MARSHAL MACMAHON.

The Life and Character of "the Modern Bayard.'

HIS CIVIL AND MILITARY CAREER.

PARIS, Nov. 17, 1873.

Marie E. Patrice Maurice de MacMahon, Marquis of MacMahon and Duke of Magenta, who has been entrusted with the task of governing the most unruly people under heaven, is one of those providential men who arise from time to time and achieve immense popularity, rather through the effeteness of their contemporaries than owing to any lustre of their own. He has never been an ambitious man, and he is not a great man, nor does he think himself one. Not by any means the ablest moldier in his country; devoid of political astuteness, and, indeed, disliking politics; a sluggish thinker, chary of words, and, in public untrained and simple, he has oratory. of homely qualities which sprighther yet. out runners in the race of life despise, carned a share of renown, public esteem and love such as falls to few of those who ardently covet it. . Fortune takes a humorous pleasure in thus petting those who never seek her favors. If MacMahon were asked to what good hazards he owed his rise he, of all men, would be most puzzled to tell; but this is the very reason why he has risen. He is a man who has all along done his duty to the best of his might and unbraggingly. While others bustled, fussed and blew their own trumpets he obeyed orders. But, somehow, the work he did was better than other men's; so that those who employed him got to feel that he could be relied on like a plain, strong staff. Brave and obedient as a soldier, he was in private hie amiable, honest and true. His tongue never slandered, his heart was not envious: but whenever he could say or do a kind. thing he gladly did so; and it is by such gifts that a man knits himself to the affections of wife, children, friends and dependants in ties not to be broken. MacMahon was rightly called by the Count of Chambord "the Modern Bayard," for he is, like Bayard, "sans peur et sans reproche." The roll of his great deeds may be small, but the page that would chronicle his unworthy acts is a blank. In s word, it is not so much on account of the glowing things that can be said in his favor that Mac-Mahon is pre-eminent; it is because there is abso-Jutely nothing to say against him.

MACMAHON'S BOYHOOD.

He was born in 1808, of a family that had emigrated from Ireland in 1686, after sacrificing all their property to the cause of the Stuarts. Settled in Burgundy the MacMahons rebuilt their fortunes, intermarried with the French nobility and became, in course of time, rich and influential landowners. Maurice de MacMahon's great-grandfather was created Count by Louis XV., and his father, who was the intimate friend of the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X., was raised to the French House of Peers in 1817 by the title of Marquis. This Marquis of MacMahon was in all points a nobleman of the old school. He abhorred liberals. Protestants and Jews with an equal and plous hate : he talked of the Revolution and its "rights of man" only with contempt, and the sum and substance of his political opinions were to be always royalist and Catholic, and nothing more. In these views he educated his son, and he also taught him to be a keen sportsman, for, like his royal friend Charles, who split his time in unequal parts between mass and the hunting field. the Marquis of MacMahon loved nothing so well as to chase wild boars and deer, refreshing himself after his efforts with powerful stoops of that Burgundy vintage which cheers, strengthens and paints the nose red. It is not often that a French tion, by morselling all the lands of the nobility, destroyed the great preserves and deer forests. But the MacMahon estates had, fortunately, escaped the common lot. Young MacMahon learned to ride before most other French boys can read, and to shoot long before he could spell proporly. Yet was his education not neglected, for he had a Jesuit tutor, and it luckily happened that this priest had few of the cunning instincts for which the Order of Jesus is notorious, but was a thorough Christian and gentleman. He did not teach his pupil much mathematics or science, for he knew little: but he grounded him fairly in Latin, gave him a smattering of history and English, and sent him to the military school of St. Cyr at the age of 17, neither more nor less learned than most other young noblemen of his time. This was in the year 1825; Charles X. had just ascended the throne, and the Bourbon dynasty seemed so firmly established that all who knew of the warm friendship existing between the Marquis of MacMahon and the King prophesied for the young Count Maurice the most brilliant destinies. It was felt that, whether the boy worked or not, his career lay smooth and prosperous before him; he would be given a commission in the Royal Guard, obtain a court sinecure, be sent as diplomatic attaché on some special mission, and in due time succeed his father in the House of Peers and probably be promoted to a dakedom. However, the Count did work, and, to the great surprise of his companions, he passed the final examination of St. Cvr. the seventeenth out of 150, and, being thus classed among the first 20, was qualified for a staff appointment.

e entor. Important journals were then generally rovided with a responsible fighting editor, whose on it was to accept challenges. He was generally an old haif-pay officer or sergeant, and now and then it hapthat he could not even read. Macpened Mahon fought seven of these gentlemen in the course of five years, and it is on record that he was never once wounded, nor did he ever kill his man. He was singularly expert in the art of pinking his adversary in the fleshy part of the right arm, just above the elbow, inflicting a wound that was not dangerous, but which obliged his adversary to drop his foil like a hot coal, and to keep his arm in a sling for six weeks. This thrust got to be known as "la botte MacMahon." and it earned the young officer many encomiums, for which he little cared, being in his heart averse to duel ling. In 1829, being then 21, he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and in 1830 he was sent at his own request to take part in the expedition against the Dev of Algiers. This expedition was short and brilliant, and Lieutenant MacMahon much distin guished himself in it by his coolness under fire and by his steady zeal. But just after Algiers had fallen the news arrived that the revolution of July had taken place, and that Charles X, had been de" throned and driven into exile. This was a heavy blow to the MacMahons, and if the young Count Maurice had been but a mere carpet soldier his prospects of advancement would then have ended. As it was.

THE MARQUES OF MACMAHON FORFEITED HIS PEER AGE

by refusing to swear the oath of allegiance to the new King, Louis Philippe. He advised his son, however, to remain in the army, and Maurice did so. He disliked the new regime, and chorished an ardent hope that it would soon collapse, being well resolved in such an event to lend his sword in restoring him whom he conceived to be the only rightful sovereign of France. But meanwhile he volunteered for active service wherever it was to be found, his object being to keep aloof from the court. In 1832 he accompanied the French army to the siege of Antwerp as aide-de-camp to General Achard, and obtained his captaincy. In the follow ing year he set off for Algiers again, and battled unceasingly against the Arabs till 1837, when he was wounded at the slege of Constantine and decorated with the Legion of Honor. By that time his reputation for quiet, unobtrusive bravery was so well established that an offer was made him o a post at court with the rank of King's aide-decamp; but de declined it, and, after three years more tough and wearisome campaigning, he exchanged his place on the staft for the rank of major in a line regiment, and in 1842 exchanged again into the Foreign Legion, with a lieutenant colonel's epaulet. Thrown very much by the chances of camp life into the society of the Orleans princes MacMahon grew to like them, and in 1845 he so far relaxed his hostility to Louis Philippe as to re turn to France as Colonel of the Forty-first foot and to swear the oath of fealty which was then required of all officers in command of regiments. Matters had much changed since MacMahon had last been quartered on French soil. In 1845 Louis Philippe looked as securely seated on his throne as Charles X. did in 1825, and the gallant Marquis (for his father had recently died) was given to understand that if he would only show himself at court he might hope in the course of a few years to take his scat in the House of Life-Peers which had suc ceeded the old hereditary Chamber. But Mac Mahon's loyalty did not go the length seeking political honors. He accepted 10 military promotion because rewards of this sort re quired no formal surrender of his private opinions, the oath he had sworn pledging him simply not to bear arms against the King. He was still a le gitimist, however, and when Louis Philippe fell, in 1848, he was sincerely pleased, though he sympa thized with the Orleans princes, and wrote to the

which carried with it a salary of \$5,000 a year. Two years after this MacMahon distinguished him self by an act of political honesty which well-nigh vrecked all his future prospects, and which the Emperor never wholly forgave. After the attempt of Orsini on Napoleon's life in 1858 a Draconian bill was introduced in the Senate, providing for the arbitrary arrest and transportation without judgment of suspected persons. MacMahon conceived this bill to be iniquitous, and he voted against it, though he was the only Senator who had the patriotic courage to do so. Being told that the Emperor was seriously displeased with him, he an swered nobly, "I am sorry, then, for the Emperor;" and this reply being reported at the Tuileries. Napoleon frowned from that day on Mac-Mahon, and for the next twelvemonth never spoke to him at court. In 1859, however, the Italian war broke out, and the clever movement by which General MacMahon saved the French army at Magenta obliged the Emperor to give him a conspicuous reward. There is no doubt that if MacMahon had not taken it upon himself to come without orders to the rescue of the Imperial Guards, whom Napoleon had imprudently jeopardized by pitting them against a hostile force three times superior to them, the French army would have sustained a crushing defeat and probably the Empire itself would have collapsed. MacMahon was created Field Marshal and Duke of Magenta; but it was well said at the time that it was not the Emperor who bestowed these distinctions; they were conferred on the conquering General by the unanlmous clamor of the French army.

MACMAHON DISTRUSTED BY THE EMPEROR. It is no secret that after the Italian war Nanoleon began to look upon MacMahon with mistrust. The Marshal was too popular and too independent to please a sovereign who expected all his servants to be absolutely submissive. Resides, the Emperor had a weakness, which was to consider himself an able general, like his uncie. and MacMahon's ascendency over the army was a matter of constant irritation and jealousy to He refused even to appoint MacMahon War Minister or to give him a command of troops in or near Paris; and in 1864 be sent him in virtual exile to Algeria as Governor General. There MacMahon remained till the outbreak of the Prussian war, in 1870, governing the troublesom colony strictly and yet kindly; and there he might have ended his days if the Empire had survived. However, the Empire started in 1870 on its road to ruin, and MacMahon was among the most active though unfortunate of its latterday defenders. Of his defeat at Worth, Mont medy, Beaumont, Douzy, Bazeilles, and, lastly, at Sedan, it is needless to speak. MacMahon was everywhere overmatched, and the evidence elicited at the Bazaine trial proves that the measures he himself took for the salety of his army were always overridden by the Emperor. No Frenchman lays on MacMahon's shoulders the responsibility of his defeats. He is called "L'hérolque vaincu ;" for it is known that he went into battle as a victim, and that he did his best against insuperable odds. MacMahon's defeat of the Commune put the crown to his prestige with the army. and he is now reaping the fruits of a career which has been stainless from the first. He is justly regarded as a man who loves his country with a devoted affection, and has served her through sunshine and sorrow, nobly, heartily and disinterestedly.

ASHANTEE.

Severe Battle and Serious Loss of the British-Daring Action Against an English Fortified Position - Repulse of the Natives After a Protracted Fight.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Dec. 1-1:30 A. M.

Despatches from Cape Coast Castle report other engagement with the Ashantees ne Dunquah, in which 40 Englishmen and native auxiliaries were killed and wounded.

PROTOCOL.

Havanese Opposition to the In-

strument of Peace.

Castelar Besought to Wait Until He Hears from Havana.

GRANT MUST HAVE THE VIRGINIUS.

Repetition of the Spanish Arguments Showing the Virginius' Piracy.

The President's Message and the Spanish Insult.

Complimentary to Castelar and Kindly to the Young Republic.

THE WAR VOICE NOT YET STILLED.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HEBALD. Excitement on Receiving the News, but Order Prevailing-The Authorities and the People Dissatisfied with the Settlement-Fears of United States Aggresston.

HAVANA, NOV. 30, 1873. The news of the settlement of the Virginius nuestion between Spain and the United States and the terms upon which it is based was received here with much excitement, but perfect order prevails among the people and the volunteers. WANTING CASTELAR TO WAIT.

The chief authorities of the island, assembled in conference, have sent a manifesto to the Spanish government asking it to wait until it shall have received a protocol about the Virginius case which shows the right of capture and the justice of the subsequent proceedings.

POPULAR OPPOSITION TO THE SURRENDER. The mass of the people oppose the surrender of the Virginius or any yielding to pretensions which may dishonor the Spanish flag. The tone of the press is in accord with the popular feeling

FEARS OF AGGRESSION. Extraordinary means and resources are being created to resist any aggressive act, although thinking people do not expect it, knowing the p rudence of the American government.

THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

But Little Excitement Over the Proto col-Grant Resolved Upon the Surrender of the Virginius-The Spanish Argument for the Vessel's Piracy.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 30, 1873. It is not expected that the House will complete its organization to-morrow until late in the afternoon, and when the committee of both the Senate and the House walt upon the President to inform him that Congress is organized and ready for the transaction of business he will inform the committee that he is not ready to communicate his Message, but will do so on Tuesday. THE PROTOCOL

agreed upon vesterday by the Spanish Minister and Secretary Fish will be referred to at length, and attention called to the diplomatic correspondence which has taken place between Spain and the United States during the past year. It is not gen-

er of the Tornado, as well as General Burriel will assert in self-defence that they only obeyed the orders of the Spanish government and did not set on their own responsibility. This is the position asserted by the Casino Español, and our governnent has fully anticipated opposition from the Havanese. Whatever Spain may hereafter prove, the President will insist on the immediate delivery of the Virginius at Key West, and

SHOULD ANY IRRESPONSIBLE PERSONS SCUTTLE HER she will be raised at the expense of Spain, whatever the cost, and brought to the United States, or should there be opposition to her delivery our naval force will assist the Spanish war vessels in escorting her out of Havana harbor. Neither will the President extend the time on account of any protests on the part of the colonial authorities. Our relations are , with Madrid, not Havana and the Virginius. Though her record is worse than that of the Alabama, though she has a thousand times forfeited her protection to th American flag, the President in a determined manner says, if she has violated our laws, she shall be adjudged guilty by the government whose laws she has broken and whose flag she has abused, and not by a toreign Power.

What the President Will Say in His Message About Cuba. WASHINGTON, NOV. 30, 1873.

It is understood that the President's Message, in dealing with the case of the Virginius and other pending questions growing out of the Cuban rebellion, will accord high praise to the government of President Castelar for a sincerity of intention and readiness to fulfil obligations and promises to the United States that uas found no parallel in any of the preceding Cabinets at Madrid.

TOLERANT TOWARDS CASTELAR.

The question as to whether the Spanish govern ment will be able to carry out the several engagements into which it has entered for the release of the embargoed estates, the surrender of the ginius and the extinction of slavery in Cuba the President is not expected to discuss directly or at length, the policy of our ernment being manifestly to avoid adding a feather's weight to the embarrassment of Castelar in carrying into force projects and engagements which in part are as much mat ters of self-conviction with the present Spanish rulers as pledges exacted by our own government In the words of a distinguished Senator, high in the confidence of the administration. "Having carried our main points our proper course is to be patient, quiet and firm :' now from the same source the opinior comes that if we are to intervene actively in Cuba it will be more to our interest, and certainly more to our honor, to appear there as the suppartors, or, at least, the respecters, of Castelar's government and authority than as enemies thereof, even in a justifiable cause, as the gravest doubts are still entertained by our govern ment of the ability of the present government of Spain to execute its engagements with the United States. STILL WARLIKE.

The situation is still warlike, if the term can be applied to the probable necessity of making a hostile demonstration against the government of the Casino Español to compel obedience to orders from Madrid and observance of the rights of our own government and citizens; but if Castelan maintains himself at Madrid it is not expected by the State Department that there be insuperable difficulty in the way of our disciplining the insubordinate Spanish ele ment in Cuba without rupture of peaceable relations with the home government, or breach of the neutrality, so far preserved by our government, between Spain and her insurgent colonists. Now, lowever, that the whole question is opened up by the late outrage upon our flag in the case of the Virginius, your correspondent is as sured that it is the President's determination that there shall be no final settlement which does not insure the end of a barbarous war, which has long since exhausted the patience of the gov erament and people of this country-the eradication of slavery from the island of Cuba, and the es hment of fair commercial relations between the United States and the Spanish West Indies.

CONSEQUENCES.

When these points are gained it becomes, in the view of the administration, a secondary question altogether where or by whom the sovereignty of the islands is exercised, as the loss of the labor and the monopoly of commerce would leave Spain nothing but the barren honor of possession It is shrewdly intimated that Cuban independence and ultimate annexation to the United States might reasonably be expected to follow in due time and without violence or entangling alliance between ourselves and the partisans of free Cuba.

A FIRST AND VITAL POINT OF SETTLEMENT. Nothing is better known here than the fact that as been with craft and subtiety suc

b opplished. Dr. Tvog further reviewed his dis-unday previous, and then went on works published in Sunday previous, and then wen-references to works published this country by advanced church he direction in which the Pro-uhurch of the present day is ten-o Rome.

to Rome. The question, he said, was not one of the pain but of the present and of the future. These rev-lutionists are inconsistent in their stat ments; some denying affinity with P pory, others seeking union with the Wester Church. Whatever their differences it is appare to all critical observers that they are working to wards Rome. Their talk about "a catholicity" a fiction which has no living reality. In support of this statement Dr. Tyng quoted from the Londor *Quarterty Review*, from the work of Kev. Dr. Db a sermon by Dr. Ewer and other authorities in the High Church and ritualistic partnes, comparing D Dix's catechism with the Catechism of the Churco of the Aitar." In conclusion he stated that every man wh

of Rome, and quoting irom a work entitled "Risula of Rome is a fair subject for the Church of Rome, he will be moved more and more towards it. The foremonial usages, sacramental language, sub-mission and obeclence now dominant in the creating the rower is no reason why, by the ex-plant of the state of the revolution is suc-cash. There evidences that the revolution is suc-cash. There is no reason why, by the ex-plant of the state of the revolution is suc-cash. There is no reason why, by the ex-plant of the state of the revolution is suc-cash. There is no reason why, by the ex-plant of the state of the sace of going bodily over the Rome. The state of the sace of the double of Bishops and general conventions had been treated with contempt. Still, whatever be done not of Bishops and general conventions had been treated with contempt. Still, whatever be done not give up. They must stand their ground and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and maintain a warm sympathy with all who are and the are ever been porterated in any charter and the are ever been porter to an are the second which has ever been porter to an are the second and that a the chart he second in any charter as an are the second power by six bishops in the mae of the and on the poster been power by six bishops he t

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 30, 1873.

Contested Congressional Elections. The following is a list of the contested electic in the present House of Representatives :-

ARKANSAS.-First district-L. C. Ganse against Ass Hodges: Second district-M. L. Bell against O. P. Snyder; Third district-T. M. Gunter against W. W. Wilshire.

W. Wilshire. GEOBGIA.--First district--Andrew Sloan against Morgan Rowis; Fourth district--Marion Betnune against henry R. Harris. INDIANA.-Ninth district-John P. C. Shanka against John E. Neff. KENTUCKY.-Tenth district-John M. Burns against John O. Young. VIRGINA.--Fifth district--C. Y. Thomas against Alexander M. Davis. UTAIL.-George R. Maxwell against George Q. Cannon.

In addition to the above there are two sets of certificates from West Virginia and four from Louisiana. There are in the full House 293 members. Deducting the 9 vacancies there are now 283 members, of whom 190 are said to be strait-out republicans, 89 democrats and 4 liberals.

A Cure for Financial Disturbances.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, a member of the Committee on Finance, will propose a remedy for the financial disturbance as follows :- Banking to be open and free to all; the maximum currency of the country, exclusive of the fractional, to be \$500,000,000, issued by the government direct and made lawful money, as the greenbacks are; immediate relief through use of the \$44,000,000 reserve, and \$56,000,000 of new currency on bonds, thus purchase lo up the \$800,000,000, and convertible into currency ; bonds bearing 3 65-100 per cent interest, recon. vertible into cufrency on demand; bonds not to be taxable; national currency to be exchanged for new lawful money currency at the convenience of the government, within such practicable periods as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate ; the fractional currency to be substituted with sil ver, and the fractional currency, as fast as so redeemed, to be destroyed.

A New Rule Applicable to Investiga tions.

It is understood the Hon. B. F. Butler will introduce a resolution in the House to-morrow embody ing a new rule that in all cases of applications or requests for investigations the statements of parties making such application shall first be referre to some appropriate committee, who will deter-mine whether there are sufficient grounds for investigation or not.

SINGULAR DEATH.

Last evening an unknown woman entered the confectionery store of L. Long, No. 8 avenue A. and asked the proprietor if he would call in a st. She had scarcely finished the sent

HE ENTERS THE ARMY.

He was then a straight, tall boy of 19, with wide blue eyes, light-faxen bair and a demeanor some. what solemn and thoughtful. Little given to dissipation, he preferred riding and the manly sports of his boyhood to the gambling, hard drinking and frivolous gallantries in which most of his brother officers indulged ; but, on the other hand, he was a noted and skillul ducllist. This was one of the necessities of his position. An officer who went much to court and had personal reasons for being attached to the King could not in those days stand by indifferent whilst the royal family were assailed by liberal journalists and by Bonapartist officers of Napoleon's old army. MacMahon made a point of attending the Onie Valois, in the street of that name, which was then the beadquarters of royalist moers, and there duels were arranged almost every night as coolly as pigeon matches would be in these our times. It was the custom for the liberal papers to be placed in a heap on the central table. At five o'clock officers dropped in, and at six, when the room was full, the papers would be read alond, and if one of them contained anything offensive to the King the officers drew lots among them as to who should go and challenge

dolence. THE NEW REPUBLIC AT ONCE PROMOTED MACMAHON

to major general's rank. He was too efficient and bonorable an officer to be passed over, and the republican government had hoped to win him over to their side : but in this they were mistaken. Mac-Mahon promised to obey the established govern_ ment of his country, whatever it should be; but his dislike for republicanism was too deep-rooted to be plucked out by honors, however flattering, and until the coup d'état of 1851 he lived in the daily hope that Henri V. would enter France, be acclaimed by the National Assembly and resume the reins of power which had fallen from his grandfather's hands in 1830. The restoration of the Second Empire seemed to him to cut down all such hopes forever, and accordingly the Marquis of MacMahon gave in his sincere allegiance to Napoleon III., and was recompensed with the grade of lieutenant general. Comparatively young at this date, being only 42, rich, well born and much liked by his brother officers, the Marouls of MacMahon was just such a soldier as the Emperor liked to have about him. He well knew that Mag-Mahon served the Empire rather from necessity than from love; rather because he deemed it the only form of government possible than because the name of Napoleon had any great attractions for him; but the Emperor did not dislike legitimists. A splendid marriage which General MacMahon made in 1853 with the daughter of the royalist Duke de Castries further won him the good opinions of the Emperor, and the Empress Eugénie laid herself out to be especially gracious to the young Marchioness whenever the occasion offered itself. As for MacMahon himself, the Empress liked him from the first, and one day said aloud at court. "He has the eyes of an honest man. and will never betray a trust."

MACMAHON IN THE CRIMRA AND ITALY. But the war with Russia was hurrying on apace, and before his honeymoon year was over General MacMahon was sent to the Crimea. In command of a division at the battles of Alma and Inkermann he behaved with his usual cool intrepidity, and when Marshal Canrobert was recalled from before Sebastopol, owing to a few rash blunders he had committed, MacMahon was appointed next in command to General Bosquet, who superseded Canrobert; and to him fell the onerous duty of leading the assault against the formidable Malakoff fort, which was the principal key to the Russian position. For such work MacMahon was admirably fitted. Not imaginative enough for a strategist, he was perfectly at home when ever it became a question of carrying some fixed position by sheer dint of bravery and patience. When Sebastopol fell and peace was declared General MacMahon was appointed a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and received the Grand Cross of the Bath from Queen Victoria. In 1856 he was further raised to the imperial Senate, a distinction

BOLD ACTION AGAINST AN ENGLISH FORTIFICATION The Ashantees boldly attacked the British position at Abbracrampta, but were driven off after an hour's fight, with a loss of 30 men.

The British were protected by field works and their loss was triffing.

SPAIN.

Continued Bombardment of Cartagena-Sad Scenes in the City-Wounded Citisens on All Sides.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 1-6.A. M.

Special despatches to the morning papers report the bombardment of Cartagena continued on Saturday.

There is great distress among the non-combatants, who have taken refuge in the suburbs Porman and Escombreras.

The city is filled with wounded.

Seventeen houses and the principal hospital have been destroyed.

The government fleet remains inactive outside the harbor.

FRANCE.

The Embassy to Washington-Resignation from Parliament

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, NOV. 30, 1873. It is reported that the post of Minister at Wash ington has been tendered to M. Fournier. The Marquis de Noailles will probably be trans-

ferred to Rome if a change is made in the Legation at Washington. BESIGNATION PROM PARLIAMENT.

General Ducrot has resigned his seat in the Assembly.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 30, 1873. In the Bazaine trial it is expected that the exmination of witnesses will be concluded on Monday, and the prosecution will then address the Cours

GERMANY.

General Manteuffel Engaged in a Duel-His Adversary Seriously Wounded.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, NOV. 30, 1873. General Manteuffel and Count Goeber fought a inel yesterday. The affair grew out of a quarrel began during the late war. which t ber was shot in the stomach and seri-Count Go wounded.

erally known that one of the last acts of the Fortysecond Congress was to request the President to transmit a resolution to the American Minister at Madrid, with instructions to present the same to the Spanish government-a joint resolution that, in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress are tendered to the people of Spain upon their efforts to consolidate the principles of universal liberty in a republican form of government. This has been done and the President will allude to the manner in The publication of

subsantially a victory for Spain, if she can show that the Virginius had denationalized herself and had no right to carry the American flag. The State Department has become satisfied that the only fence committed by the Virginius was that o smuggling, and the harshest words the Spanish government was entitled to pronounce against her was that she was a smuggler. That not an offence against the neutrality laws or any other laws of this country. The Virginius ran the risk of being captured as such in Spanish waters, but beyond Spain's jurisdiction she was not subject to search or detention. If, however, the

THE VIRGINIUS PORFRITED HER RIGHT

to the protection of the flag by violation of our Registry laws, in any way whatever, then she will have the satisfaction of knowing that our government has protected with the navy a vessel and will denationalized proudly daunt the fact to the civilized world that many months ago she asked the United States to investigate the character of the vessel and examine the proof which was then in her possession in support of the fact that the vessel had no claim whatever upon the United States. Of her ability to do this the Spanish Minister says there is no doubt, and had it been attended to long ago the United States would have avoided the expenditure of millions of dol lars and his government would have been spared a most serious strain upon her effort to firmly establish a republican form of government.

SPAIN GENEROUSLY ADMITS THAT THE SEIZURE OF THE VESSEL WAS NOT LEGAL, but will plead in extenuation of the act the preservation of her jurisdiction in the Island of Cuba and the unwillingness of the United States government to apprehend the vessel for abusing our flag. There is no pretence that there was a blockade,

shown that the Virginius was BOUGHT BY THE CUBAN JUNTA through John F. Patterson in New York for the very purpose she has been engaged in since she left that port, and that he was only nominal owner, the real owners being the Cubans themselves; that she has been officered by foreigners, cleared under the Cuban flag from a Venezuelan port, and has, 4n numerous instances, forfeited all right to carry American flag; that it was not until the United States government, through its official representative, seemingly winked at the service Virginius was giving to the insurrection ; that she was judicially condemned as a pirate, not law-fully entitled to the protection of any government, and the officers of the Spanish navy ordered to ap-

The Spanish government will not defend THE SHIZURE ON THE HIGH SHAS

the President regards the utter extinction of siavery in Cuba as the fundamental question to be decided between ourselves and the Casino Español, and though the government of Castelar will not be unduly pushed to extremities on this point if it develops sufficient sustaining power in dealing with the other questions at issue, its overthrow will, beyond question be the signal to our government to take up an at titude of compulsion, and to end at once and for ever, the long catalogue of crimes and injuries against American interests and humanity itself.

LONDON PRESS OPINION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The "Daily Telegraph" Considers that Peace Depends Upon the President's Message. LONDON, Dec. 1-6 A. M.

The Daily Telegraph says it would be premature to regard the Virginius difficulty as approaching a ermination until the actual language used President Grant on the subject in his Message to Congress is known.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Views of the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., on the Schismatic Movement of Bishop Cummins and His Supporters.

Yesterday evening, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., discoursed to a large congregation on the subject now most mooted the Episcopal Church-"In What Direction is the Revolution in the Protestant Episcopal Church Tending ?" He took his text from the twenty-eighth chapter of Acts, fourteenth verse-Where we found brethren and were desired to tarry with them seven days, and so we went toward Rome." The reverend Doctor described St. Paul's journey to Rome and his tarrying at Putioli, which thing, he said, was a parable. Putiol exists less to-day in the ruins which mark its ancient site than in the journeys of mind which prisoners of superstition make towards Rome. It is the very type of that midway delusion in which certain brethren tarry and to which they invite our submission. It has charms and attractions which cannot be scorned. It may lot a lifetime satisfy ome dreamy souls; but he that is thoroug and positive in temperament and purpose soon tires of its unreality. Though it be in chains, vet, with all sincerity of conviction and conscience he seeks his final residence and rest in Rome itself. And that which is true of one may be the record of a company. How large that proportion of our own household of faith may be who have aken refuge in Putioli on their way to Rome is the question we have before us to-night.

Last Sunday evening I asked the question-"Has the Protestant Episcopal Church been revolutionized ?" and I suggested some facts and quotations as tending to prove the affirmative. Th is impossible to review now at any length. The principle of that revolution I stated in Chillingworth's law, that he who would usurp absolute power over any people need not abrogate of dis-annul the laws made to maintain the common liberty. If he can get the power and authority to interpret them as he pleases and add to them what he pleases and to have his interpretations and additions stand for laws; if he can rule his people by his laws and his laws by his lawyers, that will be sufficient. I admit, said Dr. Tyng, that the text of the Book of Common Prayer and the Thirty-nine Articles is unchanged, and yet I maintain that by the invention and im-position of a new interpretation of both that that which would not in a constitutional manner have been accompliant without subdering tais (hurch power over any people need not abrogate or dis

when she fell on the floor apparently as if in a fit Mr. Long went to the Seventeenth precinct and Mr. Long went to the Seventeenth precinct an notified Captain Walsh, who sent Roundama Fianagan and some officers to convey her to th station house. Police Surgeon McClay was sen for, but before he had arrived the unfortunat woman expired. She was about 45 years of age dye feet four inches in height; stoutly built brown hair, mixed with gray; gray eyes; drease in a black alpaca dress trimmed with jet buttons black merino shawl, crape hood, woollen stocking one gray and one brown morocco shoe. On he person a pair of prayer beads and a crucifi attached were found; one white pocket handkei chief and three small keys. The body will be sen to the Morgue and the Coroner will be notified the hold an inquest to-day. her to the

FIRE AT NEWARK

Shortly after eight o'clock last evening a fre broke out at the enamelled cloth factory of Willia J. Aschenbach, on Chariton street, Newark. The loss will probably amount to from \$5,000 to \$3,000. At nine o'clock a general alarm was sounded,

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

PETROLEUM MARKET.-ANTWERP, Nov. 20.-Petroleum

Died.

DONNELLY, -- ON SURday, November 30, Mrs. MANTE DONNELLY, widow of Felix Donnelly, and daughter of the late John and Catharine Monaghan, of Tumery, county Tyrone, Ireland, age 34 years. The relatives and friends of the family are im-vited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December-2, at two o'clock P. M., irom her late residence. West Fourth street, Hunter's Point, L. T.

[For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

-For a Superb Dress or Business Hat,

Ask for Goodall's-The Finest Importend cheapest Domestic PLAYING CARDS. Beautiful ne atterns. Sold everywhere.

An Old Nurse for Children.-Don't to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STUU children teething. No mother who has ever tried consent to let her child pass through this critical without the aid of this invaluable preparation. rest to the mother and relief and health to the Cures wind coilc and regulates the bowels.

At This Season of the Year Coughs, colds, hearseness and other affections of the threat and lungs prevait. Mme. PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM is a most valuable remedy. It has been in use over thirty years. Price 25c., 50c. and 75c. a bottle.

A.-Hernia Permanently Cured by the ELATIO TRUSS COMPANY, 653 Broadway. Bewan of metal spring blacksmiths who advertise worthlese "Elastic Trusses" to aid in selling wretched forturing finger pads.

Bargains in Diamonds.

Bargains in Watches and Jewelry. GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenthet

Havana Lottery .- Extraordinary Drawnz.-51,300,000 distributed (prize every soven tickets), re sold last extraordinary drawing capital prize 5 00,001 rizes cashed, circulars sent and information given B. MARTINEZ & CO.'s, 10 Wall street, box 4,660 Post fice, New York.

Phalon's Vitalia Restores the Original color to GRAY HAIR in 3 to 10 days. Nourish and pre-serve the hair with PHALON'S INVIGORATOR, the beau HAIR TONIC in existence.

Royal Havana Lottery-Extraord nary.-51,300,000 distributed (prize in every seven licket prizes cashed; orders filled; information furnished spanish bank bils and governments purchased. TAYLOG & CO., Bankers, II Wall street, New York.

The Panic is Over I-Coundence rowing stronger. Business is improving. Money is, to coming plentier. And KNOX's stviish HATS and ma-indeent FURS are selling with great rapidity. Dor-orget that KNOX's stores are at No. 315 froad way, the Prescott House, and Firth Avenue Hotel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ELITE DIRECTORY-CONTAINING mes of the slite of New York, arranged in the to those desirous of reaching the upper PHILLIPS, ANDRADY, & CO., S. Names of

\$10 TO \$100 INVESTED IN STOCKS OFTEN LKADS burest," free, VALEWYIN, TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bag".ers and Brokers, W Wall street.

or any acknowledgment of an armed rebellion beyond the Spanish government, but it will be

prehend her wherever lound.

except on that ground, and the com

which it was received by the Spanish government. THE POINTS OF THE PROTOCOL by the government has scarcely excited any interest in Washington. Those who have given it any consideration express the opinion that it will be

Spanish government can prove that