

ASHANTEE.

Herald Special Report from Cape Coast Castle.

LANDING OF THE BRITISH SUPPLIES.

The Ashantees Flying in Dismay Towards Their Capital.

Frightful Mortality Among the Troops.

THE EXPEDITION THUS FAR A SUCCESS.

Abyssinia and Ashantee Compared.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

We have received from our correspondent in London the following highly important despatch from the seat of war, on the Gold Coast of Africa:—

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1873. I am in receipt of special despatches from the HERALD correspondent attached to the English expedition moving against the Ashantees. Under date of Cape Coast Castle, October 27, he writes:—

THE RAILWAY DOUBTFUL.

The military stores are being landed here, but not at the rate expected. The government, however, is in earnest. The railway towards the interior is not begun, and its construction is doubtful. Only a few trucks have been put on shore. The commissariat has landed quantities of rice, munitions and luts.

NO WHITE TROOPS AT CAPE COAST CASTLE.

There are no troops here, with the exception of a few West India colored soldiers. The white troops are expected in six weeks. On their arrival they will be obliged to march without tents towards the Ashantee capital, and no porters or serving men will be allowed to any extent.

HARD TIMES IN PROSPECT.

The troops must march to Coomassie on foot. Only one servant will be allowed each soldier. The war is calculated to demonstrate the superiority of the liberal government of Mr. Gladstone over the conservative government which conducted the Abyssinian expedition.

MINISTERIAL RIVALRY.

It will be Sir Garnet Wolsey versus Lord Napier; Coomassie versus Madaga. The campaign of Napier illustrates wanton expenditure; that of Sir Garnet, nice economy. SAD HAVOC AMONG THE SOLDIERY.

The troops have been exposed to frightful mortality. AFTER THE BLACKS.

Sir Garnet is a dashing and energetic general. He started last night (the 26th inst.) with only 100 marines, for the purpose of harassing the rear of 40,000 Ashantees retreating on the Prah.

A FLANK MOVEMENT.

The traders believe this movement a ruse to draw the British troops from Cape Coast Castle while the Ashantees attack the Castle and assail the English forces under Captain Glover on the right flank. Sir Garnet is making great efforts to accomplish the great work which he has undertaken of a military advance from the valley of the Volta to Coomassie. Captain Butler starts for Wasaw and is collecting troops there and at Danqua. Thus the natives are to be utilized, and I may add that the expedition thus far promises success.

THE ASHANTEES TAKE TO THEIR HEELS.

The British troops are now over 20 miles from Elmina, the scene of the recent war. The Ashantees have been defeated, losing heavily in killed and wounded and villages razed to the ground. They are now moving back toward Coomassie in dismay and will probably rally on the banks of the Prah.

ARABIA.

Arabs and Turks in Deadly Conflict—British Military Interference Probable.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1873. A special despatch from London to the Daily Telegraph, says an encounter took place recently in the district of El-Ahaha, between bodies of Arabs and Turks, in which 300 of the former and 70 of the latter were killed and wounded. It is probable that in consequence of this occurrence the British force at Aten will interfere and prevent encroachments by the Turks upon the territory of surrounding tribes.

ENGLAND.

Rate for Money—Bullion Moving to the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1873. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is (4 1/8 P. M.) 7 per cent. BULLION MOVING TO THE BANK.

The amount of bullion gone to the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000.

GERMANY.

Remonstrance to France—Electoral Preparation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, 1873. The German government has addressed a remonstrance to France on account of a pastoral issued by the Bishop of Nancy ordering prayers for the recovery of Metz and Strasbourg.

PARLIAMENTARY PREPARATIONS.

The Federal Council has decided that the elections for the German Diet shall be held early in January.

FRANCE.

President MacMahon's Message on Prolongation of Executive Power.

A National Necessity and Conservative Policy—Action of the Assembly Committee—Vote of a Seven Years' Term.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 17, 1873. President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly to-day, which was presented and read by the Duke de Broglie.

The President says that it has been decided as best for the interests of the country to ask of the Assembly the prolongation of the powers of the present Executive for seven years. He deemed it his duty to indicate the guarantees, without which it would be imprudent for him to accept the task of governing the country. He points out the bad effect of a postponement of the beginning of the prolongation until after the constitutional bills are voted.

Such a course would diminish his authority and render it the more uncertain. He expresses the strongest desire for a speedy discussion of the constitutional bills. If his term is prolonged he will use the powers granted in the defence of conservative ideas, which, he is convinced, are those of the majority of the nation.

COMMITTEE CONSULTATION AND RESOLUTION. After the adjournment of the Assembly Ministers De Broglie, Batbie and Ernau attended a meeting of the Committee on Prolongation, and submitted the propositions of the President's message.

The committee consented to the term of seven years, but refused to yield on other points.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

A Banker Forewarned of the Fall of Metz.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 17, 1873. In the Bazine court martial to-day M. Biondi, a director of the Bank of France in Metz during the siege, testified that General Coffieres urged him to conceal a quantity of gold on the 29th of August, saying the Prussians would enter the city in a few days.

SPAIN.

The Embassy at Washington—An Ex-Captain General in Cadiz.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Nov. 17, 1873. A report which was current here yesterday that Admiral Polo de Bernabe, the Spanish Minister at Washington, was to be superseded, is denied this morning.

AN EX-RULER FROM CUBA.

General Peltan, late Captain General of Cuba, has arrived at Cadiz, on his return from that island.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—1 A. M.

Summary for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The Carolina storm centre is now off Cape May, with high northerly winds, rain and snow over the Middle and Eastern States; the Iowa storm centre has moved into Illinois, with northerly winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain over the lake region; southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain in the Ohio Valley and thence southward over Tennessee; high northerly winds, snow and rain in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley.

Probabilities. For the upper lakes and Iowa and southward to Arkansas and Western Tennessee, northwesterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, rain and snow.

For the Middle and Upper Ohio Valley, and thence northward over the lower lakes, north-easterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain.

For the South Atlantic States, northwesterly winds, colder and clearing weather.

FOR THE MIDDLE AND EASTERN STATES, HIGH NORTHEASTERLY TO NORTHWESTERLY WINDS, CLOUDY WEATHER AND RAIN, PARTLY CLEARING IN VIRGINIA IN THE EVENING.

Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, Cape May, New York, New Haven, New London, Wood's Hole, Boston, Portland, Eastport and Duluth.

All the reports are missing from the Northwest, the Gulf of Florida, the Southwest and mostly from the upper lakes, the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific States.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, 100 Wall Street:—

Table with 4 columns: Time (3 A. M., 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 P. M.), 1872, 1873, and Average temperature yesterday.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

Severe Storm Along the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1873. A violent northerly storm prevails to-night along the Hudson. The wind is blowing a gale, and in all probability the night steamers will be delayed.

ROSDALE, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1873. It has been snowing here all the evening, and at midnight the storm is increasing in violence. A strong northerly wind is prevailing.

Sleighting in New Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 17, 1873. Sleighting is good in this vicinity.

A Thunder Storm in Illinois.

CAIRO, Nov. 17, 1873. There was a heavy thunder storm here last night, which prostrated all the telegraph lines near the city. A light rain prevails this morning.

Severe Storm in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17, 1873. The storm of last evening has been general, as for the first time within six years the press of this city is almost entirely without reports, the telegraph lines being prostrated in every direction. A new hotel at Raleigh—A village nine miles north of this city—was blown down and the fencing leveled with the ground. Through the country and at Decatur, Ala., considerable damage is reported; but, as yet, it is impossible to obtain reliable information.

The Storm in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Nov. 17, 1873. Sunday night a terrible storm visited Fairburn. Houses were unroofed and a brick wall was blown down upon a wooden store, killing John Bird, one of the proprietors.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A UNITED STATES STEAMER.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 17, 1873. There is a suspicion prevalent here that the United States steamer Aida, which left Kingston with 40 officers and men on board, has been lost with all hands.

THE TURK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 17, 1873. A surgeon who has examined the leg of True Blue gives it as his opinion that the horse is not permanently lamed. Chamberlain, however, says he does not think he will ever be able to run again.

Rifles are being made to get up a match race between Joe Daniels and Thad Stevens for \$20,000, four miles and round.

THE SANTIAGO MURDERS.

Burriel's Faint Attempt to Deny the Killing of the "57."

GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

British and American War Vessels at the Cuban Slaughter House.

Secretary Fish and the President Again Discuss the Question.

THE LATEST FROM SANTIAGO.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A "Feeler" from the Place of the Butcheries—Faint Denial of the Shooting of the 57 Men.

HAVANA, Nov. 17, 1873.

The report received from Cienfuegos that 57 men of the Virginus prisoners had been executed is not confirmed by latest advices from Santiago.

The following despatch has been made public here:—

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 12, 1873.

There have been no further developments. The man-of-war Isabella is Catholicas has arrived here to convey the Virginus to Havana. The attitude of the authorities is unyielding. They insist on their perfect right to dispose of the Virginus as a pirate, in accordance with international law, and that no one has a right to interfere with them.

There have been no more executions, but the trials are proceeding.

The British man-of-war Niobe is still here. It is reported that correspondence is going on between her captain and Governor Burriel about the British and other foreign subjects captured on the Virginus. There are rumors that an American corvette from Aspinwall and another from Key West are on their way here.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

It is stated on official authority that the Foreign Office has instructed the British Minister at Madrid, the Consuls at Havana and Santiago and the Governor of Jamaica, that the government reserves its decision on the question of the executions which have already taken place at Santiago, but will hold the Spanish government and all concerned responsible for any additional executions of British subjects.

FEELING IN THE WEST INDIES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Great Excitement at Kingston, Jamaica, and at Panama—American and British War Vessels To Go to Santiago de Cuba.

ASPINWALL, Nov. 9, 1873.

A despatch from Kingston, November 8, reporting the capture of the Virginus and the execution of the four prominent patriots, says:— "It is rumored that Ryan and Verona, not dying easily, a Spanish officer thrust his sword through Ryan's heart, and that the bloodthirsty mob severed the heads from the bodies, placed them on pikes and marched through the city. The Virginus is reported sunk at Santiago."

There is great excitement here (Panama), where Ryan was so well known.

It is reported that the United States steamship Wyoming will sail to-morrow from Aspinwall for Santiago de Cuba.

ENGLISH WAR VESSEL THERE.

Her British Majesty's steamer Niobe sailed from Jamaica for Cuba on the evening of November 6.

THE MATTER IN WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of State Clothed with the President's General Grant Recalling the Past Outrages Against Our Citizens and Consuls.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1873.

There were but few visitors at the Executive mansion to-day, nearly all of whom were admitted to an audience with the President. Secretary Fish, who brought his portfolio of documents on the Cuban question, was closeted with him for an hour, and explained the present state of the correspondence with the Spanish government, which, the President subsequently said to the writer of this article, it would now be improper to make public, because only these were diplomatic usages and courtesies, which it was necessary to observe pending the controversy; but, in due time, the result would be announced. This government had thus far acted on such facts as had reached it, and was now engaged in collecting from all available sources further information concerning the capture of the Virginus and the particulars attending the revolting executions which followed that event. It was desirable that all information should be of such a character as would leave no doubt whatever as to its reliability. The propriety of this course was too evident to require explanation, the government being careful in what it is now doing and what it may hereafter do to act upon facts and not upon assumptions and unconfirmed reports. It was essential that we should be prepared to maintain our position. The President said he had changed none of the views heretofore expressed by him concerning events in Cuba, but had more than ever been confirmed in them by recent occurrences.

THE PRESIDENT'S DIPLOMACY.

He shared with the public their denunciation of the capture on the high seas of a vessel sailing with a regular clearance under the United States flag and the startling events which so quickly followed. Spain never having considered the island of Cuba in a state of war, and there being no proclamation by the United States according belligerent rights to the insurgents, the Virginus, if regularly cleared for the island of Cuba, had a right to enter Havana or any other open port of the Spanish possessions. This government did not recognize any right on the part of Spain, in the present state of affairs, to interfere in any manner with our merchant ships upon the seas, except in the usual right in her own ports and within one marine league of the coast of any of her dominions, and of this fact she is aware. As a matter of course, it is the determination of this government to protect our citizens in all their rights and to compel respect to the flag. The present naval preparations were with this view, not to intimidate war by the President, that power being vested in Congress, but to be prepared for all possible contingencies. Congress would meet two weeks from to-day, when everything in possession of the Executive Department relative to Cuban affairs would be laid before that body with such recommendations as the occasion might demand. To-morrow he said he would commence the preparation of his message, but would defer that part relating to Cuban affairs until within a day or two of the meeting of Congress, desiring

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"You will also," said Secretary Fish to General Sickles, "in the name of the President, solemnly protest against any longer carrying on this war in Cuba in this barbarous way. For now nearly a year the insurgents have maintained themselves against all the forces which Spain and the Cuban volunteers have been able to put into the field against them, and the judgment of the President, which I believe the whole civilized world will concur, the time has come when this struggle should be carried on in a more humane way. To shoot prisoners of war, simply because they are taken with arms in their hands, is not in accordance with the customs of the Christian world. This country is deeply interested in the proper solution of this question."

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