MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from the Capital.

Railway Enterprise and Revolutionary Difficulties.

PRESIDENT LERDO'S POLICY FOR PEACE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in Mexico City, by way of Matamoros: -

Матамовов, Nov. 18, 1873. The HERALD correspondent in Mexico City forwards the following special report, under date of the 16th inst :-

President Lerdo will present to Congress, before the 20th inst., for legislative approval, a new contract with one of the two American

railway companies or any other petitioning. REVOLUTION AND RELIGION. There is an insurrection in Yucatan against the government of the Republic, and another,

of a religious character, in the State of Mexico. Lerdo will give orders for their immediate suppression.

FRANCE.

President MacMahon's Term of Power-Stormy Debate in the Assembly-Prolongation Stoutly Opposed.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VERSAULLES, Nov. 18, 1873.

In the Assembly to-day General Changarnier pre sented the motion agreed upon by the Right for the unconditional prolongation of President Mac-Mahon's powers.

A long and stormy debate followed. M. Laboulaye, reporter of the Committee on Prolongation, announced that it was impossible for the

government and the committee to come to terms. M. Bertauld, one of the leaders of the Left Centre, and M. Prax-Paris, a Bonapartist, made strong attacks on the Duke de Broglie, and called on him to leave the Ministry.

M. Jules Simon declared unconstitutional prolongation of power equivalent to personal government. He warned the Assembly that MacMahon would constantly be able by messages, like that of yesterday, to bring undue influences to bear on its decisions. He demanded the definitive establishment of the Republic.

M. Ernoul, Minister of Justice, spoke in defence of President MacMahon and his administration. The debate was adjourned without a division.

Communist Agitation at an Industrial Centre.

PARIS. Nov. 18, 1873. The Patrie reports that a plot for the establishment of the Commune in Lyons has been discovered and several arrests have been made there.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Court Martial Testimony Concerning Metz.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 18, 1873. At the Bazaine trial to-day General Bourbaki tes tified that he had undertaken the mission to the Empress Eugénie in the belief that it was the only means of saving the army at Metz.

ENGLAND.

Bullion in Active Movement-Serious Loss by

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HEFALD.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1873.

Fifty thousand pounds sterling in bullion was shipped from Southampton for New York to-day by the steamship Donto The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of Eng-

FIRE AT THE COTTON CENTRE. A cotton mill near Manchester was destroyed by are to-day. The loss is \$500,000.

tand on balance to-day is £8,000.

Purchase of Gold for Shipment to New

York.

LONDON, Nov. 19-6 A. M. Gold to the amount of \$500,000 was bought in Open market yesterday for shipment to New York.

ASHANTEE.

British Official Report of the War Progress-Ropeful Effort and Excellent Discipline.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1873. Office from Sir Garnet Wolsely, commanding the expedition against the Ashantees, give lavorable accounts of its progress and express strong hopes

The General writes exultantly of the excellent moral effect on the troops of recent skirmishes with the savages.

ARABIA.

Turkish Troops Retired and Peace Restored

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, NOV. 18, 1873. ernment has withdrawn its troops from the seene of the recent conflict in Arabia and that peace has

JOHN BROUGHAM AS A READER.

The "Galaxy" entertainment of the week was given last evening at Association Hall. The reguon lecture was varied by the appearance of Mr. John Brougham as the reader of selections from it was select and appreciative. The appearance of Mr. Brougham, in full evening dress, on the platform giving recitations, in which nearly every sentence is provocative of laughter, is in the opinion of persons piously inclined nearly as good as going to the theatre and not quite so vicious. This class had its representation in the audience last evening, and they laughed uproariously. There was given to them a realizing sense of fun that they are not likely easily to lorget. Mr. Brougham's selections were "The Fairy Lore of Ireland," "The Fairy Circle," "Leaves from the Land Log of Jack Bunsby," "The Extravaganza of Columbus El Filibustero" and "The Hymn of Princes." The reader was enabled, by his professional aptitude, to suit the action to the word and the word to the action of the characters he reproduced in a manner that is always desired, but never attained, by the ordinary jocum "reader." The result of this was that the programme of last night was well sustained, and this fact gave rise to the reflection of an evening well spent when Mr. Brougham made his parting bow and the organ played everybody out of the nail. his own writings. The audience was notharge, but

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

British Hope of an Effort for Friendly Settlement.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, November 19, 1873. The Daily News expresses the hope that the

British and American governments will act to gether in the settlement of the Virginius affair several of the most prominent here. with Spain.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, NOV. 19-1 A. M.

Probabilities. For the Northwest and upper lakes, and thence southward to Missouri and Kentucky, northwesterly winds, occasional light snow in the latter State, clearing weather and very low temperature. For Tennessee and the Gulf States, northwesterly winds, low temperature, clearing and clear

For the South Atlantic States, northwesterly winds, falling temperature and partly cloudy

For the lower takes, northwesterly winds, occasional snow, cold, cloudy weather, clearing in the

FOR THE MIDDLE STATES, SOUTHWESTERLY AND NORTHWESTERLY WINDS, LOW TEMPERATURE AND

For New England, westerly and northwesterly winds, occasional snow and cloudy weather, clearing by the alternoon, with falling temperature. Cautionary signals continue at Portland and

Eastport. Reports are missing from all the lake, New England, Rocky Mountain and Pacific stations; also partly from the Southwest, the Northwest and the extreme Northwest.

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:-

	1873
41	35
38	- 3
37	3
34	. 3
	354
ding date	
	353
d	ing date

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

Steamers and Railway Trains Detained.

ALRANY, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1873. A southwest snowstorm, which set in last nighthas prevailed nearly all day. All the railroad trains have arrived on time except on the Boston and Albany Railroad. The storm extends west only to Little Falls.

On the river the steamers found it impossible to proceed. The Daniel Drew, which left here last night, lay up at New Baitimore and proceeded on her way at noon. The Dean Richmond, which left New York last night, had not arrived this evening. Navigation on the canal was brought to a stand-still at this point.

The Storm on the Hudson.

TIVOLI, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1873. Nearly all the steamers of the night lines are from seven to eight hours behind time this morning in consequence of the storm, which has sub-sided. Thus far no damage is reported.

Damage by the Storm.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1873. During the storm last night three Delaware and Hudson canal boats, loaded with coal, sunk at the dock here.

The steamer Baltic was driven by the wind against the Tivoh dock. The guards were smashed and the stack dislodged. An disknown sloop sunk between Barrytown and Tivoh, and an unknown schooner sunk in Haver-straw Bay. No lives have been reported as lost.

Canal Boats Sunk NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1873.

Twel'e loaden canal boats were sunk at the wharves of this city during the storm last night. Of these, 10 loaded with coal, were sunk at the works of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. No lives were lost. The barges and steamers were all delayed until this morning by the violence of the storm.

The Storm at Providence, R. I. PROVIDENCE, Nov. 18, 1873. The storm, which last night was a gale, has cleared off without doing any serious damage.

years before, and remained five hours at the lowest The New York boats from Fall River last night proceeded only to Newport, and returned this morning. The boats from New York due here and at Newport were delayed by the gale, and had not arrived at noon to-day.

The Storm in New England. BOSTON, NOV. 18, 1873.

Despatches from the eastern portion of New England report a heavy fall of snow during the night, with rain to-day. At Lowell five inches of snow fell, and at Portsmouth, N. H., seven inches, which is badly drifted.

From a quarter past five o'clock P. M. Monday until eight o'clock this morning 3:01 inches of rain fell here. The barometer was lower to-day than ever before reported at the signal station in Bos-The gale, which was very severe, caused some damage to buildings, including the partial destruction of the spire of the Baptist church in Randolph street, 50 feet of which was blown

Randolph street, 50 feet of which was blown down. The meadows and marshes on the Old Colony Railroad were submerged as far as the eye could reach; and causeways, wharves and lumber yards were covered by the flood.

The storm on Cape Cod was the most severe of any which has occurred for years. To-night the violence of the storm has abated, though it is still cloudy and cold with northerly winds. The shipping in the harbor received no serious damage.

Accounts from the coast say the fragments of a vessel came ashore on the beach at Nahant, and it is feared that her crew have been lost. The name of the vessel is unknown.

The schooner Excelsior, from Gloucester, was sunk at Marbhehead, and the schooner Rainbow is stranded on the beach.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., Nov. 18, 1873. During a heavy storm last night a section of the Great Falls and Conway Ratiroad at Milton was wasned away, and no trains will run over the road north of that place to-day.

Violent Storm at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 18, 1873. A violent southeast gale, with rain, began at five o'clock A. M. to-day, increasing to a perfect hurricane by eight o'clock. There was a heavy sea in the harbor, and vessels at anchor sea in the harbor, and vessels at anchor were with difficulty enabled to hold on, several drifted up the harbor, and two—the brig General Canropert, of Arichat, and the schooner Ida, of Prince Edward Island—went askore on Commissioner's Point, near the dock yard. They will get off without damage. The gale was the heaviest experienced here for many years. The barometer fell from 29.80 vesterday to 28.90 to-day, the lowest point reached for a number of years. The damage on land consisted of ruining shutters, taking the slating from roofs, and fences being blown down. It has been raining all day. Serious damage to the shipping off the coast is leared, as rully 50 vessels have sailed from the outports and Prince Edward Island and are known to be on their way to Halliax.

their way to Halifax.

The steamer Chase, from Portland, arrived last night.
The steamer Viking, which sunk at Sydney harbor, has been condemned by surveyors.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 18, 1873. The high wind which prevailed on Sunday rose to a gale last evening and a furious snow storm prevailed this morning. The roads are all blocked and the storm is still raging, at six P. M. The river is rapidly filling with ice. The steamship Commodore, from Harbor Grace, N. P., has arrived, and reports that she saw a loaded bark ashore, on her beam ends, ten miles west of Cape St. Nicholas, north shore, on Saturday.

PORT COLBORNE, Nov. 18, 1873.
The schooner J. G. McGrath, with a cargo of coat from Cleveland for Toronto, is reported ashore on Long Point. The wind is northeast and snow is

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov 18, 1873, The Next Congressional Committees on Foreign Relations.

The complexion of the next committees on Foreign Relations and Affairs in the Senate and House, as well as the opinions of members and Senators, are matters of grave inquiry. It is found that there are less than a score, all told, in the city. Among the Senators, however, there are

At the extra session of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was reorganized, the retirement of Harlan and Patterson having rendered that necessary. As now constituted it stands-Cameron, Chairman: Morton, Hamim, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling and Schurz, Mr. Casserly, the only democratic member, having retired gracefully to give Mr. Schurz the opportunity of remaining where he was capable of doing

The talk about replacing Mr. Sumner at the head of this, his old committee, so rife in Massachusetts, does not seem to meet approval here.

As now constituted the committee is very conservative on all affairs within its province. Mr. Cameron may be regarded as the most radical. Mr. Schurz has committed himself before this to an anti-annexation policy. Messrs. Morton and Conkling, administration leaders, will follow The Indiana Jenator has already expressed himself as having little sympathy with the Cuban victims, much disgust at Spanish barbarity, and has made a clear declaration that guarantees must be had to prevent further outrages.

The Senate committee is one to require a vigorons public sentiment to bring it to action without

The House committee is still in the chaos of the Speaker's mind, and he is not elected. The last committee was presided over by General Banks, under whose lead the House cam within 14 votes of recognizing Cuba. Mr. Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia, second on the old committee, will probably be chairman of the new one. He is likely to lead off actively, if not effectively, against Spain. Mr. Willard, of Vermont, is extremely cautious, so much as esteemed Mr. Pish's alter ego. Mr. Duell, of New York, will follow the administration, though, until he learns its policy, he will be on the popular side. Mr. Packard, of Indiana, Colfax's Representative, is probably for teaching Spain a esson. Fernando Wood is sure to be a pronounced Cuban, or rather anti-Spaniard. These are former committee men.

by the non-election of Banks, Ambier, Morgan and Robinson, the last two being democrats, generally fall upon General Banning, of Cincinnati, as Mor gan's successor: General S. A. Huribut, of Illinois as filling the vacancy caused by Ambler; while, it being supposed that the Speaker will endeavor to represent the two most important Southern classes, the colored and ex-Confederate votes, the name of ex-Licutenant Governor Ransler, of South Carolina, is named for one, and that of General Whitthorne, of Tennessee, for the other vacancy

As to whether that portion of the President's nessage relating to Spanish-Cuban affairs will be referred, as is usual, to the committees named, will depend entirely upon the character of the document. The impression prevails quite generally that no reference will be made, but that action, if any is demanded, will at least in the House be had at

Captain T. Pattison, commanding the United States steamer Richmond, reports to the Navy Department that he arrived at Valparaiso on the 4th of October, after 70 days' passage from Rio Janeiro. Very severe weather was encountered in the Straits of Magellan, during which the ship's rudder was damaged and several sails blown away

AMUSEMENTS. Academy of Music-Gilmore's First Concert.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore, of Boston Jubilee fame, tried an experiment last night at the Academy of music which deserves success. It was the inauguration of a new inilitary band, selected from the best materials that this country can supply, and designed in time, and after such an experience as Mr. Theodore Thomas has had with his orchestra, to approach near to or reach the standard of the best European bands, a favorable example of which we have had here in the band of the Garde Républicaine, of Paris. The number of performers reached 65, and among them were such virtuosi as Mr. Arbuckle, cornet; Mr. Lefebre, oboe: Messrs, Kegel and Wendelshaeter, clarionet; Mr. Dietz, trumpet; Mr. Letsch, trombone; Mr. This is an excellent nucleus around which a bandmaster of Mr. Gilmore's experience, energy, industry and intimate acquaintance with music o this kind, can rally materials of the best descrip tion and mould them into that perfect state of ensemble that they breathe, think and declaim alike. Such has been the result of Thomas' years of struggies against terrible obstacles. There were two compositions by Mr. Gilmore on the programme—a greeting to the city of his adoption (he has shaken the Boston dust from off his feet forever), in the form of a march, and another march dedicated to the Twenty-second regiment, which organization has engaged him as their bandmaster for years to come. They are effective and in the popular vein, as iar as the subjects are concerned, and were really the principal features of the concert, as there was shown in their linerpretation unanistakable evidences of "athomeness." It we may be allowed to use the expression. Every instrument toid with effect, and there was that spirit evinced which can only be expressed by the term "go." The solos were equally happy in the result of their selections. Mr. Arbuckle, without the electric and giltering style of Levy, displays more real artistic reeling and sympathetic tone on the cornet, and his rendering of one of De Berlot's violin subjects was marked with exquisite finish and skill. The trombone solo of Mr. Letsch, who ranks the first of performers on that instrument in this country, was a gem, and Mr. Lefebre created a marked impression by his saxophone solos, and received abundant recalls and applause. The band distinguished themselves in the overture to "semiramide," and the brilliant music of Rosini in their hands lost none of its lustre. The opening bars of the overture of "Der Freischutz" were marred to some extent by the want of promptness en attaque, but the syncopated measures of the second part were given with precision and exprit. The band warmed up as they penetrated further into the intricacies and goden regions of this immortal overture, and the Anale was interpreted in the most eloquent manner. Reminiscences of various operas, a la Godfrey or Julien, an international potpourri and a concert polka for eight cornets in unison completed the programme of this highly interesting concert. The band made a very pretty alike. Such has been the result of Thomas' years of struggies against terrible obstacles. There were two

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

The Vokes Family open at the Brooklyn Academy of Music for one week, commencing next Monda; Signor Ferranti has arrived in this city from

Europe and will soon start on a concert tour with other distinguished artists. Mrs. Maria J. Westmoreland, the Southern authoress, who is about to take the lecture field, ap-

pears at the Union League Theatre on Saturday evening with a lecture called "Shots and Social Mr. Maretzek is to give three nights of Italian opera at the Lyceum Theatre next week and a matinée on Saturday. "Il Trovatore" will be sung

on Monday, "Don Giovanni" on Wednesday and

"Mignon" on Friday evening. Tamberlik, Lucca and Di Murska are to appear. A concert is to be given at the Brookiyn Academy on Thursday evening by Mr. Strakosch, in which M. Capoul and Signor Del Puente and Miss Ida Ros burgh and Miss Jennie Bull, assisted by Signor Morosini, the pianist, and the orchestra of the

Strakosch Opera Company will appear. An event of some dramatic significance takes place at the Brooklyn Theatre on Thursday evening. Mrs. Conway's youngest daughter, Lillian who is a very young lady, makes her debut on that occasion as Virginia to the Virginias of Mr. T. C. King, in Sheridan Knowles' great, Roman tragedy. Mrs. Conway plays Servia,

THE TWEED TRIAL.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

Scenes and Incidents in the Jury Room.

No Agreement at Two O'Clock This Morning.

In another place we give the detailed report of the proceedings in the trial of William M. Tweed. Judge Davis' charge being concluded, the jury were informed that they could retire They rose with alacrity in their seats, seized their hats and overcoats and left, as if glad to have finally reached this stage of the case. For that matter nearly every one present seemed equally well

The counsel for the defence continued to pour in their exceptions.

"I would like to make a motion," interrupted Assistant District Attorney Allen.

"When the counsel get through with their ex ceptions I will hear you," answered Judge Davis. 'And I wish to get out of the room before the motion is made," said leading counsel for the de-"I can judge the character of the motion from the character of the person who wishes to make it. I have already been sickened with what I have seen, and I wish to be absent during this

exhibition of cannibalism. Mr. Allen uttered no word of response to this fling at his alleged cannibalistic propensities. "What can it all mean?" was a very general in

quiry. "It means simply," said one who professed to understand the matter, "that a motion is to be made to commit Mr. Tweed to the custody of an officer, so in case of conviction he shall not slip out

of the way." What might have been the motive did not tran spire, for Mr. Allen shortly afterwards remarked to the court, that, by an arrangement with opposing counsel, the necessity of the motion had been

"Mr. Bartlett bas made himself personally responsible for Mr. Tweed's remaining," observed a

Well, the exceptions were finally all submitted, and then the crowd-the court room now being full-began to put on the free and easy style usual in waiting for verdicts. Those addicted to smoking it cigars, and large numbers retired to the ad-joining rooms to stretch their legs and talk on the probable results. No one would have scarcely be-leved, from the general interest shown, that this was Mr. Tweed's second trial. There was, in fact, more interest evinced than on his first trial. Various groups speedily formed, and in each the trial and the verdict likely to follow were the all-absorbing topics of conversation. sorbing topics of conversation.
"I fear a conviction," said one, shaking his head

So do I," said another sorrowfully. "The It is a singular fact, but very lew spoke against Mr. Tweed or expressed a hope that he would be convicted.
"How do you account for the universal friendly

feeling shown for Tweed?" a gentleman (who was evidently a stranger from the country, and whose currosity to see the great ex-Boss had evidently evidently a stranger from the country, and whose curiosity to see the great ex-Boss had evidently drawn him to the court room) asked another, "Most here are friends of Iweed," responded the party addressed. "There are men here whom he has made rich, and, if necessary, they would spend their bottom dollar for him. A bigger hearted man never lived. He may have acted indiscreetly, but a more liberal man and one truer to his friends have breath of life."

never breathed the breath of life, THE JURY DESIRE EXPLANATIONS. THE JURY DESIRE EXPLANATIONS.

Some commotion was excited by the coming in of the jury at ten o'clock. When it was told they were coming everyoody rushed from the adjoining rooms, and there was the most intense eagerness to learn the verdict, if one had been arrived at, or the purport of their return. had been arrived at, or the burport of their return. It was soon set at rest by the foreman stating that they wished the Judge to explain to them the meaning of the fourth count. This Judge bavis proceeded to do by reading, in the first place that portion of the indictment including this count and then aftering the same of the services. and then, stripping the same of its verbiage, ex-plaining it to them. He also gave them more spe-cific directions as to the form of the verdict they were to render, and the jury again withdrew.

Again, on the departure of the jury, there was a renewal of the previous suspense. Again were cigars lit, and again more speculations as to the mal verdict.

"That jury is bound to convict," was the general exclamation.

exclamation.

Meantime Mr. Tweed seemed to show very little anxiety. He chatted with his counsel with his usual freedom, and greeted his friends in his usual easy, of hand way. Surrounding him were, in addition to his counsel, his brother Richard Tweed, his son "Young Dick," his private secretary, Mr. Dewey. The time rolled on slowly. The clock pointed to 11 o'clock and yet no signs of the jury. At length the hour of midnight arrived, and skill no jury. Most of the crowd continued to wait patentix however. Mr. Bonynge the Court stevents. of the crowd continued to wait patiently, however, Mr. Bonynge, the Court stenographer, whose facile fingers had been kept in
motion since nine o'clock in the morning, had
at this hour fallen into a gentle repose, and,
through "tired nature's sweet restorer,
balmy sleep," was recuperating his overtaxed energies, Most of the reporters for that
matter, were in a semi-somnolent condition; and
yet, take the crowd altogether, they were a wideawake party, and evinced an unflagging determination to see the thing out.
"It is going to be a disagreement" was now the
remark most generally heard.
"Yes, there's a hitch you may depend upon it,"
others would exciaim.

remark most generally heard.

"Yes, there's a hitch you may depend upon it,"
others would exclaim.
Another hall hour passed and brought no change
in the situation. One o'clock arrived. The
only news it brought was that the jury
had sent for a pitcher of ice water. At
half-past one o'clock the scene changed from water
to brandy. Mr. Tweed was the purveyor, and furnished the latter beverage, the drinking, however,
being confined to himself and counsel. Scarcety
had they taken—in this case—their "morning nip"
when it was announced that the jury was coming.
The announcement woke up the sleepers, for many
in the weariness of waiting had fallen asleep, and
all were agog waiting the approach of the 12 men
honest and true. It proved a false alarm and the
sleepers again subsided into their somnolency.

At two o'clock Judge Davis and counsel were still
waiting the coming in or the jury.

As caricaturists M. Coliodion and M. Régamey are superior to Mr. Nast only in one thing-they print above their burlesque exaggerations the names of the persons caricatured, so that there is no possibility of mistaking the artist's intention. Mr. Nast is either not so considerate for his audience or has greater confidence in his own powers, and on that account we fear that he would find it difficult to prevail upon either Miss Lydia Thompson or Messrs. Jarret and Palmer to accept his services. Were it not for this lack of humility the public might possibly expect to see him sandwiched at Niblo's etween Davies, the ventriloquist, and the Swabian nightingales, or in Miss Thompson's troupe, between that lady's favorite breakdown and Wilhe Edouin's Heathen Chinee. Be this as it may, Mr. Nast was favored last evening at Steinway Hall with a large and apparently not ill pleased audience. He came upon the stage about ten minutes alter eignt, and was greeted by an assemblage which evinced a very evident predasposition to be pleased. The lecture was semi-autobiographical in form. That is to say, the first half was composed of allusions to the history and growth of caricature, and the last half of details concerning what the lecturer called his professional life. Of course it was to be expected that the subject of caricature would, sooner or later, bring him to his own career. We have mentioned Mr. Nast as a lecturer because the termy has come to be very loosely applied, and signifies almost anything undramatic read by one person before a public assemblage; but it was by his eforts as a caricaturist that all the interest awakened was created. All that was needed to give a decided miscellaneous character to the entertainment was a row of lootlights, appropriate flourishes of music and a suit of tights. The caricatures given were those of Andrew Johnson, General Butler, the suppositions average English traveller, the representative Brother Jonathan and Mr. Nast in search of a situation at the age of 14. The entire entertainment was a lively exposition of what cheek and chalk can accomplish; and it was not to be wondered at that an andence composed of the sympathizers, so many of whom during the last two or three weeks have sent remittances to the Herald in favor of this hitherto neglected and misunderstood genius, should seem much pleased. We presume the lecture will be with a large and apparently not ill pleased audimittances to the HERALD in layor of this intherto neglected and misunderstood genius, should seem much pleased. We presume the lecture will be repeated. We have too much confidence in the number of Mr. Nast's sympathizers not to believe that the audience will be.

FAILURE OF A CINCINNATI FIRM.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1873. Rodenfels, Seymour & Co., extensive flour mill operators, made an assignment of their estate tate last night. The assets are estimated at from \$65,000 to \$70,000. Tue liabilities are not known.

CUBA.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

soldiers of the South, rank and flie, desire to show that they are as patriotic as it there had never been any rebellion in this country. As far as he has observed, Mr. Hamilton considers that the people are much more radical on the means to be employed to obtain redress from Spam than the government. This, he thinks, is a good sign, for there are so many points involved that if the government were hot more cautious gerious complications might ensue. The pressure, however, which the people are bringing to bear is having a great effect upon those in authority, and they are much more active than they would be otherwise. The Madrio government will not consent to give up Guba unless it be wrenched from spain, because all classes are united in tavor of retaining the colony. Even the republicans at home would consent to almost any demand before agreeing to part with Guba. The United States should demand the surrender of the Virginius and of all engaged in her capture and in the massacre of her passengers and crew. If this demand be not complied with, then, the Senator thinks, we should at once seize cuba; but he leads confident that Spain will agree to this demand rather than lose the Ever Faithiul Isle.

What Senator Morton Says.

What Senator Morton Says.

Senator Morton was visited at the Ebbitt House this evening, and asked to express his views as to whether arbitration would be resorted to in order courteously, he declined to express an opinion, as he said he had not learned all the facts in the case, and, therefore, did not think it proper to say any-thing about the matter.

Opinion of General James A. Garfield. General James A. Garfield, who represents the famous Western Reserve discrict of Ohio, and who has heretofore held one of the commanding posttions in Congress as chairman at different times of the Military, Banking and Currency and Appropriation committees, was found in a comfortable library at his pleasant residence, on the corner of Thirteenth and I streets. The General was shy of being interviewed, having just been victimized by the printing of the views of the interviewer for his owif. He said, however, that he had from the in-formation he had received all possible faith in the formation he had received all possible faith in the intention of the Executive to maintain and enforce our national rights. He thought, however, the government more conservative than the people. This he deemed necessary. There could be no doubt that there was distinct violations of international law, as well as at received on the people. was distinct violations of international law, as well as atroctous outrages on humanity in the capture of the Virginius and subsequent executions at Santiago. He was in doubt whether, as her character was so well known, if spain had not sometright to seize the Virginius when found on the high seas, bound with hostile intent. Of course he allowed there was a difference between her legal status and that of a blockade runner, which might legally be captured if known and proven to be on her voyage, even when 500 miles from her destination. He honed when 500 miles from her destination. He hoped that this matter would not result in war, though we must have guarantees as well as reparation and indemnity. The chief thing to be deplored, in his judgment, was the unfortunate effect it would have on Castelar and the Demphile of Spain for his part her hard the the success of all tellor was on more consequence than the lives of a lot of irresponsible fillusters and Cubans, who violate the right of shel-ter by making our territory the place of pilot-ting and movement. He had no doubt Congress would act promptly, supporting the Executive as needed, but until then and the receipt of full official advices there was really no course to suggest, no action to approve beyond that which the goverament was pursuing.

Judgment of Judge Barbour Lewis, of Memphis.

Judge Barbour Lewis, of Memphis, represents the Ninth District of Tennessee, and is a man of convictions, even to the extent of being convinced that his own health was best conserved by absence from the region of yellow fever. Mr. Lewis is a republican. He did not besitate to express his opinion, when asked, that, while the Spaniards were cruei and precipitous in their action at Santiago and the capture of the Virginua, yet there was little occasion for war, the wasting of sympathy or any special excitement for the loss of either ammunition, Cuban flibusters or the vessel. They had become a common nuisance, and there was little to choose, in his judgment, between Spaniard or Cuban. For his part, he had no use for Cuba, and did not believe its acquisition would be of benefit to this country. Yes; he would like to see Cuba independent, though he had more regard for Castelar's success than to desire to put it in peril. The administration, in his judgment, would deal promptly and larry, and with due regard to national interests. Mr. Lewis, on the whole, regarded it time to keep cool and not tear a passion to tatters. were cruei and precipitous in their action at San-

Opinions of John Ambler Smith. John Ambier Smith is the representative from Richmond city, Va. Mr. Smith is a native Virginian, but a republican in politics, the son in-law

of Senator Lewis, of that State. In answer to the question what he deemed was the opinion of his constituents on the subject of United States should at once organize an expedition to take possession of the island. The outrages committed there by the Spanish volunteers have been so numerous that the whole civilized world would justify and applaud such action. The Spanish home government is evidently utterly

Spanish home government is evidently utterly unable to control these volunteers, and it is time some Power strong enough should, in the cause of humanity, step in and interfere."

"What would be the political effect in the Southern States of a war with Spani?"

"It would do more than all the legislation which could possibly be enacted to bring about a great national harmony between the two sections of the country. Virginia would readily respond to a call for volunteers with 50 regiments or more if needed. They would be the very best of her population, all of them men who had served in the armies under Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and they would be led by the very best of his surviving officers—such men as General George E. Pickett, who led the terrible charge at Gettysburg, and Fitzhingh Lee and others scarcely less famous. There would be a keen rivalry among the Southern troops to see which should first plant the old dag of the Stars and Stripes on the Spanish fortifications, or make the most daring charge on the enemy's lines. It would not be many weeks before the Spanish troops would be roused in all portions of the island

It would not be many weeks before the Spanish troops would be routed in all portions of the island and compelled to surrender."

"If Virginians have such a desire to prove their allegiance to the old flag, now is it that there is in that State such a feeling of distrust against the general government?"

"That has grown up really of had management at "Il Virginians have such a desire to prove their allegiance to the old flag, now is it that there is in that state such a seeing of distrust against the general government?"

"That has grown up really of bad management at the end of the war. The Southern soldiers, or at least a great mass of them, freely accepted the situation. They entertained no costility against the national government, and with the proper tact the State might have been won over to the more popular side of politics. It voted for Grant because the people there had more confidence in his practical common sense than they had m Greeley. The larger portion of the Confederate officers were for Grant Notably, among others, was General Pickett, who, though he was known to be a strong democrat, openly expressed his high admiration of Grant as a great military chieftain and a man of the most estimable qualities. Unfortunately we had a very indifferent set of federal officials folsted upon us, and that has created a dissatisfaction which has had a disastrous effect upon the republican party. These appointments of others of a like nature, and the continuance of them on having the wrong shown, has created most of the animosity against the present administration, and did very much to deleat the party in the late election for Governor. All this, however, would be specific dispended by the stirring excitement of what would be universally deemed a justifiable foreign war. Virginians would be proud of the government and raily to its support with an unbounded enthusiasm."

"How would it do to refer the question which, it is claimed, has been committed on our flag by the capture of the Virginian and the execution of her passengers and officers and crew, to arbitration similar to that of the Geneva Tribunal."

"Not at all. In my opinion, public sentiment in that Stale, which I in part represent, would be clearly against it. The deputes submitted to that arbitration were entirely different from any invoiced in the controversy with Spain. These were on the high se

Is it not possible that at the last moment the United States may yield the claim for fuff and com-plete satisfaction and accept only a partial repara-tion, or even abandon in the last extremity a declaration of war?"

"No, sir; President Grant is not the man to give way. He is evidently in carnest, besides which

the popular feeling on the subject is so thoroughly aroused that the country will not be satisfied with anything short of most energetic measures."

Governor Rendricks' Opinion-Spain Must Retire and the United States Must Advance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18, 1878 Governor Hendricks telegraphed yesterday to the committee of New York Cuban sympathers

as follows:-Spain cannot be permitted to maintain her authority in Guba by means which civilized nations reject as atrocious, and in the cause of humanity and good government the United States should now extend their sympathy and power over that island. I think this is the sontiment of the people of Indiana.

FLIGHT OF A CASHIER.

Misfortunes of a Pittsburg Banking Corporation—A Charge of Embezzle-

The doors of the National Trust Company on Penns

sylvania street were closed this morning, and a placard fastened on the door, which went on to state that in consequence of the unexplained alsence of the cashier and consequent difficulty of ascertaining the exact condition of affairs in the bank and the impossibility of immediately converting securities held by Directora Board of deemed proper to suspend temporarily. Two weeks ago, bank having sustained a drain of fully \$100,000, the directors informed their cashier, R. J. Grier. that an investigation of the accounts war desired. They had implicit confidence in his honesty. The state of the accounts of the concern for a long time past had been known only to himself and the exhibited criminal carelessness, but they thought their eashier was the soul of honor. That was un-impeachable. However, having met a heavy run and impeachable. However, having meta heavy run and avoided suspension, they thought it might be well to overhaul the affairs of the bank, and an investigation was instituted. This course of the directors that the first who in several occasions lost his temper and accased them of suspecting him of dishonesty. Saturday last he seemed unpaturally excited, but when he left the bank in the afternoon he was more calm, and gave notice that he would be at the bank as usual on Monday morning. He failed to put in his appearance yesterday, however, and is still missing to-day, and consequently the

at the bank as usual on Monday morning. He failed to put in his appearance yesterday, however, and is still missing to-day, and consequently the doors of the bank were closed and experienced accountants took charge of the books.

A school bond for \$19,003, the property of a depositor, is missing, and this, with other developed facts leads to the conclusion that Grier is an embezzier, though to what amount is not known. Your correspondent in conversation this afternoon with a director, learned that he did not think the amount of the defaication would exceed \$50,000. It is difficult at this writing to form any idea of the amount of funds missing. The conclusion of the examination of the accounts must be awaited. The examination is now going on, and whatever the result may be no loss will full upon any depositor or any one connected with the institution except upon the stockholders. Grier is well known in banking circles and among business men generally, and had for reputation of being a shrewd and competent financier. Juring the financial trouble he borrowed money and paid ruling rates of interest thereon to carry the institution through, and did so successfully through a two montas' run with but slight interruption. The capital of the bank amounts to \$100,000, with a contingent fund of \$43,000. The stockholders are individually lable, and, as they represent millions, it is not likely the depositors will lose by the bank's misfortune. Up to a late hour to-night nothing has been ascertained to throw light on the whereabouts of the missing cashier.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL

The Republican Central Committee held a meet ng last night at Republican Hall, Broadway and Twenty-third street. Mr. Hugh Gardiner presided. had been attended to, Messrs. Spencer, Blake and Farr were appointed a revisionary committee, and it was agreed that the primaries be called next Monday evening, until which time the meeting was aummarily adjourned. After the ordinary business of the organization

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CHICAGO, III., Nov. 18, 1873.

The billiard tournament was again suspended to-day, on account of the preoccupation of the hall. To-morrow three games will be played; the first in the afternoon, between Ubassy and first in the alternoon, between Ubassy and Slosson, and the other two in the evening, between J. Dion and Bessunger and Ubassy and Garnier. The store stands now as follows:—Ubassy agriner, Daly, J. Dion, and Bessunger have each played five games. Garnier lost none, thousand and Dessunger four; Cyrille Dion played six, lost two; Slosson played six, lost four; Snyder played and lost six.

CLEVHLAND, Nov. 18, 1873, There are 60 cases of small pox reported in this city. The disease so far is almost entirely confined to the west side of the city, and appears to

SMALLPOX IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morn-Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents

Believe in no Old Woman's Recipe for a bad cough. Delay not an hour in using HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. It is infallible, PIKE'S TOUTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute. A .- For a First Class Dress or Business

ect to the manufacturer. ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street. As a Standard emerty for Coughs and Colds PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM is acknowledged by all who have given it a trial as the most reliable. It is particularly adapted to affections of the throat and lung diseases. Price 25c., 59c. and 75c. a bottle.

awarded a silver medal with highest certificates to the ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 633 Broadway. Holds rupture easily, night and day, till cured; 28 branch offices. A.—Havana Lottery Official Drawings on file: also Kentucky State Lottery for the Renefit of Schools of Frankfort. Circulars free. JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway, room 4.

Cristadoro's Bair Dye is, By Far, the best extant: always reliable, perfectly true to nature. Sold everywhere. Caoutehousin Applied to Shoes Pre-

Mailed on receipt of 25 cents. S. S. STAFFORD, 218 Pearl sire

Dunville & Co., Royal Irish Distilleries, Beliast, Ireland, are the largest holders of Whiskey in the world. Their Old Rissil Wilske Yis recommended by the medical profession in preference to French brandy. Supplied in casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad street, New York.

Dyspepsia.-Persons Habitually Adnoted to stimulants, suffering from derangements of tomach and liver promptly cured by Dr. SHARPS PECCIFIC Harmett's, bible House, and Hudnut's, derald Building. Depot 145 Eighth street.

Hotloway's Pitls are Invaluable as argative. The OINTMENT cures Rheumatism, Scat and Sprains. Depot 78 Maiden lane. Havana Lottery .- We Sold the \$500,000 n the extraordinary drawing April 22. Circulars sent, information given. J. S. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wail street; box 4,685 Post office, New York.

Many, Many Years .- Birs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It is perfeetly reliable and harmless. It regulates the stomach and boweis, cures wind colic and griping in the boweis, softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers

Mercantile Antional Bank, -Rumora That very recently the late President, Mr. E. J. Hake, without their knowledge, made loans to a corporation to without their knowledge, made loans to a corporation to writch he was interested. The loss if any, from this sent, they believe will not exceed the surplus. That at a meeting hold this day Mr. Norman White was manimously elected President in place of Mr. E. J. manifection of the Brake, resigned Norman, White, Joseph Stuart, J. N. Phylos Signed Norman, Nor

NEW YORK, NOV. 18, 1873. Wigs. Toupees, &c.-G. Rauchfuse, practical wig and toupee maker and importer of human art, 44 East Twenth Street, near Broadway, New York.

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