THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Herald Special Report from London.

The City of Richmond Spoken with Her Engines Disabled.

Arrivals and Departures of Vessels at and from European Ports.

TELSGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special dispatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the English metropolis :-

LONDON, Nov. 10, 1873.

AN OVERDUE STEAMER HEARD FROM. The Inman steamship City of Richmond Captain Brooks, from New York for Liverpool, previously reported as being overdue a few days, was spoken by the steamship Kenilworth, which arrived at Liverpool today, from Philapelphia on the 4th inst., in latitude 48, longitude 30, with her engines fisabled. All on board were well.

A NORWEGIAN BARK WITH PUMPS CHOKED The Norwegian bark Thule, Captain Hanien, from Hamburg October 19 for Philadelphia, put into Mandal (Norway), previous to November 10, with pumps choked, and must lischarge her cargo.

VESLELS ARRIVED.

Arrived at Liverpool, November 10, steam ship Kenilworth (British), Putt, from Phila-

Arrived at Plymouth, November 10, steamships Westphalia (German), Stahl, from New York for Hamburg (and proceeded).

Arrived at Larne, November 10, steamship Virginia (British), Sadler, from New York for Glasgow.

Arrived at Bremen, November 5, steamship Baltimore (German), Lilienhain, from Balti-

VESSELS SAILED.

Sailed from Liverpool, November 8, steamship Lord Clive (British), Urquhart, for Boston; 9th, ships Cormorant (British), Collister, for San Francisco; Mayflower, Call, for Tybee; Rosemeath (British), Gibson, for Philadelphia; Kalliope (Norwegian), Larsen, for Pensacola; bark Dauntless (British), Winchester, for Boston.

Sailed from Plymouth, November 9, bark George Arkle (British), for Pensacola; also the Sei Fratelli, for Baltimore.

Sailed from Falmouth, November 9, Astrea, for New York.

Sailed from Deal, November 9, bark Daniel Draper, Clark (from Calcutta), Dundee.

Sailed from Havre, November 9, steamship Kong Sverre (Norwegian), Dannerig, for New

ENGLAND.

Money at Exceptionally High Rates-Rumon of Failures-Bullion Moving to the Bank-Prince of Wales' Birthday and Lord Mayor's Day Fetes.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Exceptional rates for advances of ten to thirteen per cent have been charged both at the Bank of England and on the street to-day. There are (five P. M.) many rumors of failures.

BULLION.

The amount of builion gone into the Bank of

England on balance to-day is £73,000. Yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince of Wales, but in consequence of it

being Sunday the usual celebration was postponed The weather is not favorable, but nevertheless the programme for the outdoor demonstration is

being carried out.

The celebration commenced by the firing of salutes at any early hour this morning, and will serminate by an illumination of the city this

CIVIC PROCESSION. The outdoor procession of the municipality will

move from Westminster up the Strand to the City and return down the Thames embankment. The Premier's Opinion of the "Difficulty"

with the Ashantees. LONDON, Nov. 10, 1873. A grand banquet was given at Guildhall to-night, in honor of the birthqay of the Prince of Wales. The members of the Cabinet were present.

Mr. Gladstone responded to the toast to the House of Commons. In the course of his speech he alluded to the Ashantee war, and declared that the demonstrated the desirability of avoiding relations which entailed such disagreeable consequences. stand in security on the shore and see others laboring in the storm.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Victory News Contradicted-Despatches from the Republican Commanders-What the Bourbonists Allege.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Nov. 10, 1873. The report that the Carlists were victorious in Lieutenant General Primo de Rivera was killed, is metally denied this morning. General Primo de Rivers was not hurt, nor was General Moriones captured by the insurgents, as stated in the despatch from Bayonne.

The Spanish government has received despatches from both of these officers, dated Sunday, Carlist Contradiction and Moriones' De-

nial.

LONDON, Nov. 10, 1873. The Carlists continue to claim a great victory at Miranda; they report that Moriones was driven from the vicinity of Estella to Los Arcos.

On the other hand, General Moribnes, in his official report of the battle to the Spanish government, states that he passed two nights on the ground previously held by the enemy.

ARREST OF ARKANSAS RIOTERS.

LITTLE ROCK, NOV. 10, 1873. Eight prominent participants in the recent shoot, ing array in Lonake county have been arrested and are now in iail.

AMUSEMENTS.

opera was reached last evening in the production of the Titan of the tyric repertoire, the immortal work of Meyerbeer, "The Huguenota." Whenever this opera is brought out during a season it can result only in great success or disastrous failure. It is the bete noire of mediocre companies and the chef d'auvre of great ones. It proved the latter last evening. There is no medium in the representa-tion of the opera; it is either very well done or it is a flasco. The Strakosch troupe in it proved what we have always accorded to that organizawith a few artists of transcendent abilities. The unavoidable postponement of the opera on Priday evening last did not contribute towards increasing the audience. Yet the house filled up to even managerial expectations by the middle of the second act. Whatever may be the anticipations of the disciples of the new school of lyric and orches trai composition, nothing can be found among the vaunted works of Wagner to compare with this colossal creation of the French stage, for over to opera bouffe, or, what is worse, the puerile greatest living representative is in London, quareiling with music publishers and managers for A gloomy, rugged work is Meyerbeer's picture of

the massacre of St. Bartholomew, a tragedy little nore historians than one. It was the most am bitious effort of the composer's life, for in it he exhausted all the vocal and instrumental repress at his command. But it is unrelieved by one ray of sunshine to its stern, massive propor Nourrit, Roger, Titachek, Mario, Tamberlik, Mazzoleni and Wachtel. St. Bris has engaged the attention of such artists as Tamburini, Graziani,
Beilini, Faure and Santley, and the three
great Marcels have been Levasseur, Staudigi
and Formes. A remarkable performance of tuls
opera was given many years ago at the Academy of
Music under the management of Ulimann. The cast
comprised the following artists:—Madame Ponsol,
Madame Laborde, Signor Tiberini, Signor Gassier
and Herr Formes. The opera was given last evening with the following distribution of characters:—

Marcherita di Valois Miss Annie Louise Cary
Faont di Naugis Signor Victor March
Il Conte di San Bris Signor Victor Maure
Il Conte di Nevers Signor Victor Maure
Il Conte di Nevers Signor March
Marcello Signor Maunet
Marcello Signor Maunet
Marcello Signor Maunet evidence of severe and frequent rehearsais. Nan-nett, as the bluff old soldier, Marčel, here broke in with the Hymn of Luther, "Eine feste Burg." the stern, grand accents of which contrast so strangely and effectively with the scene of gatety among the Catholic nobles. The celebrated "PIII pail" of Marcel, in which he de-

organ.

In although nature has not gifted him with such an immense volume of voice, yet neither nature nor awas higgardly in preparing Signor Namectic nor awas higgardly in preparing Signor Namectic or the "Pifi pafi" with an effect that brought appiause. In the subsequent scenes in the operathe success of the new Marcel became assured, and also formed one of the chief features in the representation. There are many Marcels with a larger volume of voice who cannot succeed in keeping in tune, and others who act as if the stern oid follower of Calvin were a heavy villian in a melodrama. None of this marred the important role last evening.

Miss Cary, in her nandsome dress as a page, sang the first cavatina of Urban, "Nobil donna e tanto onesta," transposed to contralto pitch from the key of B flat to G major. Since the days of Alboni we do not remember a more finished rendering of this lovely cavatina. The purity and fexibility of the voice, the intelligence of the delivery and the coquerty of manner in which the message is communicated to Raoul all bespoke the artist.

The glittering court of Queen Margaret of Valois was unveiled in the next act. Mile. Marcel sang her aria. "O Vago End!" and the succeeding "A Questa Voce," both of which unite the enamel of Italian sunshine with the light graces of France. Mile. Marcel is not, seemingly, acquainted with the true method of singing recitatives, but in the ford music of these two arts her light, pleasing voice was heard to advantage. The lemmle chorus—"Glovin Belta"—better known under its Eng-English title, "the Vale of Rest"—brought out the ladies of the chorus and betrayed considerable weakness of tone. The wonderful talents of Meyericer in instruments are shown in the sard to advantage. The lemmle chorus and orchestra, went through with split; too, much so, perhaps, on the part of the instruments. Signor Music eleven will have to be duebled or the orhestra will have to be placed under bonds to keep the peace with the singers. The miss en scène in this act, and we

mortal due of Valentine and Raoul, and in it imme. Ouristine Nilsson and Signor Oampainir rose to a degree of lyric greatness such as few artists have ever achieved on the American boards. The voice of the prima donna, never wanting in that exquisite timbre that reflects, mirror-like, ever phase of human passion, seemed in this scene to acquire new and startling power. Her surpassing histrionic ability also shone with brighter lustre than ever. From the moment she rushed forward to prevent Isoui nom going to certain death on the eve of the terrible massacre, with the words, "O cell done take the property of the certain death on the eve of the terrible massacre, with the words, "O cell done take the window through which Valentine's lover sprang to meet his fate at the hands of the Medici butchers, the acting and singing of mme. Nilsson embodied the most thrilling elements of tragedy. The last desperate resource left to ner to stay the insensate resoive of Raoul, the declaration, "Resta! fo t'amo," was given with a mingled exp ession of agony and love, and the words seemed to cnoke in her taroat as she uttered them. Sinking the moment after with shame, she, the wife of Nevers, on a seat, with the enraptured Raoul at her feet, the tender tones tinged with hopelessness of the lover, "Ah! dilla ancor, tu m'ami!" and her reply, in accents of terror and agony, "Ah! I'ora è, con la morte," formed an idyl of passion such as the lyric stage has seldom witnessed. The voice of the tenor rising with ease to C in alt was full of loving expression, while the crysta-like tones of the Swedish Nightingale breathed a world of suffering and anguish when the omnous death bell broke times at its conclusion.

The principal success of the opera may, therefore he attributed to Medera Wilson and the principal success of the opera may, therefore he attributed to Medera Wilson and

rising with ease to C in ait was ign of to his pression, white the crysta-like tones of the Swedish Nightingale breathed a world of suffering and anguish when the ominous death bell broke upon her ear. It was a signal triumph for both artists, and they were called before the curtain six times at its conclusion.

The principal success of the opera may, therefore, be attributed to Madame Milsson and Signor Campanini for their grandeur of voice in this act. The greater part of the performance was smooth rather than remarkable, and as Meyerbeer's opera has been generally of a motley nature, as represented in this city for years past, the Strakosch troupe may be justly commended for their work last night. The prompter takes an unnecessarily obtunity part in the performances this season, and one would think he was an additional character in "The Huguenots." The next representation will be given on Wednesday evening.

"A Plash of Lightning," produced at the Grand Opera House, is one of Mr. Augustin Daly's local Theatre several years ago, but to most of those who saw it last night it was a new play. It was replete with the mechanical effects and the extreme localism which make this class of Mr. Dalv's

A view of Fifth avenue, looking up from Fortieth street, with the reservoir and the Rutgers build-ing in the foreground, is one of the best pieces of throughout was even. Mr. G. L. Fox. Mr. Harkens. Mr. Hardenburgh, Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Leclercq. Mrs. Walcot and Miss Walton especially playing the parts allotted to them with commendable skill.

Mr. Edwin Booth began the second week of his engagement at Booth's Theatre with "Richelieu." He played the part of the indomitable old Cardinal see him play it, and met his old-time success. He was very well supported by Miss Pateman as Julie, and with the customary laxity of this theatre in

Mr. Lester Wallack played Hugh Chalcote in "Ours" at his theatre last night as the second of his well known characters in the revivals of this season. It is unnecessary to discuss at this time a creation which was stamped upon its first production as among Mr. Wallack's best parts. Neither is it necessary to do more than Mr. Edward Arnott, of the Haymarket Theatre London, made his first appearance in this country qualities as an actor more fully upon another opportunity. Miss Katherine Rogers played Blanche. Miss Effe Germon Mary Netley and Mme. Ponisi

Wilkie Collins' play, "The New Magdalen," met with a very fair success at the Broadway Theatre. Miss Cariotta Leclerq, though physically a some-what coloriess heroine, embodied the part of Mercy Merrick with great force and vigor. Mr. H. Wood, as Julian Gray, presented a fine conception of the exceptional minister, but constantly marred make telling effects. The other parts were as well sustained as was to be expected. Mr. Collins called before the curtain at the end of the third act. He made a very neat speech, saying the audience had been listening to speeches of his all the evening, and so he would make the shortest speech of all by the expression of his cordial and

"Notre Dame" was brought out at Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre last night. Mr. T. C King filled the principal part, and the other characters were acceptably performed.

A Successful Scout Against the Tonto Indians.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1873. An official report from Lieutenant Schuyler, of the Fifth Cavalry, dated Rio Verde Reservation, Arizona, Indian Territory, 15th ult., says:- "I left this post September 18, with fifteen men and twenty-three Indian scouts, to find a band of Tonto Apaches, supposed to be camped near Turret Mountain. On the 23d Corporal Swoop, who had been detailed with eleven scouts to pursue a certain direction in the search, came unexpectedly upon a ranchero of Tontos of four houses, and, as he was discovered, he attacked and killed the whole party of jourteen Tontos. On his return march he located the main body, numbering upwards of sixty men, about six miles from the mouth of the East Fork of the Verde. A party of Tonto scouts were also sent out in another direction, and on returning reported that jour of their number had deserted and had gone home sick. The deserters were afterwards trailed into the camp of the hostile Indians, who were jound to have left.

A thorough scout of the country thereabouts did not indicate that any Indians are camped east of the Bradshaw Mountains unless on New River, pretty far down. Apaches, supposed to be camped near Turret

the Bradshaw Mountains unless on New Intelligence of the Rio Verde Reservation he found that three bands of Tontos, under the Chiefs Eskeltoeth, Cachee and Naquier Naquie, numbering in all about 150 persons, had left the reservation on the morning of October 9. Their trail had not been discovered up to the date of the report.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, NOV. 10, 1873.

The Chicago billiard tournament at the three all carom game opened at the Music Hall to-night, by a game between Joseph Dion, of New York, and Peter Snyder, of Chicago. The games are all 400 points, French caroms. Dion won on the sixtypoints. French caroms. Dion won on the sixty-seventh inning by a score of 400 to 272.
Dion's average was 6 65-67. The largest runs were—Dion, 32 and 34; Snyder, 45 and 24. The second game was between Francois Ubasy and John Bessinger. Ubasy led from the start, piling up runs of 68, 65 and 68, making double numbers in nearly every run. Bessinger's best play was at the close, when he ran 36, his largest score. Ubasy won on the thirty-first inning, the score ubasy won on the thirty-first inning, the score ubasy won on the thirty-first inning, the score ubasy was considered to the start of the score of the second o

A bale of cotton is to be sold to-day in front of the Cotton Exchange which has a singularly has drawn many hundreds of dollars from plentihas drawn many hundreds of dollars from plentiful purses into the depleted coffers of poor afflicted Memphis and it has travelled some hundreds of miles on its errand of charity. If it were to speak a language and plead with the thousands who have bid upon it as it has been sold and resold in the good cause it might, even as representing the vegetable world, express a little admiration for the generous Christian kindness of which it has been the medium. This bale of cotton, first donated by a Southern planter, whose name now unknown should be immortalized for the good of which he has unconsciously been the author, first started on its collecting four several weeks ago, and all the way hitnerward has succeeded admirably in raising innds for the suffering victims of the yellow fever. A few days since it was sold again in Boston in front of the Merchant's Exchange, and purchased by Mr. William B. Wood for \$400. Mr. Wood after he felt sure that the remarkable piece of goods had become securely his own, had not the heart to so briefly terminate its mission, and gave it acain to the charity in whose service it has hitherto done such good. It was again sold—this time to Messra. G. W. Simmons & Son, clothiers, of Oak Hall, and shipped to this city by Adams Express Company without charge. Messra. John H. Draper & Co. are the auctioners who will officiate over it to-day, free of charge, having also donated the cost of advertising the sale, and it is hoped that the honored bale of cotton will command in this city a price triple any which it has brought eisewhere. The sale takes place promptly at twelve o'clock. ful purses into the depleted coffers of poor afflicted

WASHINGTON.

An Official Exposition of American Policy Toward Spain.

INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY FISH.

Foreshadowings of Diplomatic Doings in the Case of the Virginius.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 10, 1873. Mr. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, on the Virginius Imbroglio-Sympathy for Cuba, with Weighty Reservations.

Mr. Caleb Cushing called at the State Department to-day and had an interview with the Secretary of State, presumably on the question of our relations with Spain, and your correspondent also enjoyed that honor at a tater period. Mr. Fish seemed to anticipate the object of my visit and was in one of his most pleasant moods.

any additional intelligence from the Island of Cuba with reference to the particular subject

which prompted the call, he said, "Yes; I received a despatch last night from Sickles." (Putting his hand in his pocket and drawing it out.) "He says.

"I have just left Castelar. The Captain General stay all proceedings with regard to the other captives. The authorities at Madrid have been to have an interview at noon to-day with the Ministry in regard to the matter."

As to what course this government will pursue in the matter.Mr. Fish said :-

"You see it is a complicated case. The Virginius may have been first sighted in Spanish waters and been chased to the high seas. If so this forms one view of the case. Then again she may have been on the high seas headed towards Cuba, and been chased near the coast of Jamaica. This forms another view; and really she may have been chased almost on to the Island of Jamaica, which would turn the matter over to the This government cannot afford to take steps in the matter until the full facts are officially presented to it. When they are presented you may rest assured it will act with the utmost diligence and Mr. Fish was then asked why Mr. Young, the

Consul to Santiago de Cuba, was not at his post

of duty, and in reply it was stated that was absent from his Consulate without leave and should have been there." Mr. Fish then reverted to the authorities at Madrid. He said he believed that those controlling the government were good men; in fact, he knew them to be good republicans. "Spain," said he, "has made a great many concessions upon the request of this government, and he was satisfied they would make due reparation for the Virginius' capture if it was demanded. You see," said he be told they must do thus and so upon the demands of this government. They must be handled delicately. They are stubborn enough to resent an absolute demand, but will readily comply with a request. This, no doubt, is politic on their part, as they have two revolutions on their hands-about all that they can take care of. The trouble the United States has had to contend with does not originate with the Madrid government. It is the volunteers on the island of Cuba, who are a bloodthirsty and relentless, unforgiving set. If the Spanish government would only cut their throats it would be a good thing for Spain -I mean politically, not physically. have received intelligence that the Minister of the Colonies, an able man, armed with great power, is now en route to make an inspection of I am satisfied his inspection will have a salutary effect, and that in a fortnight I will be advised that a check has been placed upon their life-sacrificing propensities. One thing the United States government thus far has accomplished is that there will be no more executions. Of course we cannot bring back life, but one thing, you may rest assured, has been accomplished, and that is that no more executions will take place. I read in the papers that Santa Rosa has been executed. I have received no official intelligence confirming the same, but I am inclined to believe it. He has given me a great deal of trouble. He was once before condemned to death as a pirate, and I am not sure but that he came under that provision. After consuming a ream-I do not exaggerate when I say a ream-of paper, and numerous cable despatches, this government secured his release. He wrote me a letter only a few weeks age, saying that he owed his life to me. I think he is a great fool if he went down there again."

Mr. Fish then spoke of the condition of affairs concerning the Cubans, first stating that he knew that the Spanish government did not sanction the spirit which prompted the Spanish volunteers to speedily execute the Virginius' captives. Said

sound judgment pretends to apologize for the butchery." "But," said he, "the Cubans themselves are a misguided set. They have had presumed patriots running loose in New York and Washington cities, who, had they been made of sterner mettle, would have been fighting battles on the island, instead of manufacturing useless and pseudo enthusiasm in those cities. No one denies that Ryan and his confreres were in the commission of the Cubans. If an American is willing to enter the service of a foreign power, he does it at his own risk, and has no right at every turn which proves inimical to his own interests or life to ask the intervention of a government he has voluntarily left to battle for another Power. It would have been much more creditable to the Cuban authorities to have kept their officers at home doing service where it was valuable. Battles fought on enthusiasm breathed in Washington and New York will not gain Cuban victories or add one chaplet to the cause. If they had done more service in Cuba and less elsewhere, the cause on the Island might to-day present a more flattering aspect. Cuban warriors should be made of better stuff than those who floated

ment could be advised of the official particulars of the capture of the Virginius and the execution of the captives, Mr. Fish said :-

"I cannot tell. Mr. Hall, Consul at Havana, has telegraphed me that communication with Santiago de Cubs has been cut off. I should not be surprised if the Cubans themselves had interrupted the communication. The State Department will facts we will act. This government cannot now to proceed firmly and intelligently. It may be a week yet before the news is presented in an official Mr. Fish then expressly stated that he was t

sympathy with the Cuban cause. In speaking of their wants he said :- "They want a leader of good udgment and rare qualities; they need also seaports. Why, to-day they have not a seaport, and are literally shut out from the outside world: gled through Spanish waters. They have no means of communication. These Cubans are enthusiastic, and actually want the United States government to espouse their cause de facto. They would have us to do what England want us to build ships and land armed expeditions on their coasts. This England never did. True she fitted out one or two privateers which did consid erable damage and for which she has paid \$15,500,000, but in all our troubles she never our shores. The Cubans come to this country enlist recruits for their service, raise money, at government not only to accord to them belligerent rights, but to commit the overt act against Spain them, when thus far they are nowerless to maintain a solitary seaport. I say again, I sympathize with Cuba, but cannot consistently with my sense of duty and responsibility render aid in any man ner which will conflict with the comity of nations I want to see better metal from Cuba than has yet been sent among us before I can dependence. The status of the Virginius, if it comes under the cognizance of the United States, is very much similar to the boarding of the English vessel containing Slidell and Mason by Commodore

Mr. Fish was then asked in case the status of the capture of the Virginius was of such a nature as to demand reparation of Spain, what that reparation would be other than a mere apology; to which he

"We cannot bring the dead to life; and just what course the government can pursue can only be stated when it is in possession of the full tacts in the matter. We cannot act hastily on vague information."

The Position of the United States Gov ernment Toward Spain and the Cabans on the Virginius Question. Conversation here continues to occupy itself somewhat with the affair of the Virginius, but without running into any emotion or commotion The fact is that nobody seems to feel any great respect either for the Spaniards of Cuba or the Cupans of Cuba. But Spaniards and Cubans alike, of estimation here by the apparent incapacity of the former to put down the insurrection and the possess a single port on the whole coast of Cuba. That, however, which chiefly discredits the Cubans making parade speeches at public meetings, which General Quesada and his 7,000 followers in New York apparently find a much safer business, than fighting the Spaniards in Cuba.

"How asnamed we should be," said a prominent official to-day, "if it were recorded in our our able bodied men, instead of staying at home to fight the English, had spent their time the real condition of affairs on the Island of Cuba. in Paris making speeches! And it is thought by many that the Spanish Republic in Spain, with the eloquent and patriotic Castelar at its head, is most especially deserving of the sympathy of the people of the United States. It is lamentable, indeed, to see that Castelar has to struggle not only against two rebellions in Spain-that of the Carlists in Navarre and that of the petrolists in Murcia-but also with two rebellions in Cubathat headed by Cespedes at one end of the island, and at the other a rebellion headed by the Casino at Havana. For it is the Spaniards at Havana desperately clinging to the maintenance of slave labor which is the chief cause of all the injuries there to American citizens, and which in other respects outrages and offends the public sen-timent of the United States. There is good reason to hope that the high qualities of the new Captain General, Jovelar, aided by the personal presence of the Minister of Colonies, Mr. Soler, will reduce to obedience the desperate men at Havana who really conduct themselves as if, under pretence of putting down insurrection, they really desire its continuance. As to the insurrec tion itself it seems clear enough that if the 7,000 Cubans in New York and 3,000 more in Philade phia, Baltimore and Key West, with the gallant themselves to Cuba and do a little wholesome fighting in the field, such an addition to the force of Cespedes would very soon put an end to the power of the Spaniards. It is an old saying, "Who would be free, himself must strike the blow," and t was in that way that Buenos Ayres, New Grenada, Venezuela, Chile, Peru and Mexico won their independence, and not by means of an army of speechmaking generals and soldiers in New

The question of recognizing Cuba looms up as the day for the meeting of Congress approaches; but I find on inquiry that the Cubans are quite mistaken in supposing that it would be of any service to them to recognize a state of belligerency in Cabe Although that is a subject which has been hotly discussed of and on in the United States ever since the month of May, 1861, when the Queen of England issued her proclamation at the com-mencement of our troubles in the Southern States, roclamation of neutrality in name, and in effect a command to the English to observe perfect neutrality as respects the civil war waging in America. That proclamation of neutrolity, which is the only form of recognizing beiligerency, had the conse-quence of making Great Britain immediately rensible for the acts of the Alabama and Florida. Indeed it seems to be believed that the Cubans, who have no seaport, no maritime commerce, no ships-of-war, can have no possible object in obtaining from the United States a proclamation of neutrality—that is, implied recognition of beiligerency—except in supposing that such an act will facilitate the sale of their bonds, of which, as it appears by late advertisement in one of the newspapers here a considerable stock remains in first or second hands in Washington. It is also said that the case round these cities, soliciting aid and encouragement for the insurgent arms."

In apparer as to the reasonable time this govern. of the Virginius is entirely different from that

men and honestly carrying other hand the Alabama, throughout her wholerulse, sailed with an English register, prebe an English owned just as the Virginius new pretends to be American vessel in virtue of her having American register: but it is maintained by oney the American dag by making ulent cover of illegal enterprises than the Als had to do the same thing with an English re her being attacked and sunk by the Rearsarge. may turn out that the Virginias is ent does not yet appear, and the Spanish officer who captured her acted just as our naval offers did it many a case, and signally in that of the E registered ship Florida, cut out from a port is Brazil by Captain Collins, prought to the Unite States and sunk in Hampton Roads. What ou government may finally do can be summi 38 follows:-If it should appear here after that the Virginius was entitled to the protection of the United States in her attempt to land soldiers and musitions of war in Cuba, and that therefore her capture by the Tor nado was in derogation of the rights of the United parent, the Spanish government shall dis thing having been done without authority; and so siso in regard to the execution of the Cuban be the end of the questson; for governments do not go to war with one another on account of the orized escapade of some subordinate naval or military officer, unless that act is defiantly assumed and defended by his government, and it is not wantonly provoke war with the United States The discussios of the affair of the Virginius is not done confined to our government off also the subject of animated talk among diple

neans of attacking the Spanish Republic. One o he prominent European Ministers said to-day:ance is attached to the Treaty of Washington, to find Great Britain on the one side and the United states on the other aiding and abetting rebellions, to prevent which that treaty was adopted, if not n letter at least in spirit."

tists, whose memory is yet fresh with the navment

dignation is expressed in view of the notorious

fact that the Carlist invasion or insurrection in

Spain depends entirely upon Great Britain for the

of His Special Deposit.

Among the depositors who to-day received

thirty per cent of their deposits in the Pirst

National Bank, the first distribution of the assets

of that institution, was ex-President Johnson, who

received nearly \$22,000 out of the \$70,000 he had or deposit there. A Proposition from Jay Cooke & Co. the depositors in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., of this city, says the proposition has been made by that house to pay fifteen per cent in money and the remainder in Northern Pa-

cific Railroad bonds in satisfaction of creditor In the bankruptcy cases brought against Jay entered a disclaimer of being a partner in th

Appointment of Civil Service Examin Assistant Tressurer Hillhouse and Special Deputy Naval Officer Burt were to-day design Civil Service examination at New York.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Idaho will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool; also the steamship Konig Wilhelm, for Southampton The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

at nine o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at eight o'clock in the morning Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

"What Might Have Been!"-It is Sad for the dying consumptive to reflect on what might have been if HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR had been taken early enough. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

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