

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 333

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth st.—NOTRE DAME THE DRABANTS.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—THE WIT OF LEAVE MAN.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 555 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—GEMMA CROSS.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker sts.—EXOTIC ARTS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE BLACK CROSS.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth Street.—THE LION.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE WICKED WOMAN.
ACADREY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—ITALIAN OPERA.—LES FIGAROIS.
WOODS' MUSICAL, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—STREETVOCALYSE, 80. Afternoon and evening.
BROADWAY THEATRE, 72 and 73 Broadway.—A LIFE'S DEBATE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Ninth av. and Twenty-third St.—HURRY DUNNY ABROAD.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—PARADES OF THE SOUTH.
PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—THE MACDONALDS.
TONY PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, No. 211 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Fifth av.—SINGING MASTERS, &c.
RAIN HALL, Great Jones street, between Broadway and Bowery.—THE PHOENIX.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th avenue.—DRAMATIC READINGS.
THE RINK, 30 avenue and 6th street.—MENAGERIE AND MUSIQUE. Afternoon and evening.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Monday, Dec. 1, 1873.

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A SOUTHERNER FOR THE PRESIDENT.—Some of the Southern papers are discussing the propriety of having the next President come from their part of the country, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, seems to have been mutually agreed upon as a suitable candidate. There are not bones enough in the body of the dauntless little Southern giant—and he has nothing else except skin and brains upon his frame and headwork—to make a respectable rattle in the contribution box of a country church. But his friends will have their say, nevertheless; and it will not be the first time, if he succeeds, that he has been offered a similar distinction, and that too, by a regular democratic national convention, a fact not generally known in our political history.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE ASHANTEE COUNTRY.—The British military undertaking for the conquest of the Ashantees is likely to prove a very troublesome, if not a positively hazardous, affair. Telegrams from Cape Coast Castle report the occurrence of severe engagements between the European royalists and their native auxiliaries and the soldiers of His Majesty King Coffee Caliali. During a battle, which was fought near Danquah, forty Englishmen and natives were killed and wounded. The Ashantees attacked the European position at Abbracrampta with great impetuosity, but were repulsed, after fighting an hour, with a loss of thirty men. The foreigners were in this instance protected by earthworks, a fact which speaks still more decisively as evidence of the gallantry of the Ashantees. The War Office in London is likely to be convinced that "the colored troops fight bravely."

The "Settlement" with Spain—"A Most Base and Vile-Concluded Peace."

If we could join the jubilee shout of the administration sheets and the administration hangers-on over what has been variously styled "settlement," "peace with Spain," "triumph of diplomacy," &c., &c., we should be rejoiced indeed. Not one of the incontinent fry of party criers should outbellow us if we saw that peace was secured—peace with honor, peace with dignity, peace with future security. But what kind of lame and impotent conclusion are we invited to celebrate? Rose-colored despatches from Washington, reeking with enthusiastic congratulations and rumbled all over with official hand-shakings, fail to blind us to the fact that the "settlement" is no settlement, that the "peace" is no peace, that the "triumph" is national disgrace, that the "concessions" are the authorization of renewed insults. In discussing this matter we treat it with a high impartiality; with an unselfishness which has no private end to subserve. Unfettered by anything but justice, unhampered by Hessianism on one side or party slavery on the other, we devote our energy to the cause of America because it is right and because it is American. Not even the most distempered administration organ could lavish more praise upon the dignity, wisdom, firmness and presence of mind of the State Department, if an honorable peace was about to be secured, than we would shower upon him. If we condemn an official to-day because he has shown his lack of patriotism or efficiency, we will praise him to-morrow if we find him deserving. The more party organs cannot comprehend the treatment of men and measures from the standpoint of independence, and it seems a hopeless task to drag them above the grovelling of party subserviency or the mire of that pitiful personal warfare in which the community have no concern or interest. This latest Spanish outrage in Cuba—one only of a long series of outrages upon the American flag and American citizens—we have handled from day to day, as the facts and developments warranted, and always on the high, uncompromising ground of national honor. Admonished by a past of feebleness on the part of the State Department—which we should call inanity but for the cunning and blatant pretence that conspired therein to degrade us nationally—we expressed a fear that, in the case of the Virginian, dishonor was again in store for us by a repetition of the same begging diplomacy. We remembered the case of the unfortunate Consul Phillips, hunted through the streets of Santiago, with our flag affording its office no shelter and a mob of howling outcasts at his heels, who were backed in turn by the "authorities" who confiscated his estates. We recalled the case of the shipwrecked American seamen, Speakman and Wyeth, murdered like dogs at Santiago because alone they were Americans. We had in mind the case of the Lloyd Aspinwall seized upon the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war when she was carrying government despatches addressed to our Consuls and Ministers abroad. Though there was not the slightest color of excuse for this outrage, she was allowed to lie in a Cuban harbor for ninety-eight days under Spanish guns, while the halting and paltering diplomacy of our Secretary of State wound its small-like way along. With these cases and many others before us to illustrate the want of courage, firmness and promptitude in our State Department, was it not reasonable to fear that like wants would manifest themselves in the case of the Virginian? Was it extravagant to warn the government that the people would submit to no more of this dilatoriness and inefficiency? Could we do other than assert that such an outrage to the nation could only be cancelled by a reparation as swift as unmistakable—reparation such as England demands and enforces, which Germany, young as a naval Power, compels? And what have we got? Let us look dispassionately at what is set down by the authorities at Washington as the settlement.

For all the insult, all the outrage, all the brutal bloodshed, what does the settlement repair? The return of the Virginian and the surviving captives. This is all. There are other things muffled up in conditions and politely choked in diplomatic phrase. The other "concessions" depend on contingencies which seem especially provided for their evasion. If, after an investigation—which may extend indefinitely—the Virginian proves to be an American vessel, Spain will salute our flag "on Christmas Day," if not, no salute. Indeed, so far from being asked to burn gunpowder in our honor, if the State Department declares that the Virginian had no right to carry our flag, the protocol pledges that America will fall on its knees before Spain, and then rise up to condemn the vessel and punish the surviving captives who have been rotting in Spanish dungeons with the fate of their murdered brethren before their eyes and the shouts of the Spanish rabble in their ears. It is well that the full ignominy of this condition should be seen by the nation it dishonors. Then, as to the murdered. Satisfaction for them, it logically follows, must wait upon the diplomatic adjustment of the points above. If the State Department, after its investigation, decides against the nationality of the Virginian, the murders must go absolutely unatoned. At the very best, American blood is promised to be paid for at so much the ounce. We have not heard the terms, but suppose that as a delicate compliment to the flag of Spain it would be symbolically put at two Spanish ounces of gold for one ounce of American blood. It might as well be that as anything, for under the protocol Spain could not be forced to pay a cent, and we may here emphasize that there is not an iota of such a thing as guarantee that Spain is acting in good faith. The reclamations for damages, in any case, will not cover the murders of those who were not American citizens. The lives of these victims, snatched from under our flag, are handed over to Spain as legitimate prey. We are not prepared to allow this shameful fact to be glossed over. One other point and we shall leave the paltering protocol for the present. The butchers escape all trial or punishment for the murders. Spain guarantees to "institute proceedings" against them, but not for murder—it reads against any "who may have violated either law or treaty stipulations." That is to say against the law of the Casino Español and the treaty stipulations which that body of slaveholders choose to connect. Such is

the outcome of the "settlement"—the return of a ship, if we can get it; the release of as many of the captives as the butchers do not think meat for the Slaughter House. All the rest of the case goes to the dogs. Truly, between Mr. Fish and the sea lawyer, Polo, a plain case has been muddled beyond recognition. It looked to all the world that we had a clear case against Spain, but the Quaker City has not educated a lawyer who could honestly swear, after examining the Polo-Fish protocol, that America was not the gross offender, and that all the contingent homages and damages were not due to Spain. Yet this is the latest triumph of American diplomacy—a hollow, barren, bungled thing.

Like the echo of a satanic laugh at all this Washington diplomacy comes the news from Havana. It is the ribald cackling of the volunteers at the announcement that the Virginian is to be surrendered. The chief authorities of the island have sent a manifesto bidding the Spanish government wait until the slave owners' protocol, which justifies the seizure and butchery, reaches Madrid. They are manning the forts and creating resources "to resist any aggressive act." Where be your guarantees now, Mr. Fish? Is it not a mockery of sympathy and an insult to common sense to say that the guarantees are in the honor of Señor Castelar at Madrid? There is little need to question his honor, we can see now, as we have always seen, is nothing unless it means force. He must depend upon monarchical slave owners for his force in Cuba, and for him or for America to rely upon their support to execute measures so hateful to them would be to "hold a serpent by the tongue, a fasting tiger by the tooth." On every side we hear of "grave doubts in the highest administration circles" as to the ability of Spain to force even the pitiful measure of redress which Mr. Fish and Mr. Polo have agreed on. The President in his Message, if he presents it to-day, will give his views of the situation, and if he enters into the question of guarantees for future protection of our flag, our commerce and our citizens in the Spanish West Indies he must reach a conclusion which will make the Fish-Polo inebriate production very ridiculous indeed. If he does so he will strip the last presumptuous shred of lion's hide from off the Secretary of State, and "hang a calfskin on the recreant limbs" it should adorn. We have before stated, and we now affirm, that these stopgap measures of so-called redress—a ship, some unalain captives, a possible flash in the pan and the very remote chance of a few dollars—do not touch the need of this case. We want the entire Cuban question settled fully and completely. We want the measures of reparation to be such as will rehabilitate our national honor, not leaving a single flaw. We want the island reduced to a state of peace and order, so that our citizens and our vessels can come and go without let or hindrance. We want the abolition of slavery, without which all other measures of guarantee must be vain. It is absurdity drawn to its utmost tension to go before the country and pretend that Spain can force any of these measures or that the Spaniards in Cuba will do it of themselves. If it is done, we must do it.

The Meeting of Congress.

The two houses of the Forty-third Congress, first session, assemble in their respective chambers in the national Capitol to-day. The Senate, Vice President Wilson in the chair, organized at its extra session in March last, will at once be ready for business. The organization of the House was agreed upon in the republican caucus of Saturday night last, and the work of electing the Speaker, Clerk and other officers of the body will, perhaps, be so readily accomplished as to secure the reading of the President's Annual Message before the close of the day's proceedings, although it is possible that the Message may not be sent in before to-morrow. Mr. Blaine, having been renominated for Speaker by the republicans without serious opposition, will doubtless be re-elected upon the first ballot without a break in the republican column, and throughout, as usual, the election of the officers will be only the formal ratification of the nominations of the governing party caucus.

The democrats, in their caucus, nominated Fernando Wood as their candidate for Speaker, in recognition of his abilities as a party leader and of his lengthened term of active service to the party in and out of Congress; and this, too, in spite of his position as a defender of the increased salary and back pay bill of the last, or Forty-second Congress. From this proceeding of the first democratic caucus of the Forty-third Congress, notwithstanding the indignation of Mr. Cox, we think it may be safely assumed that the aforesaid increased and back pay bill will not be seriously disturbed for at least a year or two to come. In a word, the agitation of the scandalous and intolerable wickedness of this "back pay grab," having served its purpose in the elections of the last summer and autumn, the democratic chiefs in Congress have given notice that they are willing to drop the subject, and as "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," the republicans, being in the same boat, will cordially agree to drop the subject.

We expect the reading of the Message in the two houses to-day, and from its budget of recommendations on our foreign and domestic affairs, including our difficulties with Spain and Cuba and our financial embarrassments, we shall have the programme of the leading legislative measures of the session, and of the acts, views and purposes of the administration. For good or for evil, in its general results, this will doubtless be one in a half dozen of the most important sessions of Congress since the annexation of Texas. Upon the good or evil fruits of this session will largely depend the success or failure of the republican party in the elections of 1874 for the next Congress, and the strengthening or weakening of this party for the Presidential campaign of 1876. With this Congress and the administration is the power to maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad and to relieve the country of its financial embarrassments at home; and upon the administration and this present session of Congress, if they fail to meet the just expectations of the country, will rest a fearful responsibility. With a two-thirds vote in the House, and with a majority of twenty in the seventy-four members of the Senate, and with both houses

committed to the general policy of the administration, there will be no excuse available for the dominant party if it shall fail to satisfy the American people in its measures upon our foreign and domestic affairs. The session may be prolonged into midsummer, and work which will extend through several sessions will, we expect, be out in the President's Message.

The Comptroller of the Currency on the Panic and the Circulating Medium.

Mr. Knox, in the report he has prepared for Congress on the operation of his department and the monetary affairs of the country, has struck the right note with regard to the late panic and its causes. "The money market," he says, "had become overloaded with debt, the cost of railroad construction for the five years past being estimated at \$1,700,000,000, or \$340,000,000 annually, while debt based upon almost every species of property—State, city, town, manufacturing corporations and mining companies—had been sold in the market. Such bonds and stock had been disposed of to a considerable extent in foreign markets, and as long as this continued the sale of similar securities was stimulated and additional amounts offered. When the sales of such securities could no longer be effected abroad the bonds of railroads and other enterprises were forced upon the home market until their negotiation became almost impossible. The bankers of the city of New York who were burdened with the load could not respond to the demands of their creditors. The numerous holders of similar securities became alarmed, and the panic soon extended throughout the country." All this is true; but it is not the whole truth. Farther on in the report the Comptroller explains more fully. He shows that the relations of the banks with stock operations and speculations did more to bring about the trouble than anything else. "More than one-fourth, and in many cases one-third," he says, "of the bills receivable of the banks since the late civil war have consisted of demand loans to brokers and members of the Stock Board." In other words, the banks went into the stock-jobbing business, indirectly or directly, in their grasping at large profits, and thus damaged the legitimate business interests of the country. He adds:—"The quotations of the Stock Board are known to be frequently fictions of speculation, and yet these fictions control the business and commerce of a great country." He calls the attention of Congress to this matter, and asks if a law cannot be enacted to restrain such an evil.

In order to show what we have repeatedly said in our columns, that there was nothing in the industrial condition of the country to cause a panic, and that it sprang entirely from fictitious causes connected with unsubstantial speculations and stock gambling, the Comptroller notices the marketable products of industry of 1873 over those of 1868, as based upon the census returns. In 1868 they amounted to \$4,036,000,000. In 1873 the amount was \$1,738,000,000 greater. When the panic came, he remarks, there were, in almost every direction, evidences of prosperity. Yet the railroad speculators and stock gamblers, in connection with the banks, brought upon the country the trouble we are passing through.

The amount of currency outstanding on the 1st of November was \$753,161,233. Of this there were national bank notes, \$350,332,884; legal tenders, \$360,952,206, and fractional currency, \$47,876,143, which was in excess of that a fortnight previous a little less than \$3,000,000. The Treasury and the banks held \$128,140,727. Then a large allowance must be made for the currency held by savings banks, trust companies and private bankers. The currency actually afloat and in the pockets of private individuals could scarcely have exceeded \$500,000,000. Considering the active enterprise and vast amount of trade in this country this volume of circulating medium can hardly be more than is required. The Comptroller makes some useful suggestions with regard to bank deposits, savings banks and other matters, and on the whole the report contains much valuable information and is a creditable document.

The London Press on the Annexation of Cuba to the United States.

It is clear that the English journals have had a keener appreciation of the opportunities offered by the Santiago butchery than the larger portion of the American press. There are reasons for this which are very potent. England has a strong interest in the commerce of the West Indian main, and she knows that under the government of the United States Cuba would speedily become a tranquil island. It is a feeling of this nature which leads the Daily Telegraph to say that "this country (England) can afford to take a perfectly impartial attitude." The Pearl of the Antilles as a slave State of the Union would have been a formidable competitor and dangerous neighbor to our own free possessions in the West Indian main. But as things now are considerations of policy as well as humanity would lead us to look with a favorable eye on the transfer of Cuba from the rule of Madrid to that of Washington. Nor are the other leading newspapers less emphatic, as will be found in our columns this morning. We might inquire, then, if the English people without distinction of party favor the annexation of the richest island in the world—one containing one million five hundred thousand people—to the sovereign States of a Power always considered her rival, and often her enemy, as a mere measure of compensation for the perpetration of a horrible crime, what should be the sentiment of the United States in the matter? If from timidity or the obsequious attitude of contrite Spain we do not realize annexation now, is it a wild fancy to assume that some flagrant outrage of another Burriel will not end the dominion of the Dons in the Archipelago?

DEMOCRATIC BACK DOWN ON THE BACK PAY.

The democratic caucus in Washington on Saturday night was notable for its egregious back down upon the question of the back-pay grab. If the democrats do not take care the republicans will manufacture political thunder for themselves out of that delicate little financial transaction. How Pen Butler must laugh in his sleeve!

DR. SECRETARY FISH make his Thanksgiving desert of "humble pie?"

Yesterday's Sermons.

Among the themes of the pulpit yesterday was one of thanksgiving by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, in which he makes the statement, as reported, that "God gives us nothing unless we earn it." He never gave a finished implement, it is true; but God has given us life and health, and fruitful seasons, and a thousand other blessings that we never earned. Again, Mr. Frothingham tells us that "a few people have all the brains that are used in human affairs," and that is, perhaps, the reason why there are so many mental as well as physical paupers. A ray of hope shoots through the gloom which overhangs the present and immediate future of the toiling masses, as they hear from this oracle's lips that "the time is coming when all people will be sure they shall not starve." It is pleasant to contemplate, but is it true, "that the number of the poor in modern society is rapidly diminishing?" That the poor now cry for work is no evidence that they will not by and by cry for bread, unless their cry for work is heeded. So that these are at best doubtful reasons for congratulation and thanksgiving; and while we are coworkers together with God our modesty, if nothing else, should forbid us taking all the honor and thanks and praise of our prosperity and position to ourselves. Something is due, also, to our partner.

Rev. Henry Powers had some advice to give to Congress which it is hardly probable that body of collective legislative wisdom will take. He would have it purge itself of even the suspicion of corruption, restore the back pay of its members and clear its halls of all schemes for public plunder, give back seats to its Crédit Mobilier members, remove the ban from Charles Sumner, settle promptly the Cuban matter, give the country a currency in harmony with the rest of the world and reform the civil service. All of which is too good to be received by one average Congress. Rev. George H. Hepworth tried to make his people believe that this world is a dream and the invisible world a reality. To some the former is a hard fact; the latter, a dim, shadowy possibility. The province of religion and of religious teachers is to draw men's thoughts away from earth to heaven and to present to them God as a teacher who instructs gladly and without money or price; whose laws have no element of tyranny in them; from whom we deserve nothing, yet may receive everything, and whose smiles, like a halo, shine all around us. Even at the last moment God stands ready to stretch out his hand and to take the criminal to heaven. "No result comes by chance in a man's life," said Mr. Boole yesterday, and he found a very pointed and practical illustration in the conviction of the man who, "in all the arrogance of his power, sneeringly said, 'What are you going to do about it?'" He rejoiced that as we had seen the rise so also had we seen the overthrow of the "Ring" who were banded together to plunder the city, and by whom political officers were bought and sold. In the recent action of our courts Mr. Boole recognizes the hand of the Almighty in the conviction of Walworth, Stokes, Tweed and others. He gave the press also its due share of credit for the conviction of the latter.

The season of Advent, which now opens, was duly brought to mind yesterday by Rev. Mr. Carter, in the Church of the Holy Saviour (Protestant Episcopal). The certainty of the Saviour's coming and the uncertainty of the time of that event were used as motives to induce the people to prepare for His appearance; for whether He comes at midnight or at cock-crowing or in the morning, it will make very little difference to those who are ready and waiting.

The secession of Bishop Cummins from the Episcopal fold and the proposed action of his late Episcopal associates to expel him received some attention from the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., who looked upon the proposed action as an outrage. He regretted that Bishop Cummins did not remain in the Church and fight the battle within its walls, but he sees success before the seceding Bishop. Like Paul on his journey toward Rome, Dr. Tyng thinks the Protestant Episcopal Church is travelling the road to Rome also, but it stops to rest awhile at Putoli. By and by it will resume the march.

The "Mystery of the Incarnation" was the theme of Archbishop McCloskey, who sees in the daily sacrifice of the altar the constant manifestation of this mystery. Therein the Lord is really present, not only in His divine nature, but in His humanity also, the Archbishop says. And He is present to receive our homage and our prayers, our love and affection; and, since the two natures of Christ cannot be separated, therefore in honoring the Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholics honor God himself. The archdiocese is to be dedicated to the Sacred Heart next week, and hence the bearing of the prelate's remarks.

THE SPROUKE TRUST DEED.

The Trustees Named in the Deed Decline to Act Without a Guarantee of Protection. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30, 1873. The trustees named in the Sprague trust deed have notified the committee appointed at the creditors' meeting that, under advice of counsel, they feel compelled to decline the appointment unless they can have some guarantee to protect them from personal liability. The trustees are, however, not to have any confidence with the committee to-morrow afternoon, the result of which will doubtless be promptly announced.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY BANK OFFICIALS.

The Officers of the Pittsburg (Pa.) Mechanics' Savings Bank Charged With Misappropriating Over \$54,000. PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 30, 1873. Informations were made last evening against the President, Vice President and Treasurer of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of this city, which suspended some days ago, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the stockholders and depositors of the bank and with embezzlement and misappropriation of funds. Statements show that the assets of the bank will probably not pay its liabilities, although the loss to the depositors will not be heavy. It appears the officers loaned nearly all the money to themselves and immediate friends, as over \$54,000, or four-fifths of the entire amount loaned, is due from the President, Vice President and others with whom they were associated in business enterprises, without sufficient security being given.

THE NEW ERA OF REFORM.

Rev. Henry Morgan, of Boston, delivered last night his fifth lecture in Tammany Hall. His subject was, "Past Young Men." In the course of a very able discourse he held up the fate of Tweed and Ingersoll as a warning example to young men, and called attention to the new era of honesty inaugurated by the punishment of the great Ring thieves. He pictured the dismantled wreck of sin, and appealed to them to save the last man from perdition if they could possibly do so. Up with temperance! he exclaimed. Up with the capstone of religion! Up and complete the temple of reform until from cornerstone to capstone and shouting go up, "Grace, grace, grace!" "Kecobor!" now and forever! The audience was very large, and the house frequently rang with applause.

THE MAHOPAC AND OSSIPPEE TOUCH AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 30, 1873. The iron-clad Mahopac and Ossipee arrived at this port to-day and sailed again.

BEN HOGAN WILL FIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30, 1873. Ben Hogan replies to Tom Allen's card, saying that as soon as his health improves he will fight him or anybody else for \$1,000 to \$2,500.

MURDER.

Where Are the Police? John Butler was shot on Saturday night and removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died last night. The police failed to report any of the party connected with the murder.

Other, and the enterprise received a good start, and we wish it success.

The President of the French Republic.

In another column we print a letter from our Paris correspondent giving an admirable sketch of the career and character of the soldier who has just been made President of the French Republic for seven years. Republics have always had a more or less marked tendency to close the cycles of their glories, great or small, under the auspices of fortunate soldiers; and it seems a disheartening reflection that in the elevation of Marshal MacMahon by an Assembly that does not represent the public will, and that yet bestows on an individual a power practically without control, there is so likely to be once more in the history of France a miscarriage of the national aspiration toward free government. But it is said that MacMahon's fidelity is so far above reproach that this itself is a guarantee. It is a pity when any man's fidelity is put toward the nation in the place that should be occupied by more substantial virtues. No one can speculate what may be the outcome of this reliance on fidelity, nor even toward whom the Marshal may conceive his fidelity is due. If he be faithful to the Republic, very well; but if he be faithful to the Assembly, and to that majority of the Assembly that has given him power, the case may be very different, for on the one side is the nation's hope and on the other side the tradition of Bourbon royalty. Toward which of these the instincts and the education of the Duke of Magenta may incline the reader will know better when he has read the excellent and instructive letter to which we refer.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Pay Inspector W. W. Williams, United States Navy, is quartered at the Astor House. Colonel John E. Gowen, the eminent civil engineer, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, with his chief of staff, General George A. Forsyth, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, from Washington. They left this city last evening for Chicago. James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railway Company, and J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, are among the railroad magnates at the Windsor Hotel. At the Church of St. John the Baptist, West Thirtieth street, yesterday, immediately after a most impressive and eloquent sermon preached by the Very Rev. Father Bonaventura, Pray O. S. F. C., during high mass, the Rev. Frederick Donner, formerly pastor of St. John's Protestant church, of Baltimore, was received, after the usual solemn profession of faith, into the arms of the Catholic Church. The motives leading to his change of religion will be given to the public in a few months in pamphlet form.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—1 A. M. Probabilities.

For the Northwest and upper lakes falling barometer, easterly winds, veering to westerly, with cloudy weather and occasional light snow. For the lower lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley northeasterly and southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional snow and rain. For Kentucky and Tennessee, southeasterly winds and cloudy weather. For the Southern States, northeasterly winds, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle and Eastern States northerly and westerly winds, increasingly cloudy weather and occasional rain in the former section. Reports are missing from the Southwest. After the 10th inst. the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at the lake ports for the winter.

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, Herald Building:—

Table with 2 columns: Date and Temperature. Rows for 3 A.M., 6 A.M., 9 A.M., 12 M., Average temperature yesterday, and Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

RECEPTION BY THE PALETTE CLUB TO-NIGHT.

This evening the popular Palette Club will hold an art and musical reception at their club rooms, No. 125 Second avenue. There will be a fine display of company and of pictures.

THE SPROUKE TRUST DEED.

The Trustees Named in the Deed Decline to Act Without a Guarantee of Protection. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30, 1873.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY BANK OFFICIALS.

The Officers of the Pittsburg (Pa.) Mechanics' Savings Bank Charged With Misappropriating Over \$54,000. PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 30, 1873.

THE NEW ERA OF REFORM.

Rev. Henry Morgan, of Boston, delivered last night his fifth lecture in Tammany Hall. His subject was, "Past Young Men." In the course of a very able discourse he held up the fate of Tweed and Ingersoll as a warning example to young men, and called attention to the new era of honesty inaugurated by the punishment of the great Ring thieves.

THE MAHOPAC AND OSSIPPEE TOUCH AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 30, 1873. The iron-clad Mahopac and Ossipee arrived at this port to-day and sailed again.

BEN HOGAN WILL FIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30, 1873. Ben Hogan replies to Tom Allen's card, saying that as soon as his health improves he will fight him or anybody else for \$1,000 to \$2,500.

MURDER.

Where Are the Police? John Butler was shot on Saturday night and removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died last night. The police failed to report any of the party connected with the murder.