NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-THE GIART'S CAUSE-MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,-

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.-

HARLEM THEATRE, 3d av , between 129th and 130th THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-VARIETY

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Brondway, between Housto

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue. BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sta -THE BLACE CROOK. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway. The Geneva Cuosa WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.-

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway.-VARIETT TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery,-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av .- Nugno Minarperay, Sc. P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR, 27th street and 4th

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 63d

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, November 11, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE! A CONTRAST AND A LESSON"-LEADING ARTICLE-

Herald.

FRENCH POLITICAL REVULSIONS: THE PRES EFFORTS OF PARTISANS TO OBTAIN SUPREME CONTROL! MONARCHIES AND REPUBLICS IN RAPID SUCCESSION: THE APATHY OF THE MASSES-THIRD PAGE.

THE FRENCH CRISIS BELIEVED TO BE OVER! M. THIERS DECLARES THE CONSERVA-TIVE REPUBLIC AN ASSURED FACT! AMERICAN DIPLOMATS AT DINNER—

THE MURDERED OF THE VIRGINIUS! HEROIC CONDUCT OF RYAN AND BEMBETTAL SPANISH EXULTATION AT THE NEWS! THE CUBANS GETTING READY FOR AN-OTHER EXPEDITION-THIRD PAGE.

OUR POLICY AS TO CUBA! SECRETARY FISH DEFINES THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOV-ERNMENT ON THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR! CHANGES IN CUBAN CUSTOMS ORDERS-THE

DOMINICAN REVOLUTION-SIXTH PAGE. WAS IT A VICTORY? THE CARLISTS STILL CIAL DENIALS FROM MADRID AND GENE-RAL MORIONES-SEVENTH PAGE.

BISMARCK REPLACES VON ROON AT THE HEAD OF THE PRUSSIAN CABINET-IM-PORTANT GENERAL NEWS-SIXTH PAGE.

AN OVERDUE INMAN STEAMER DISABLED AT AMERICAN TRADE VESSELS FROM EU-ROPEAN PORTS-SEVENTH PAGE.

ENGLAND'S MONETARY CRISIS : TEN TO THIR-RED ! GRAND CIVIC CELEBRATIONS SEVENTH PAGE.

AMERICA RECOVERING FROM THE FINANCIAL AGONY! THE BUCHU CANKER CUT OUT! TRANSFORMING BRITISH GOLD! THE CLAFLIN SALE-FIFTH PAGE.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE! THE BETTER CLASSES OF SECURITIES-LUCETTE MEY-ERS FOOLING THE POLICE-S. S. COX'S LECTURE-FIFTH PAGE. TRADE DISTRESS! THE BUILDERS! STRIFF

MANY OF THE LABORERS ON THE CITY WORKS DISCHARGED! THE WORKING WOMEN! THE BROOKLYN TROUBLE—

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS OF WINTER SUP-PLIES FOR POOR NAST! MOVING EPIS-

GERRIT SMITH THINKS TSE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. AS WELL AS THE CHURCH, SHOULD BE PREE FROM STATE CONTROL-FATAL COLLISION-EIGHTH PAGE.

PHREE-FOURTHS OF A JURY FOR THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM M. TWEED ALREADY GOT OTHER LEGAL BUSINESS-METHODIST HELP FOR GOD'S CAUSE-FOURTH PAGE. THE DETECTIVES' DEFENCE! COUNSEL FOR THE BANK WITHDRAWS-HYDROPHOBIA

FROM A CAT BITE-FOURTH PAGE.

Is THERE WAR IN CUBA?-If Spain is at war with the Cubans Spain is entitled to belligerent rights, and this would involve the permission for her men-of-war to stop American ships and search them and, in certain circumstances, seize persons found on board. But. save in the exercise of belligerent rights and with strict limitations, even then it is not admitted that any Power has a right to visit our ships on the high seas, and we have had one war on this point. Spanish officers, therefore, in capturing the Virginius did or did not violate the flag she bore, according as Spain has or has not belligerent rights, and she is

entitled to exercise such rights only if there is

war in Cuba; but she says there is no war

THIRTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.-The First National Bank at Washington (Cooke & Co.) was paying to such depositors as have proved their accounts thirty cents on the dollar, and it is supposed that they will receive about fifty per cent in all from present indications. If so, ex-President Johnson's deposit of seventy thousand dollars, on the good faith and soundness of Cooke & Co., will only cost him some thirty-five thousand dollars, for which, if he should get it, he may

THE WINTER IS COMING, -Yesterday and last night we had the coldest weather of the season so far. The next change may be a snow storm, though we hope not. In any event we fear that another rough winter is to repeal the law, although it came from the

The Stiuntion in France-A Contrast

We can better understand the political situation in France by a careful reading of the letters from our correspondent in Paris printed elsewhere. It is amusing sometimes to read "the predictions" of a fortnight since, anticipated, as they generally are, by telegraph. can only come to a full understanding of the despatches we have by the cable from day to day in reference to French affairs by reading the views of gifted men like our correspondent, written at the time under the impulse of events, and in the excitement attending one of the most extraordinary political struggles in the history of

Our correspondent makes one point clearly, which has no doubt occurred to the minds of many of our readers. "Will the American reader," he says, "try to picture the condi-tion of New York if Congress were going to meet at Washington on the 3d of November, to determine whether the Republic should continue in existence; and if, furthermore, this Congress had received no powers from its constituents to determine any question of the kind, but were acting of its own good pleasure in direct defiance of the popular will? Tumult, riot, exasperation are certainly mild words to describe what would be the state of matters, and, indeed, the supposition will best be met by saying that no situation like this is possible in America, or conceivable." When our people are disposed to criticise the French, as, indeed, they generally are, for the absence of those qualities which, as Americans, we are so proud, it will be well to remember the situation so aptly put by our correspondent. When we usure the French for their disposition to rebel we ought to remember what provocations they receive, and especially what we should be apt to do ourselves if similarly provoked. The true cause of French revolutions, and, in fact, of revolutions generally, is to be found in precisely such conditions of affairs as we have seen in France since the beginning of this monarchical conspiracy. Nothing in the history of France, not even in that of the Bonapartes-and for the purposes of our citation no history could be worse-can surpass the treachery, the persistent defiance of public opinion, the craving lust for power shown by the friends of the Count de Chambord. A year ago, and he exhibited a stern and uncompromising virtue, the highest quality of manhood, and bringing respect and honor to the unworthy name of Bourbon. The world regarded him as one who would rather be a gentleman and a Christian than a king. He put away the crown when it was within his reach for a sentiment, which all men respected, even when they did not share it. But ambition has shown that the Count de-Chambord is only a Bourbon after all, and to-day, instead of being honored with those ideal kings of the early and austere times, he is seen to be a simple Bourbon of the stamp of Charles IX. and Louis XI.

Our correspondent leaves us nothing to say in illustration of the situation in France from a French point of view; but there are some considerations that should not be forgotten. The true value of the current history of a nation like France is in its application to ourselves. We are told, in brilliant, graphic style, of the march of events that has brought on the present crisis. We observe in France the deadening of tone which comes from illegal actions in high places. We see the effect upon the people of a disregard for law by those who have sworn to maintain the laws. A nation easily moved and prone to passion remains torpid under the pressure of events that we believe-or, at least, hopewould drive the States of America into rebellion. France is not what we have seen TEEN PER CENT FOR ADVANCES : NUMER- her so many times during the last impulse of her people. Liberty has been constantly attacked by the most powerful influences in the State-the aristocracy, the Church, the rich middle class, the army, or, at least, those of the army who make war a profession. Sometimes the attack comes in one shape, again in another. We have seen it by treasonable intercourse with foreign Powers, as in the case of Louis XVL; by sudden military usurpation, as when General Bonaparte dissolved the Assembly at the point of the bayonet; by violation of a charter granted only to make easy the way to the throne by Louis XVIII.; by an effort to -re-establish the ecclesiastical customs of the middle ages, as, for instance, the death penalty for sacrilege, as was done by Charles X.; by outrages upon a free press and free speech, like those of Louis Philippe; by the coup d'état of Napoleon III., and, more recently, by this most dishonest conspiracy of the legitimists, who would have taken advantage of their country's misfortunes to force upon it a prince whom no one knows and a throne which no one respects; a sovereignty without life and a dynasty which has long been dishonored. These are the stages of the war against French liberty on the part of the friends of a monarchy. In every case the conspiracy springs from the one root-a disregard of the sacredness of the law.

This spirit of indifference to law, which has had such an unhappy effect upon France, finds a parallel at home. When we have spoken-as has been our duty on many occasions to speak-of the growth of the spirit of Cæsarism in the United States we have only pointed to dangers as imminent as those which menace France. Beginning with the unavoidable infractions of law imposed upon Mr. Lincoln by the sudden and alarming neessities of war, continuing through the efforts of President Johnson to paralyze the Legislature by the extreme use of the veto, we find in the administration of General Grant a tendency to regard the laws of America very much as the enactments of the National Assembly were regarded by Louis XVI. The misfortunes of that prince were that he could never separate his own destinies from those of France. The throne came to him as a personal heritage and his kingdom as a personal possession. In this same spirit General Grant has viewed the Presidency. It was a personal honor to him for his services during the war. His duty was to find a personal Cabinet, composed of men who would be members of his staff-aids and secretaries, not ministers of independent dignity and responsibility. His first impulse, when he found a law which interfered with his friendly wish to honor a New York friend, was to ask Congress

genius of Alexander Hamilton and had been a but since the foundation of our government. The personal idea ran into his patronage. Mr. Washburne, for instance, is a man who deserved honor from the President of any republican party. But as he was a personal friend and benefactor of the President it was necessary he should have a nominal appoint-ment as a Secretary of State before he was really named Minister to France. Other personal friends were appointed to minor Courts, as well as to official stations in this country, who had no claim to political or official consideration. The rearrangement of the army after the war, the selection of the Cubinet, appointments like that of Mr. Jewell to St. ersburg, were made on the theory of Louis XVL, that the possession of supreme power was a personal dignity and to be held for personal uses independent of the duties of gov-

From this root has grown the spirit we have called Cæsarism. It is not the spirit which Mr. Nast imagines he caricatures, and which the editors of the postal press fancy they ridicule in ridiculing the HERALD. What we mean by the spirit of Cæsarism is the support of General Grant in his misconceptions of government, the apathy of leaders like Mr. Conkling in the presence of the desire for a third term, the packed and serried army of office-holders who stand behind Grant, as willing to march against the constitution as the soldiers of Napoleon III. were to open fire upon the loungers on the boulevardsthat sense of worship, subserviency, homage, criticism with bated breath, which pervades a party which was strong enough to overthrow Jefferson Davis and defy Andrew Johnson. We see an enervated party, just as in France we see an enervated public opinion. Many wars destroy the fighting spirit and weaken the capacity for war. The France which overthrew Charles X., Louis Philippe and Napoleon III. is deadened and helpless in the presence of a pretender, who is more unworthy than either; of an aggressive Church and a revengeful aristocracy. It is because Frenchmen-even men like Thiers and Guizot and Hugo, honorable, patriotic menhave condoned in other days what they mourn now. We see what France has become because those who loved France loved men more than principles, and were silent when the spirit of Casarism began to flourish. They would not believe in the flower and the seed until they saw the tree. Shall we make the same mistake in America?

What Is the Matter in London? Money in London was worth from ten to thirteen per cent yesterday. These are panic prices. They are not accounted for by the movement of coin from Loudon to this city, which was only a little over two millions sterling for the last thirty days, nor yet by the discontinuance of our regular export of specie. They are significant of deeper troubles, against which there is no charm in the remedy of an increased bank rate. It is the theory of the system of increasing the bank rate that if money is made officially as dear in London as it is practically at the points toward which bullion is flowing when a drain seems imminent it will cease to flow ; for of course money is never sent abroad when it can be used as profitably at home, and the practical operation of this system has sustained the truth of the theory. But now the rate has been advanced to eight and nine per cent officially, and from ten to thirteen is asked on the street, and the trouble is no less serious for these extreme prices. Does this prove that the theory is not true? No, it only proves that the trouble has a different origin. and that the flow of coin which the increased rate was designed to meet, and might have controlled, is not the main factor in the present difficulty. There is now in England widespread apprehension of very grave possi-bilities, and consequently a commencing collapse of credit, and for an evil of this nature the increased price of money is no remedy. England was not troubled by our panic, or was but very slightly troubled by it, for her financiers were not involved in what led to it, and she would perhaps have escaped scot-free if we could have got upon our feet again, as it was thought we would, immediately after the disasters that followed the failure of Jay Cooke. Unfortunately such good fortune was not in store for us, and ruin spread like a conflagration from the financial to the commercial and industrial interests. Though England might not feel the failure of all our railway speculators together, nor of all the banks that operate with them, it is a very different thing for her when our importers send no orders and when, through the stopping of all sorts of industries and the consequent loss of employment, our people cease altogether to make purchases. With two nations so intimately related in trade as England and America are it is impossible that one can escape the consequences of a commercial crisis in the other. At this moment, no doubt, many great establishments in England are troubled to meet their obligations, and the apprehension that they will not succeed-that there will be heavy failures, and that when this once begins no one can say what will be the end of it-is disturbing confidence to an extreme degree, and there is consequently a rush and scramble for money that is already on the verge of panic, and will doubtless go further with little delay.

A QUERY IN BUCHU FINANCE.—The great Buchu purchase of Samana Bay about a year ago excited the admiration of the world. A large payment falls due to Baez on that purchase on January 1, 1874. Since the days of that princely scheme Buchu has fallen under a cloud, financially. Buchu drafts are not so readily swallowed as in former days. How is Baez to be paid? And does the hint of the intended purchase of the privileges of a naval station at Samana Bay indicate that the national Treasury will help Buchu in his troubles. so that he will not be robbed of his Samana

THE MISSING STEAMERS. - The steamship City of Richmond was spoken at sea November 4, latitude 48 west, longitude 30; engines disabled; all well on board. The steamship Ismailia, of the Anchor line, is believed at the office of the Company to be delayed only by disabled machinery.

A FRENCE CRY-That of the liberal republicans over the possible election of their two State candidates selected from the republican

Necessity for the Recognition of Cuban Belligereney. over the murder of at least four of the persons who were found on board the Virginius is manifesting itself in public meetings all over the country, as well as in the almost unanimous condemnation of the outrage by the press. In this city an imposing demonstration is contemplated, in which such citizens as Judge Edwards Pierrepont, Henry Ward Beecher. Gerrit Smith and General Banks are to take leading parts. In New Orleans there has already been an expression of popular sentiment on the subject. Everywhere the Cubans and their sympathizers are actively laboring to turn the sination of their friends to the advantage

of the cause, and the crime committed at Santiago de Cuba has given a success to their efforts beyond anything they have heretofore been able to secure. But the question which stirs the heart of the American people goes beyond the popular sympathy with cause of free Cuba. It is a question affecting the honor and dignity of our own nation. We feel that the hurried killing of Ryan and his associates was do signed as a defiance of any protest we might make against their capture. We feel that the ferocious haste with which their lives were taken was in a great measure due to the Spanish hatred of Americans. We believe that if the Virginius had been a British ship, sailing under British colors, the action of the Spanish authorities would have been more in accordance with the dictates of humanity and the requirements of the law. It is for these reasons, rather than because we sympathize with a people struggling for independence, that our citizens demand a prompt investigation of the affair of the Virginius and an ample atonement for the insult that under any circumstances has been offered to the United States by the murder of four of the persons found on board that vessel, without the form of a trial, in despite of the protest of our Consul, and before our

We publish to-day an interesting converse tion held by our Washington correspondent with Secretary Fish in regard to this deplorable affair, in which the views of the Secretary are fully set forth. Briefly, they are as follows: -The Cubans have been a troublesome set of people to the State Department, and while Mr. Fish sympathizes with their cause he is not impressed by the specimens he has met to believe that they can accomplish their independence. want the American government do more than recognize their rights as belli-

government was afforded an opportunity even

to learn of their capture.

gerent. They desire that we should do what England did not dare to do during our own rebellion-namely, to fit out expeditions, arm volunteers and land forces on the island to aid the Cuban side. This we cannot do. far as the Virginius is concerned, she may have been legally captured, or she may not. It is possible that she was taken within waters, in 'which case we shall fortunately be able to turn the matter over to England to settle for us. If we are compelled to seek reparation for an illegal seizure we may rest assured our demand will be firmly made and readily acceded to. But Spain does not like demands to be made upon her; she prefers to be asked favors. The reason of this is clear; she is sensitive because she has two rebellions on her hands. As to the reparation we shall require, we cannot yet tell what it may be. We cannot bring the dead to life-of course not. But we have done all we can to prevent any more murders by prevailing upon the government at Madrid to telegraph to Cuba instructions to stop the inhuman butchery. To be sure the wires are instalment of winter weather and winter down between Havana and Santiago de Cuba, cut, probably, by the Spaniards, to prevent these orders from passing over them, in which case we may learn of the assassination of others of the prisoners. The Spanish government, however, is not to blame; they desire at Madrid to do all that is right; only the bloodthirsty volunteers in Cuba make all the mischief, and it would be a good thing for Spain if she would-figuratively, of course cut the throats of those who have been so long

amusing themselves by cutting the throats of

all the defenceless victims upon whom they

could lay their cruel hands.

We are glad to learn that Secretary Fish sympathizes with Cuba; glad that he at last recognizes the fact that a war exists on the island. There may be some force in his remarks and in the yet more emphatic criticis of others in Washington, whose views are published to-day in our Washington correspondence, in regard to the Cuban patriots who fight the battle of their country in New York, Philadelphia and Washington instead of on the plains of Cuba. To be sure the fate of Ryan and his associates proves that they might experience some difficulty in landing on the island, while the unsleeping vigilance of our authorities renders their escape from our own shores not a very easy matter. But we are willing to admit that they ought to be with Cespedes instead of here, and to believe that they might find a way to their native land if they had the will to be there. We accept the statement as true that the government at Madrid deplores and condemns the acts of its representatives at Santiago de Cuba, and we sympathize with the brave Castelar, who is compelled to struggle against so many difficulties at home, as well as against the Machiavelian policy of "perfidious Albion," always well disposed to foment revolutions among her neighors, although strenuously opposed to such convulsions within her own territory. But, after all, we must insist that the affair of the Virginius demands the immediate recognition by our government of the existence of a state of belligerency in Cuba. If the Cubans want more than this we are ready to refuse their unreasonable requests. Less than this we cannot accord in justice to our own citizens. There is now an actual conflict between our government and the authorities in Cuba. They claim the right of

search and seizure in a time of pretended

peace; we insist that it does not exist except

in a state of war as declared by Spain or as

recognized by our own government. For

the past five years the Spanish government

war exists in Cuba, while irritating demands

a nation of children or fools.

have been persistently told that

treated the United States like

We

The Murders at Santiage de Cubahas been subjected to the extraordinary powers claimed only in war times. This nomalous state of affairs should now cease. Our government has committed an error in not recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans long since. We should do so without further delay, and this action, accompanied by a proclamation of neutrality, will enable our citizens to understand exactly their rights and responsibilities. As it is, our commerce is subjected to unnecessary risks, and we are in constant danger of those complica-tions which it should be our study, as it is our interest, to avoid.

> The City Government and the Unem ployed Peor

Here are two statements of fact which we

submit to the people of the Empire City. The city of Philadelphia has resolved to push forward its public works, and employment was furnished on Saturday to seven hundred men. idle on account of the panic. On last Saturday and yesterday seven hundred men were discharged from the Department of Pub. lic Works in New York. In face of all the threatened and actual want arising from compulsory idleness in this city seven hundred men are thrown out to swell the hungry thousands by one of the departments which should be able to give employment to seven thousand men in addition to those at work up to Saturday last. Why is this? Comm Van Nort gives an explanation. The Comptroller, whose obstructive, pettifogging policy has already cost the city so much, retains the awards of contracts for public improvements without acting on them one way or the other, and hence there is neither work nor money to give the laboring men. We have seen quite enough of this official's policy to know that a strong lever must be brought to bear upon his peculiar obstinacy, and we propose to apply it—the lever of public opinion. Mr. Green has spent thousands in resisting the just claims of the city's creditors, in employing lobby counsel at Albany at one hundred dollars a day and expenses, in fighting poor scrub women's bills. His cry has been "Thousands for lantern-jawed lawyers, but not one cent for labor!" Now, in the hard season upon us, we want no such losing and obstructive policy. Our city's credit should be as sound as that of the United States, and we want those concerned in its guardianship to act up to the requirements of the hour. We have a difficulty before us which can be met by taking measures in time. We shall have to feed thousands before the winter is over, and the question is whether the men shall work for what they eat or be fed in idleness. The first alternative is not only the more economical, but the safer. Idle bread in stinted quantity will leave the community exposed to the evils which a demoralizing plenty of time knows how to bring. Let needful work be given, then, at rates sufficient to keep the wolf from the door, and let our city government see that neither the tasks nor the funds are wanting. Even Brooklyn is ahead of us

Another Herald Prediction Verified. The metebrological indications which fol-

lowed the extensive rain storm on the Atlantic seaboard strikingly confirmed the HERALD's prediction of Saturday last. The prediction of another November air wave coming in to supply the vacuum left by the general rain storm of Saturday, and also of a fall of temperature through the country east of the Mississippi, is sustained by the report of snow on the lakes, high pressures and colder weather from the lakes to the Gulf. While we may expect much more marked repetitions of the same phenomenon as November runs in we have in the late verification the first also a striking instance of the force of the reasoning which recently led us to correctly forewarn our transatlantic steamers of the recent Florida cyclone as likely to meet them after leaving Sandy Hook-a forewarning which, our readers will remember, was justified by the stormy experience of the outward bound Cunard steamer Russia. The rain storm of Saturday, while its centre was near Sandy Hook on that day, was not dangerous, the barometer reading about 29.62; but before it had advanced to Halifax the mercury had fallen to 29.12, and the winds had rise to a high and dangerous velocity. This fact suggests a very important use that may be made of the weather by outward bound vessels -viz., to watch these American coast gales and to expect them to become, after emerging into the Atlantic Gulf stream, very severe cyclonic disturbances. The moment these gales enter the vapor-laden air around the Nova Scotia coast the condensation is liable to become sudden and excessive, and in that event the glass at once begins to sink rapidly, while the before gentle meteor develops into a terrific hurricane. These premonitions, therefore, based as they are on the published telegraphic reports, will be found extensively useful to seamen leaving our seaboard ports.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Roseberry, of England, has returned to the Brevoort House.
Professor E. N. Horstord, of Cambridge, Mass., is Ex-Governor J. N. Goodwin, of Arizona, is regis tered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Mahlon Chance, United States Consul at Nassau, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, G. Hilton Scribner, Secretary of State of New York, yesterday arrived at the Windsor Hotel.

President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Thomas H. Nelson, late United States Minister t Mexico, has apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator Roscoe Conkling arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, from his home

R. Dunning committed suicide in Montreal. dunning has caused many a man to think of doing the same thing. Senator Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y.

arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. "Art thou not well, my Lord Thurlow?"

James H. Lucas, the wealthlest citizen of St.

Louis, who died of paralysis on Sunday night, had

property estimated to be worth \$8,000,000 or Lady Thornton, wife of the British Minister, ac

companied by her two daughters and Captain Gore Jones, of the British Legation, yesterday arrived at the Clarendon Hotel. Mr. Alfred N. Young, United States Consol in

Santiago de Cuba, arrived yesterday at the Astor House with his family. He will sail to-day for his post, from which he has been for some time absent onsistent only with a state of war have been on leave.

FRANCE.

f. Thiers on the Question of Govern Party Conciliation in the Assembly-American Ministerial Banquet.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

PARIS, Nov. 10, 1873. of San Francisco called upon M. Thiers yesterday and presented an address. The ex-President, in his remarks in reply, told his visitors that the monarchists had suffered a check, and that a conserva tive republic was assured.

PARTY CONCILIATION IN PARLIAMENT. It is anticipated that the compromise offered by the Right will be accepted, perhaps with some mod-

incations or additions.

Both sides seem disposed to pursue a conciliator;

The excitement here and at Versailles is subsid ing and it is believed that the crisis is over-

American Ministerial Fete.

HAVRE, Nov. 10, 1873. Hon. E. B. Washburne, the United States Ministe to France, who is visiting this city, was entertained at a dinner on Saturday by Mr. Bridgeland, the American Consul. Hon. J. Meredith Read, the Con-

sul General of the United States, at Paris and Hon-

Joseph Medill were also among the guests.

GERMANY.

Cabinet Changes by Decree of the Crown

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERGIN, Nov. 10, 1873. Royal decrees have been promulgated relieving General Von Roon of the Presidency of the Prus sion Ministry and appointing Prince Bismarck in his place, and Herr Camphauser, the Minister of

MEXICO.

Finance, Vice President.

Constitutionalist Rejoicing-Freedom of Person and Conscience.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MATAMOROS, Nov. 10, 1873.

Throughout Mexico to-day they are celebrating the adoption of additional articles to the national constitution, among which are the abolition of A military parade took place, orations were de-livered and the city is illuminated to-night amid general rejoicing.

CUBA.

Customs Duties Relaxation-Port Charges Pay-

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, NOV. 10, 1873.

The decree issued September 3, 1873, imposing a duty of fifty per cent in gold on articles of luxury imported into this island, has been annuited. The port charges on shipping will be collected in gold on and after January 1, 1874.

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

Exchange firmer. On the United States, sixty days' curreacy, 52 a 53 premium; short sight, 59 a 61 premium; sixty days' gold, 62 a 63 premium; short sight, 68 a 70 premium. On Paris, 59 a 61

ST. DOMINGO.

Revolutionist Resolve to Conquer or Lie.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, NOV. 10, 1873. Advices from St. Thomas to the 5th inst. have een received. News had reached that island that General Luperon, who retired from the leadership of

the revolutionary forces in St. Domingo two months ago, had been recalled by the insurgent chiefs, and will resume his old command.

It is supposed that under his leadership the revolutionists will make a supreme effort, and either triumph or be annihilated.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Probabilities.
For the Northwest and upper lakes, winds back-

ing to southerly, rising temperature, cloudy weather and occasional light rain and snow. For the lower lakes, winds backing to south-westerly, with rising temperature and cloudy

For Kentucky and Tennessee, rising barometer, southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather. FOR THE MIDDLE AND EASTERN STATES, DIMIN ISHING PRESSURE, NORTHERLY TO NORTHEASTERLY WINDS, PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER AND RISING TEM

PERATURE IN THE EVENING PERATURE IN THE EVENING.

For the South Atlantic States, northeasterly winds and generally clear weather.

perature and partly cloudy weather.

Reports are partly missing from the Southw The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of iast year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

Pharmacy, Heral Bulling :
1872, 1873,

3 A. M. 39 36 3:30 P. M. 51 37
6 A. M. 38 33 6 P. M. 48 33
9 A. M. 37 34 9 P. M. 46 31
12 M. 45 36 12 P. M. 44 39 2 M Average temperature yesterday. Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN CANAL Lieutenant Fred. Collins, United States Navy,

who was attached to the exploring expedition Captain Seliridge during the perilous surveys of the Isthmus of Darien, will read a paper this evening before the American Geographical Society, at the rooms of the Historical Society, Second avenue and Eleventh street, on the practicability of the interoceanic canal. This paper will embody a description of one of the most important surveys ever prosecuted by our government

LOST ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

The Schooner Gilbert Mollison Sunk During the Gale of October 28, with all on Board. OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1873.

All nope of the safety of the schooner Gilbert Mollison, now a week overdue at this port from Chicago, is abandoned. She was caught in the gale of October 27 and 28 on Lake Michigan, and is believed to have gone down with all on board. Her crew consisted of Joel A. Turner, Captain; William Halliday, Mate; Judson Prosser, Second William Hailiday, Ante; Judson Prosser, Second Mate; George Mattison, Daniel Driscoll, George Hailiday, George Messmore and one other unknown seaman, and Kate Shaughnessey, cook. All but two of these lived in Oswego and the immediate vicinity. The vessel was owned by E. & O. Mitchell and M. Murray, and was valued at \$22,000 She was insured \$10,000 in the Ætna and \$6,000 in the Phonix Company. Her cargo of 20,000 bushels of corn was owned by E. & O. Mitchell, which was

POLITICAL REJOICING IN VIRGINIA.

NORPOLK, Nov. 10, 1873. Norfolk to-night celebrates the conservative vic-tory in the late election. Thousands of tar barrels are blazing on the streets, the sidewalks of which are crowded by Kemper's sympathizers, and the houses being brilliantly illuminated the whole city, from the harbor, ass the appearance of a vast condegration.