke out Ryan entered a New York regiment, and during the progress of the strife attained the grade of first lieutenant. In 1569 he made his appearance in New York as a free lance for free Cuba. In company with Ignacio Allaro and the late Domingo Goiçouria, a large expedition, known as the "Catharine Whiting Expedition," was organized. The project was that 600 men should meet up sound, near Bridgeport, Accordingly, severai tugs were chartered, which took the passengers on board, and, to balk the authorities, went up the Hudson a long distance, while others went down to Staten Island, after which the variwent down to Staten Island, after which the various vessels steamed up the Sound. Ryan finally landed ut Gardiner's Island, where he kept up an encamp ment there for six weeks. Provistas consisting of flour, sheep, &c., were obtained from the main land and duly paid for. Subsequently all the men were captured and placed on board the United States receiving ship Vermont at the Navy Yard. Ryan was constituted a prisoner, and, after indictment, was detained at Ludlow Street Jail, with Gotçouria and others, for alleged breach of the neutrality laws. On one occasion, while returning from the United States Court in Chambers street to his jail, he persuaded his keeper to accompany him up Broadway to transact some basiness. The party turned into Houston street, near Mott and Elizabeth streets, when, by a concerted plan by Ryan's confederates, the keeper was knocked down and carried bodily into the casino and there gagged and detained. Ryan made his escape, and subsequently, in company with Colonei Curry, proceeded to Canada.

His Arrival, in cura.

On the 31st December, 1869, Ryan left this city on board the steam yacht Anna, belonging formerly to Captain George W. Brown, on a second expedition, under the command of Javier Cisneros, which salely landed its men and arms. Here Ryan distinguished himself as a commander of cavairy. After stopping in the Camaguey district for upwards of a year and having the grade of Brigadier General conferred upon him by act of the Cuban Congress, he returned to this country on a special mission for President despedes to organize another expedition from this country. After his arrival here he co-operated with the old Cuban Junta, at No. Il Broadway, in raising men and money. At this time his popularity among the Cubans was at its zenith. On the 8th of January he went out in the steame Hornet to Cuba once more. Here Ryan showed the white feather for ous vessels steamed up the Sound. Ryan finally

money. At this time his popularity among the Cubans was at its zenith. On the 8th of January he went out in the steamer Hornet to Cuba once more. Here Ryan showed the white feather for the drat time by refusing to land at Punta Brava, and subsequently returned from Port au Prince to this country. But the Cubans still had faith in him, and Ryan went out on the steamer Fannie in the summer of 1872. On the voyage he swore there was a conspiracy to assassinate him, and showed various cuts in his clothes which had been done by some one on board, but for this he was laughed at. The men and arms were successfully landed, and to prevent the vessel becoming a prize to the Spaniards, on account of her having grounded, she was destroyed by fire. Ryan, however, refused to remain on shore, alleging lameness. Subsequently the crew made their escape in the boats to Januarca, Ryan accompanying them.

The following is from the official report of the commander of the Fannie concerning Ryan:—

"On the 22d of June, 1872, W. A. C. Ryan landed in one of the first boats, but when the cargo was all ashore ne obtained leave from General Peraita to return on board to write a letter, and refused to land again, though urged by me repeatedly, in the presence of the officers and crew, to do so. This and other circumstances, notably his remsing to send his baggage ashore, proved conclusively that he had no intention of landing."

Subsequently he returned with the crew of the Fannie to Nassau, where Mr. Manlon Chance, the

that he had no intention of landing."

Subsequently he returned with the crew of the Fannie to Nassau, where Mr. Mailon Chance, the United States Consul, received the party with great kindness and treated all as shipwrecked American seamen. On the 4th of October he left this city on the Atlas, bound for Jamaica, in company with General Varona, Jesus del Sol and sixtysix other Cuban patriots. He was a devoted friend and warm admirer of General Varona, better known as "Bembetta." Ryan came down to the steamer half an hour after the time appointed for the vessel's departure, in the hands of a Sherid's officer, who held him for a debt for \$400. The money was raised in a trice among the enthu-Sherin's Officer, who had a trice among the enthusiastic cubans on the wharf, and Ryan was delivered from custody, amid great cheering. Many grasped him cordially by the hand for the sake of the old love, and a short time afterwards he and

General Jesus del Sol. Jesus del Sol, another victim, was thirty-four years of age and greatly feared by the Spaniards.

was born at Sautiago, in the district of

Menfuegos, in Cuba, his parents being well-to-do broke out Del Sol burned the family plantation, "Los Melones," and enrolled himself in the liberating ranks. He raised 200 men, and fought as captain under the general command of General Cavada. The first conflict he engaged in was at force of 500 men was defeated. He subsequently took part in the fights at La Rapadura, Los Melones, Gringos, Valadores, Boquerones, La Tibarita, Solidad, &c. He was wounded by a bayonet at Los Caybitas, and at Solidad he received a cut on his hand with a machete. In 1871, while near Santiago, in a hut, in a state of terrible sickness, lying unguarded, a negro brought him a cup of coffee stating that he was a friend of Cuba Libre and Del Sol, and subsequently attempted to kill him to get the reward offered for Del Sol's head by Spaniards. Sol killed the man by shooting him with a revolver. He was subsequently captured by the Spaniards in the same hut and sent to Cientuegos. Knowing his wondrous bravery the Spaniards oriered him \$6,000 in gold to enter their ranks, and the title of Colonel; but he of course refused, and ultimately he was sent to Cadiz, in Spain, on the condition that he would never return to Cuba. He returned from the Peninsula to this country, and has been waiting here for some time to go out on an expedition. For a year his devoted wife and children accompanied him in the mountain fastnesses of Cuba during the war, but subsequently he sent them for protection to Santiago de Cuba, where his wife soon died of a broken heart. Afterwards the children (now orphans) were tagen to Cardenas, and from thence came to this country last January. General Sol was a spare built man, of singularly handsome face. He was noted for his modesty and bravery and perfect self-abnegation in the cause of his country, while here he lived meagerly and dravery and perfect self-abnegation in the cause of his country, while here he lived meagerly and dressed poorly, so that none of Cuba's money should be devoted unnecessarily from patriotic employment. He was fairly idolized by the Cubans of this city. Spaniards. Sol killed the man by shooting him

The death of this Cuban patriot was announced yesterday by telegraph from Havana. The deceased gentlemen was a younger brother to Carlos Manuel Cespedes, President of the Cuban Republic. He was born in the town of Bayamo, in the district of that name, Eastern Department of Cuba, in the year 1823, and was therefore fifty years old at the time of his decease, being four years the junior of his more famous brother. The Cespedes are amongst the most influential and respected families of Bayamo and Manzanillo, and are inter married or connected with the test people of that part of the island. Pedro Cespedes was educated in are also native Cubans. From the first years of his life the deceased conceived a great hatred towards the Spanish oppressors of his country, and resolved to lend every possible effort in an endeavor to set his beloved Cuba tree. To this end wealthy nome, the endearments of his family and every material comfort of life, to follow the fortunes of the Cuban cause and his elder brother's leadership, when the shout of independence was given in Yara, on the 10th of October, 1868. For three years he was in the very focus of the revolution in the Eastern Department, other distinguishing himself above others by his patience in reverse and moderation in the bour of triumph. He did not adopt the military career, but was nearly slwass constantly employed in the civil department of the Cuban government, frequently as the governor of a district. His tenderly raised children and affectionate wife abandoned, it appears, the family estates and all their numerous pecuniary interests in Bayamo, and followed the footsteps of their patriotic husband and father into the savage wilds of the manigua. About a year and a half ago he left free Cuba in a cance with his family, and was fortunate enough to make the island of Jamaica after much bardship and suffering, without encountering any of the Spanish vessels always on the watch along the coast. His family, censisting of wife, five boys and three girls, are now in Kingston, Jamaica, in circumstances of great poverty and misfortune. After a stay of some considerable duration in the United States, he was geturning to free Cuba as a non-combatant, and was on board the ill-fated Virginius at the time of her capture, on the 31st ult, by the Spanish war steamer Tornado, after a chase of seven and a half hours. It is needless to say that the deceased patriot, who has given not only all his worldly weath, but life itself, to his country, has left, beside his afflicted tamily, a widespread circle of sympathetic and admiring friends, who deeply mourn his loss, cut down, as he has been, by the iron hand of tyranny in the ripe years of his useruness and manhood. Que le sealeve la tierra. every material comfort of life, to follow the fortunes of the Cuban cause and his elder brother's

Brigadier General Barnabe de Varona This youthful soldier and ripe patriot, whose death on a Spanish scaffold was announced yesterday by telegraph from Havana, was born in the city of Puerto Principe, in the Central Department of Cuba, in the year 1845, and was therefore twentyeight years of age. Both his parents are natives of Cuba. The family is one of the most respectable in all senses of the word in that most aristocratic town of an aristocratic island. His lather died while the future general was but young. His sent the young Varona to the United States. where he was liberally educated at one of our best known colleges. After finishing his education he returned to his native Puerto Principe, and became a confirmed opponent to Spanish rule. In 1866 Varona-or as he was sometimes called-Bembetta, came to the United States to put himself in communication with General Quesada, who was then endeavoring to effect an insurrectionary movement in Cuba by means of an expedition from these shores. In 1867 he went to Nassau, N. P., on a dangerous and delicate mission for the Cubans, accomplishing it with credit and despatch. In 1868, about the time of the rising in Yara, young Varona was imprisoned in Puerto Principe, and sent on to Havana; where he was reported to the Captain General as one of the most terrible of men and dangerous to the government. Captain General Duice was surprised when he saw the extremely handsome, quiet youth, who brought such a reputation from his native city, and remarked, "I was prepared to mete out to you the extreme penalty of the law for the offences of which you stand charged; but your youth, courteous bearing and sympathetic disposition have disarmed my vengeance. Co in peace," After the young patriot's release from his dungeon in Havana he made his way to the United States once more, and remained here until about four months before the rising of Yaro, when he again sought his native city to prepare the way for the anticipated revolutionary movement. He was mainly instrumental in raising the Cuban flag in the Central Department, and gallantly held it aloft over the turmoil and smoke of battle for years. It was General Varona who received General Quesada when the latter disembatked his well-remembered expedition near Guanaja. The rank which the deceased soldier held he earned honorably and well on many a hard fought field against his country's foes. During a short period of time General Yarona whereous Varona discharged with marked ability the oncrous duties of chief of staff to the liberating army. Two years ago he escaped the vigilance of the Spanish blockading squadron, and after much suffering reached Jamaica, whence he came on to New York, whither he had been sent by the Cuban government. The object of his mission was to collect the means necessary to equip a formidable expedition to Cuba. He had worked zealously and at last was able, under the direction of General quesada, to sail with men and arms in aid of his suffering compatitors in Cuba. At the moment of having his dearest hopes realized the cup was dashed from his hips and his brightest anticipations shattered to atoms. Varona was unmarried but leaves a has hips and his originest anticipations snattered to atoms. Varona was unmarried but leaves a mother and sister to mourn the loss of their brave young soldier who has died in the primest years of his early manhood, a victim to the unrelenting cruelty of the turbulent nation that rules his unappy country. Well, indeed, may the vivid outburst of the pairlot poet be applied to the case of the unfortunate Varona.

Whether on the scaffold high or in the battle's van The fittest place for man to die is where he dies for The fittest place for man to die is where he dies for man. The mother of Varona, after having been imprisoned and expelled from Cuba by the Spaniards, took up her residence in New York, where the news of her son's death reached her. Excepting, perhaps, Ignacio Agramonte, there is no man who has fallen during the war, whose loss will be more felt by the Cubans than that of Barnabe de Varona. En paz descance.

The Virginius, since leaving Martinique, where she was last docked, entered the Magdaleaa river in the first week of last February. She remained in fresh water three months, during which time her bottom must have been thoroughly cleansed of the salt water parasites that so rapidly accumulate on ships. In addition to this circumstance, a short time before her last departure from Kingston, a number of divers were employed to clean any foulness that might lately have accumulated on her bottom. General Quesada, in correction of what appeared in the press yester day, gives the foregoing explanations, and thinks that the bottom of the Virginius was in good sailing condition at the time she is supposed to have left Kingston. The General wishes to correct

porter, General Quesaga said in substance that the loss of the Virginius and subsequent barbarous executions, while doubtless a great calamity, would, out of evil, work good to the cause of Caba. The capture of that ship would be felt in American diplomatic as well as in Caban patriotic circles. Here was a vessel, dving the American flag, captured as a war prize by Spain, who, while she insists upon the world believing that there is no war in Cuba, blockades the coast of that island with all the navy she can spare from Cartagena, and then turns round to tell the nations that they have no right to take cognizance of such blockade. For them it does not exist. It is a private affair of Spain only. All must shut their eyes to the fact of the blockade, as it only concerns Cuba. Mearwhile humanity suffers. The capture of the Virginius, instead of havin; anything like a demoralizing effect, will, on the contrary, strengthen and solidify the Cuban cause. Her capture must be regarded as the loss of a battle; nothing more. One, two or ten expeditions may fall into the hands of the enemy, but the war shall go on for all that. "Have we not," said the General, "poured out our best blood like water; have we not sacrificed everything, save our honor, that is dear to us? Exiles, bereft of our homes and country, our kinsmen slaughtered and our women dishonored, leit nothing on earth but the sword, whose scabbard is thrown away—shall we now, after passing through more than five years of bloodshed and butchery stay, our hand at the moment when the prize of victory is all but within our grasp? No. The die is cast as between us and Spain. Liberty or extermination are our uncompromising conditions to the foes of our race. Should the nations continue to see us slaughtered with indifference, then woe to the civilization of our century! But, no; this cannot be. God, who sees the justice of our cause, will raise us up a friend in the great American people, whose instincts and aspirations are ever on the side of human liberty. From now h porter, General Quesaga said in substance that the loss of the Virginius and subsequent barbarous ex-

The Register of the Virginius.

Yesterday a HERALD reporter called at the ro tunda in the Custom House to see the register of the Virginius and obtained the following information from the official records :- She was originally purchased by Mr. Miles T. Steele, of New Orleans, from the "Bureau of Refugees. Freedmen and Abandoned Lands" at the port of Mobile, on February 14, 1866. On the 23d of June of the same year she obtained a register at the port of New Orleans, the official number of which was 106, her tonnage being given as 44 tons 84-100.

Mr. John F. Patterson, of this city, purchased her from the federal government for 59.500 and on the Mr. John F. Patterson, of this city, purchased her from the federal government for \$4,500, and on the 26th September, 1870, took the oath of ownership at the New York Custom House, the bill of saile having been made on the 27th of August, at Wash-ington. A new register was issued on the 26th September, 1870 (No. 14), to Mr. Patterson, with the name of F. E. Shepherd, of Forsyth county, New York State, inserted as being her captain.

INDIGNATION HEETING AT COOPER INSTI-TUTE.

Captain G. W. Brown, of No. 62 Beaver street, stated last evening that an indignation meeting of Cubans and Americans will be held, in all probability, in the first days of the coming week at Cooper Institute.

Cooper Institute.

A NEW EXPEDITION PREPARING.

Over 300 Cubans, it is reported, have declared their intention to proceed to Guba as soon as possible, to avenge the deaths of Varona, Del Sol and others. Over 500 Cubans are new out of work in others. Over 600 Cubans are now out of work in New York, and many are desirous of proceeding without a moment's delay.

THE CURANS WANT AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Zulueta and the Spanish Casino Decline the Overtures-Six Hundred Spanish Prisoners Set Free-The Casino Would Have Sacrificed Them.

The following information relative to the late overtures by the Cubans for an exchange of prisoners will be found interesting at this particular

juncture:

According to reliable accounts, published in the Herald within the last three weeks, the Cubans in the field have captured some 600 Spanish officers and soldiers and left the latter free to choose as to returning into the Spanish lines or remaining with the Cuban liberating army. Such as chose to return into their lines did so, and others got astray in their efforts to reach the same lines, but were picked up by some of the gunboats around the island, as acknowledged by the Spanish newspaper El Cronista of this city.

According to a trustworthy correspondent at Havana General Calixto Garcia, of the Cuban army, proposed to General Buniel, Spanish commander at Santiago de Cuba, the exchange of a According to a trustworthy correspondent at Havana General Calixto Garcia, of the Cuban army, proposed to General Buniel, Spanish commander at Santiago de Cuba, the exchange of a large number of Spanish prisoners, giving two of such prisoners of war for each Cuban prisoner, on account of his political movements or warlike action in the field. General Buniel answered that he would consult the Captain General, at Havana. The latter, upon hearing of such proposal, called together his staff and the leaders of the famous Havana Voiunteers, to ascertain their views on the subject. One of those leaders, by the name of Zulucta, got the floor during the discussion and contended that no such exchange of prisoners snould ever take place; that exchanging prisoners of war with the insurgents was tantamount to recognizing Cuban beiligerency, and rather than do so it was better to let the Cubans understand that they might shoot every Spanish prisoner in their hands. Then the Captain General telegraphed the proposition referred to to the home government, who answered at once, authorizing him to accept the cartel proposed for the exchange of prisoners. But on the 22d uit, when the letter alinded to was written, the Captain General had not acted on the authorization given him in the matter by the home government.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7, 1873. The German Consul in this city has received from Strasburg, Germany, the confession of Hermann Rudolph Wilhelm Vollrath, wno accuses himself of having murdered a man in King George county, having murdered a man in King George county, Va., in April, 1869. Volirath was employed by a fishing company on the Potomac. He says he was walking in the woods when he met a stranger, apparently Irish, whom he asked for a light for his pipe. A conversation ensued, during which Volirath saw the stranger's pocketbook, containing a large sum of money. He, on the impulse of the moment, attempted to rob him. Being resisted, and dreading the result of the escape of his victum, he drew a knite and stabbed him through the heart. He buried his victum, returned to work and, conscience-stricken, threw the money into the river. He went to Germany, was conscripted into the army, and is now in a millitary prison for a petty offence. The conlession was voluntary.

James Williamson, alias John Sheppard, was arrested last night by the police of the Twentyseventh precinct, charged with committing a feio by parties who saw the affair it appears they over the same the analyst the plears they quarrelled on the corner of Hoboken and West streets, but after a sight skirmish were separated. Williamson followed Cope to No. 19 Morris street and attacked him a second time. Cope endeavored to defend himself, and Williamson builed out a razor and cut him on the breast. He then ran way but was subsequently screen and to the control of away, but was subsequently arrested in front of No. 38 Washington street. The razor was found on his person and he was looked up. Cope was attended to by one of the surgeons attached to the Ambulance Corps and removed to the Park Hospital. The prisoner will be arraigned before a police magistrate this morning.

A SHIP SCUTTLED AT SEA

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 7, 1878. The Cunard steamer Abyssinian yesterday fell in for Europe with a cargo of cotton, oil, oil cake, &c., abandoned, about 200 miles off Halifax. Ac., abandoned, about 200 miles of Halifat.

The Abyssinian towed her to the mouth of this harbor to-day and put the third officer and five men on board the wreck, and then proceeded on her voyage. The officer and men came ashore at Camperdown and telegraphes to this city for assistance. A tug was sent down and towed the wreck up. The decks were strewn with chain, shot, empty bottles, guns and debris generally, which showed that the vessel had been scritted. There were several feet of water in the hold.

EARTHQUAKES IN CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 7, 1873.

A despatch from Unionville, Nev., says that a severe shock of earthquake was left there about balf past N'x o'clock this evening, and that lighter another error of the press, and states that Pedro
Allaro was but a passenger on the Virginius at the
time of her capture.

In conversation yesterday with a Herald re
City, Nev., at about seven o'clock this evening.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 8-1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty four Hours. The barometer has fallen rapidly in the Middle and Eastern States, with northeasterly winds, cloudy weather and rain. Southeasterly vinds, cloudy weather and rain prevail in the lower lakes, and northwesterly winds, clearing, cold weather on the upper lakes. Westerly winds and partly cloudy weather in the Onio Valley and Tennessee. Clearing weather, north-westerly winds and rising barometer in the

For the northwest and upper lakes and thence to Missouri and Kentucky northwesterly winds and

For the lower lakes and thence to West Virginia. southerly winds, veering to westerly, cloudy weather and rain, clearing in the evening.

For New England, southeasterly and northeasterly winds, cloudy weather and rain. FOR THE MIDDLE STATES, CLOUDY WEATHER AND RAIN, NORTHEASTERLY WINDS, VERRING TO WEST ERLY THIS APTERNOON, WITH FALLING TEMPERA-

TURE AND PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER. For the Ohio Valley and thence over Tennessee northwesterly winds, clear and colder weather, For the Southern States, northwesterly winds, falling temperature and generally clear weather. Reports are partly missing from the Northwest, the Southwest, and generally from west of the

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnet's Pharmacy, Herath Building:

1872, 1873,

3 A. M. 51 87 3:30 P. M. 54 53 6 A. M. 51 36 6 P. M. 51 48 9 A. M. 48 46 9 P. M. 50 47 12 M. 51 51 12 P. M. 46 45 Average temperature vesterday. Average temperature vesterday.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

AN INCENDIARY IN VIOLENT HANDS.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1873. A man was caught at Canastota to-night in the act of setting fire to a house. He is supposed to be the man who fired the village before. There is great excitement among the people, and it is feared he cannot be protected from their indignation.

A CABLE ROUTE TO JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7, 1873. The United States steamer Tuscarora has arrived from her cruise sounding for a cable line to the Orient. She cruised 1,100 miles towards tho Aleutian Islands. One hundred miles west of Cape Mendocino she found a submarine mountain over 1,000 feet high. The deepest sounding was 2,443 fathoms, while 140 miles west of Farallones Island. She was ordered back on account of the lateness of the season.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY IN NEW YORK.

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