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 wlespatch 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 BAILWAY DOUBTFUL.

The military stores are being landed here, Bout not at the rate expected. The governtenent, however, is in earnest. The railway thowards the interior is not begun, and its construction is doubtful. Only a few trucks have theen put on shore. The commissariat has landed quantities of rice, munitions and huts. 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 roflicer. The war is calculated to demonstrate the superiority of the liberal government of IMr. Gladstone over the conservative governgment which conducted the Abyssinian expedition.

MINISTERIAL RIVALRY.

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

The troops have been exposed to frightful mortality.

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 Garmet 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 Wasisaw and is collecting troops there and at Dunqua. Thus the natives are to be utilized, and I may add that the expedition thus far

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 theavily in killed and wounded and villages grazed 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 Aden to the Daily Telegraph, says an encounter took place recently in the district of El-Ahsa, between bodies of Arat 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 Aden will interfere and prevent encroachments by the Turks upon the ter-

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 egovernment securities is (4:30 P. M.) 7 per cent. BULLION MOVING TO THE BANK. The amount of builion gone into the Bank of Eng-

fand on balance to-day is £89,000.

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 postoral issued by the Bishop of Nancy ordering prayers for the recovery of Metz and Strasburg.

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

FRANCE.

President MacMahon's Message on Prolongation of Executive Pewer.

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

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 17, 1873. President MacMahon sent a message to the As-

sembly 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 bilis. 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 Ernaul 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. director of the Bank of France in Metz during the siege, testified that General Coffinieres urged him to conceal a quantity of gold on the 20th of August, saying the Prussians would enter the city

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

General Pieltain, late Captain General of Cuba, has arrived at Cadiz, on his return from that

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, NOV. 18-1 A. M.

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

Probabilities. For the upper lakes and Iowa and southward to Arkansas and Western Tennessee, northwesterly

For the Middle and Upper Ohio Valley, and thence northward over the lower lakes, northeasterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional

For the South Atlantic States, northwesterly winds, colder and clearing weather. FOR THE MIDDLE AND EASTERN STATES, HIGH

NORTHEASTERLY TO NORTHWRSTERLY WINDS, IRGINIA IN THE EVENING. Cautionary signals continue at Noriolk, Cape

May, New York, New Haven, New London, Wood's Boston, Portland, Eastport and Duluth, All the reports are missing from the Northwest. the Gulf of Florida, the Southwest and mostly rom the upper lakes, the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific stations.

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 Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—* 1872, 1873. 1872. 1873.

3	A.	M.			26	36	3	:30	P.	M.		39	3
6	A.	M.			24	36							3
9	A.	M.			26	38	9	P.	M.			32	3
12	M.				35	39	12	P.	M.			. 31	3
AV	era	ige	tem	peri	sture	yes	ter	day					367
AV	era	ige	tem	pera	sture	lor	CO	Tre	Sp	one	ling	date	
	ast	ye	ar										3
								_					

Severe Storm Along the Hudson POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1873.

A violent northeast snow storm prevails to-night along the Hudson. The wind is blowing a gale, and in all probability the night steamers will be delayed.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1873.

It has been snowing here all the evening, and, at midnight, the storm is increasing in violence. A strong northeast wind is prevailing.

Sleighing in New Hampshire. MANCHESTER, Nov. 17, 1873.

Sleighing 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 tele-graph lines being prostrated in every directien. A new hotel at Raieigh—a village nine miles north of this city—was blown down and the fencing levelled 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 LOSB OF A UNITED STATES STEAMER.

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

THE TURF.

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. Chamberlin, however, says he does not think he will ever be able to run again. Efforts are being made to get up a match race between Joe Daniels and Thad Stevens for \$20,000, four miles and research.

THE SANTAGO 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 EFPAIR "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 Virginius 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 la Catolica has arrived here to convoy the Virginius to Havana. The attitude of the authorities is unyielding. They insist on, their perfect right to dispose of the Virginius 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 Virginius. There are rumors that an American corvette from Aspinwall and another from Key West are on their way here.

THE ENGLISH ULTIMATUM.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Attitude of the British Government

LONDON, NOV. 17, 1873. It is stated on official anthority 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 Virginius and the execution of the four prominent patriots, savs:-

"It is rumored that Ryan and Verona, not dving 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 Virginius is reported sunk at Santiago." There is great excitement here (Panama), where

Ryan was so well known. winds, failing temperature, cloudy weather, rain THE UNITED STATES STRAMER WYOMING POR SAN-TIAGO. It is reported that the United States steamship Wyoming will sail to-morrow from Aspinwall for Santiago de Cuba.

A BRITISH 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 Closeted with the President-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 Virginius 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 oc-

currences.
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 Virginius, 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 to compel respect to the flag. The present naval preparations were with this view, not to initiate 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 operation 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

It was stated by President Grant, in the interview with him to-day, that none of his views heretolore expressed with regard to Cuban affairs had undergone a change. On the 3d of July, 1869, information was received at the Department of State from Dr. Phillips, Vice Consul of the United States at Santiago de Cuba, that Charles Speakman, a citizen of the United States, who had, against his will, been forced to accompany an expedition against Cuba in the Grapeshot and had voluntarily surrendered himself to the Spanish authorities as a noncombatant, had been cruelly murdered with a formality of trial that amounted only a farce. A few days afterwards another despatch was received containing an account of the execution of Albert Wyeth, another American citizen, under circomstances of barbarity and crueity. The conclusion of Ad-Hoff, who went to Santiago de miral Chba to make a thorough investiga-tion of these cases, was that these men were cruelly murdered, owing entirely to the weakness of the Spanish official at that city in yielding to the demands of the Catalan volunteers. and in miscontruing or acting upon the cruel decree of the 24th of March, 1869. In his opinion, and in the forcible language in which it was expressed, the President fully concurred, and General Sickles was accordingly instructed to demand of the Spanish government full reparation to the families or representatives of Speakman and Wyeth for their murder by the Spanish authorities, so far as pecuniary compensation could make reparation therefor. It is not known outside of official circles whether any such reparation has yet been made.

"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 Catalan volunteers have been able to put into the field against them. In the judgment of the President, in 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.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CUBA many and so intimate that we cannot regard this struggle in all its details with anything but intense interest. Our earnest wish has been and is to do our whole duty as a neutral nation toward Spain in this controversy Feeling that we have done so; that under circumstances of peculiar difficulty we have enforced our laws and maintained our neutrality. we think that we have the right on our part to in sist that Spain shall carry on this war hereafter in a manner more in accordance with the humane and Christian spirit of the age."

In the report of Admiral Porter, made to the Navy Department two years ago on the genera condition of our navy, he said:-"In two years the navy will actually be less than it was at that by 10 efficient vessels, carrying 128 guns, and there is not one ship buildto supply their places. Under the sooner or later. As far as it goes our little nave does its work bravely, but it looks very inefficient compared with the average navies of Europe. As regards the personnel of the navy I feel at liberty to assert that no service possesses a more intelli-gent set of officers than our own."

SALE OF CUBAN BONDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 17, 1873. The sale of Cuban bonds has been com Gonzales. They are sold at twenty-five cent on the dollar, and as they bear seven per cent interest many prominent citizens are, either through a belief that the investment is a good one or through a disposition to aid the cause, purchas-ing the bonds freely.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Secretary Robeson's Visit and Recer tion-What Is Being Done and Review of the Work-The Feeling for War with Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1873. Your correspondent arrived at the Navy Yard this morning at a very early hour, but not before the arrangements for receiving the Secretary of the gates leading in a large crowd had gathered, a long line of marines stood uniformed within the enclosure, officers in gay uniforms moved here and there, many supernumeraries were burnishing the brazen cannon, which stood in rows down to the wharf, so that with the ringing of metal and the clattering of hammers the scene was one of extraordinary bustle and activity.

THE WORK ON HAND Anticipating, as I did, the arrival of the Secretary by several hours, an ample opportunity was afforded me to compare the movements of to-day with those which, at the outbreak of the Cuban trouble, engaged the energies of the yard last

On board the iron tug Pinta the activity shows cannot be described. Her decks were literally covared with workmen, bunched up in such close con nection that it was a difficult thing to see how they could work without interfering with those next to them. The order came for repair early yesterday, and all day long this immense force of men were using all their energies to put her in good trim. She could sail to-night if so ordered. She is very large, very powerful and very fast.

Below her I saw the grim and dusky monitor Manhattan. The changes wrought upon her since I just was on her deck were really surprising to me this morning, and have made her appear altoget like anot her boat, so that in the opinion of authorities she is as good as the day she was turned into the sea from the stocks.

turned into the sea from the stocks.

SALUTE.

Time flew rapidly as these observations were made, and, after leaving the deck of the Manhattan, I went up to the quarters of the commandant of the yard to await the arrival of the Secretary. After a little while a booming round of artillery announced the coming of the party, the great from gates few open, the band struck up a lively air, the marines presented their arms, the superior officers sainted with their swords, the artillery thundered, and thus in a single moment the programme of reception culminated in a very creditable and somewhat brilliant demonstration.

The Secretary was a tended by Mr. Hanscom, Chief of the Bareau of Construction by Commodore Rogers, ex-Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Borle, and by many others. No sooner had the party arrived than the scene grew busier than it was even before.

From the Navy Yard, the Chief of Construction.

even before.
From the Navy Yard the Chief of Construction From the Navy Yard the Union of the Chester and sent an imperative telegram to the Chester and wilmington ship yards, ordering all gunboats and ships-of-war undergoing repairs to be pushed for ward with the utmost vigor, while orders were ward which involved the engagement of hundreds more hands to put the Ajax in trim at the ear

of more hands to put the Ajax in trim at the earliest possible moment.

LEAGUR ISLAND.

The Secretary did not remain but a few moments in the yard. A tug was waiting for him at the wharf to convey him to League Island, and he, along with the navai officer, went immediately on board. Your correspondent was kindly permitted to accompany the party, and the tug made all haste for the Island. A bitterly cold wind was biowing; the waves were heavy and full of lumps; and the skies were dull and lowering. The Secretary spent most of the time on deck, studying the improvements along the river front. After a ride of 30 minutes the tug neared the island, and drew up alongside the immense tron monitor, the Terror. A dreary rain here set in, and it seemed as if the wind hourly became more blung and bleak. A careful survey was made of the 20 monitors as well as of their armament recently described in the Herallo, an estimate was made concerning the time necessary to fit all of them for sea, a thorough investigation was instituted as to the shot, shell and general navy ordnance, after which the Secretary joined his friends on board the tag, and on the way kome occupied a chair in the cabin.

THE PRARIES FOR WAR.

I had an opportunity of conversing with a promi-

occupied a chair in the cabin,

THE FERLING FOR WAR.

I had an opportunity of conversing with a prominent and official representative of the government and had also the privilege of hearing him converse with others. The gentleman was not aware at the time that he was conversing with or being overheard by a commissioner of the iterally, and therefore I do not consider myself justified in giving his name. His reputation, influence and position are all very prominent and powerful, and his opinion is worthy of every consideration. He said:—

first to obtain all possible information upon the ole incidents of our last struggle were sufficient to ole incidents of our last struggle were sufficient to satisfy the ioname. In these great and significant rumors of war troopte in greatly. But we must look at the facts. Firings overy one knows the character and object of the Try has Perhaps death may have been the just fate of those who were prominent on board of acr. I do not say this is really true; but, for the sake of putting it in the best possible light for the Spaniards, let us admit all that they say, in my opinion, gentiemen, even with this admission, the circumstances under which that vessel was taken, the conditions under which the death of those on board of her was effected, are such as no civilized nation on the lace of the carth would endure for a moment. Such a precedent I believe no nation would dare to permit to be established."

Despite the constant effort which the Secretary of the Navy made on the way to the yard to be joined theme after another. If was eviluated theme after another. If was evil which he caught up one common-place theme after another, it was evi-dent that his mind and energies were severely taxed, and that his heart was not in the ordinary and ephemeral topics which he tried to indulge in. To-day was only one of the many occa-

induize in. To day was only one of the many occa-sions upon which I have seen the secretary, for your correspondent has had relations with him under one or two other exciting circumstances; but to-day, while apparently full of humor and good cheer, he appeared to me really more ner-yous and uneasy than I have ever seen him at other times. His mind seemed fixed upon some particular and the seemed fixed upon some particular issue, and every attempt upon his to confine it to other themes seemed, in my

as an effort.

Upon my approaching him and placing in his hand a telegram, in which was stated the wish of one of his admirals, he read it carefully, turned partially away, and, placing the telegram hurriedly in his pocket, asked me to give him time to think a while about it. The Secretary will leave no means untried to place our navy in such a condition as to resist, if need be, the worst that can come. THE GUNBOAT TERROR

will also be made ready for service at once. This afternoon a tugboat, carrying with her immense quantities of ordnance stores, arrived from Washington for the supply of all boats now being made ready for war.

The screw steamers Powhatan and Monongahela are expected to arrive from New York to-night, the latter bringing torpedoes and torpedo apparatus, walle the former will act as convoy to the monitor Mannattan.

The Secretary left in the seven o'clock P. M. train for New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music-Italian Opera. Each representation of Meyerbeer's chef d'œuvre, 'Gn Ugonotti," by the admirable opera company of Mr. Strakosch surpasses in finish of detail and general spirit its predecessor. The performance last evening had many points of merit which were hitherto wanting. The most notable one last evening was the excellence of the impersonation of Queen Margaret by Mile. Maresi. This artist was in better voice than usual, and the few defects which we observed before in regard to slovenliness in recitative singing have entirely disappeared. Miss Cary's two arias as the page were fauitlessly delivered, and Signor Nannetti was quite at home in the music of Marcei. The military band, the orchestra, and the chorus in the finale of the third act, "Il Destin," were for once in accord, thanks to the diligent exertions of Maestro Muzlo and the fine barytone voice and finished school of M. Maurel, lent an air of dignity to the rôle of St. Bris. The indignant refusal of the Count De Nevers to participate in the massacre of St. Bartholome brought out M. Del Puente in the best light, and the celebrated "Benedizione dei Pugnali" and the "Rataplan" left nothing to be desired. Had nothing been presented but the grand due of the fourth act, as sung by Mme. Nilsson and Signor Campaulini, the expectations of the majority of the audience would have been satisfied. It is, without exception, the grandest exhibition of lyric and dramatic power witnessed on American operatic boards for many years. The trio of the fifth act, which serves as a farewell between Valentine, Kaoul and Marcel, was an impressive close to this fine representation of the grandest of operas. "Il Trovatore" on Wednesday and "Rigoletto" on Friday, with a Saturday matine of "Gil Ugonotti," constitute the other operatic attractions of the week. disappeared. Miss Cary's two arias as the page

Mr. Gilbert's Fairy Comedy, "The Wicked World," at the Union Square Theatre.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert's fairy comedy, the "Wicked World," was produced at the Union Square Theatre last night for the first time in this country. The play is in blank verse, and deals with the loves of fairies and of men, the fairy maidens being jealous even as women are jealous. The action throughout takes place in fairvland. Selene, the Queen of the Fairles, summons to her realms three mortals. the counterparts of fairies Ethais, Phylon and Lutin, All the action depends upon the rivalries among the lairies for the love of these, Selene loving Ethais, who is also loved by her fairy sister Darine. Lutin is an earthly leech and squire of Ethais, who is loved by Zayda, among the taires of the fairy maids. Selene was taken last night by Miss Clara Morris, Darine by Miss Maude Granger, and Zayda by Miss Kate Claxton. The two knights were Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., as Sir Ethais, and Mr. McKee Rankin as Sir Phyllon, and Mr. Stuari Robson as Lutin. Mr. Gilberc's play is a poem, and in the representation last night nothing was over able to grasp the imaginative character allotted to her. Selene is not by any means her best creation. her. Seiene is not by any means her best creation.

It is, indeed, a part in which she shows her strong powers only at rare intervals, but in a few episodes, as the close of the second she is very strong, indeed. If Miss Morris is not stronger, however, in the stronger episodes of this part than in some others, upon which her reputation mainly rests, she is at times weaker than in any play in which we have seen her. Her but its monotone in blank verse becomes aimost painful at times. In the first act, for instance, where, speaking of love, Selene says:—

Here, speaking of love, Sciene Says:—
It is a strange enchantment which invests the most unlovely thins with loveliness. The madden fascinated by this spell.
Sees everything as she would have it be. Her squaid on becomes a princely home: Its stunded shrubs are groves of stately clins: The weedy brook that trickles past her door is a broad river tringed with drooping frees. And of all marvels the most marvellous. The coarse, unloby man who rules her love is a bright being—pure as we are pure. Wise in his foily, blameless in his sin, The incarnation of a perfect soul.

-the measure of the line is closely followed without —the measure of the line is closely followed without any inflection or emphasis. In an actress of less than Miss Morris' power this would be fatal. In another passage she turned Mr. Gibert's rather high-flown verse into mere bombast. The other young ladies whom we have named would have been well enough in an ordinary comedy, but they were not the fairles of Gilbert's fairly verse. The knights and Sir Ethar's henchman were three rough, rude to the state of and Sir Ethar's henchman were three rough, rude iellows. They dressed their hair like young butchers and swaggered more outrageously than a New York politician or a Washington lobbyist. They were as rude and uncouth in the delivery of their lines as in their manners and appearance. This may have been the author's ideal, but if it was he chose a dress stranger even than that of his ideal knights. Both Mr. Thorne and Mr. Rankin were as rude as the fairies described them, Mr. Thorne especially being as ill suited to the measure of the verse as he was unlike the knights of any age, except among ladies of the baser sort. Mr. Robson, as Lutih, in the measured verse had an excellent opportunity for the measured cadence of his voice. If it had not been for the verse it is possible we should have had no fault to find with the performance; but, even with its shortcomings, it is well worthy of public attention, both on account of the noveity of the dramatist's idea and the approach to the realization of that idea which is made by the Union Square Theatre Company. Theatre Company.

Musical and Dramatic Notes. Mr. John Brougham makes his first appearance as a reader at the Lyceum Theatre this evening. Verdi's "Aida" will be produced at the Academy of Music on Monday night, with Mile. Torriani,

Miss Cary and Messrs. Campanint, Maurel and Nannetti in the cast. A benefit is to be given at the Academy of Music on Thanksgiving night in behalf of Father Mc Donal's church. Among the artists who are to appear are Mr. Barney Williams, Mr. George

Fawcett Rowe, Mr. W. J. Piorence, and a number of others of almost equal celebrity. The first symphony concert of Theodore Thomas takes place at Steinway Hall on Saturday, the 224 inst. The programme consists of Beethoven's overture, "Consectation of the House," Schubert's symphony in C; Scherzo, "Queen Mab," by Bertioz, end a symphony by Svendsen. The soloists will be Mr. Whitney, basso, and Mr. Lubeck, violoncellist.

THE ALLEN-HOGAN MILL.

Омана, Neb., Nov. 17, 1875. The arrangements for the Allen-Hogan prize fight to-morrow are complete, and the pugilists, with their seconds and trainers, leave here on the boat in the morning, it is supposed for some point in lowa up the river.

It is rumored here to-night that Governor Carpenier has ordered a company of militia to assist the civil authorities to prevent a fight on lowa

THE THORNDYNE MURDER. BELFAST, Me., Nov. 17, 1873.

The argument for the defence in the Gordon murder trial was concluded this afternoon, and the Court adjourned for the day,

MEXICO.

Congressional Election at Matamoros-Pelitics of the Successful Ca adidates

TELEGRAM TOHE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, NOV. 17, 1872 The election for a member of Congress from this district has resulted in favor of friends here are cele-His his triumph with a procession, brating music, fireworks, &c. Valasco is a stedafast friend of the Zona Libre. He was a member of the Mexican Border Commission recently investi-gating the claims of the inhabitants of the Mexican frontier States for losses sustained an account of depredations from Texas, and he is an active opponent of General Cortina. His reelection to Congress is regarded by his party as of great import to the frontier States of Mexic LAW AND ORDER.

The mail for Monterey to-day brings intelligence that the national troops under General Reus are occupying Monterey and Sattillo to maintain order.

DEPIANCE OF CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORITY. General Zepeda, who was deposed as Governor of the State of Coahuila, is again at Saltillo, and has organized several hundred State troops with which to oppose the forces of the Congress of the State which deposed him and recognizes Salas as Governor, and another conflict between them is anticipated. TREASURE IN TRANSIT.

A large conducta of silver is on the road between Zacatecas and Saltillo. Five hundred federal troops were despatched to escort it to Monterey. to prevent it falling into the hands of either of the parties who are opposing each other.

CÆSARISM.

Justice Miller's Views on Imperialism. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17. 1873.

In a lecture before the law students of Georgetown College to-night Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, himself a hopeful candi-States Supreme Court, himself a hopeful candidate for the Chief Justiceship, referred to the later press discussion of Cæsarism in incidental connection with his illustration of both the independence and the dependance of the three great branches of the government in their relations to each other. The learned jurist agreed so far with the position taken by the HERALD as to admit inferentially the possibility of the establishment of imperialism in our government, but only in a case where an ambitious president could entist the aid of the Lower House of Congress in his designs. The futility of an attempt by a president to exercise powers very far short of imperialism, against the will of Congress, the lecturer thought, was amply proved in the case of ex-President Johnson, where, for the first time in our history, the actual relative strength of the executive and legislative branches of the government, no a struggle to use against each other the authority that each claimed to possess under the constitution, was fairly and fully tested.

The lecture being restricted to an explanation of the theoretical workings of the government, no occasion existed for reviewing the possibility of the executive patronage in appointments to office being so used as to return a Lower House of Congress which, though nominally independent of the President, would be practically under his influence and control. Consequently the leading point of the discussion of the growth of Cæsarism by the HeralD did not come under the luminous exposition of Judge Miller. date for the Chief Justiceship, referred to the late

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