mination of our present difficulty with Spain does not cut the Gordian knot in a much more decisive manner. But this Republic has a deep interest in the fate of Cuba, and both policy and humanity call upon the government for some action. The hour seems to have struck when the freedom of Cuba may be assured, when that beautiful and rich island may be made prosperous and happy and of immense value to the commerce of the United States, instead of being under the most blighting and cruel despotism and the stronghold of slavery. With the concession of belligerent rights the Cubans themselves, General Quesada says, can conquer their independence. This appeal, then, should be considered in a spirit of justice and humanity, if the present difficulty with Spain about the Virginius should terminate peacefully.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Piscis of architects-Mullett.

Major G. R. Hamilton, of the British army, is staying at the Brevoort House. Commander R. P. R. Lewis United States Navy.

& quartered at the Astor House. Ex-Governor Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, is reg-

istered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Signor Tommaso Salvini arrived at the Union

Square Hotel yesterday from Boston. Judge Charles Daniels, of the New York Supreme

Court, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel. General McClellan has been visiting his former aide-de-camp, the Comte de Paris, at Chantilly, Colonel John Mason Brown, of Kentucky, is among the recent arrivals at the Brevoort House.

John Smith perished while endeavoring to secure his stock from a burning barn in Swansea, Vt. General Vlangally, Russian Minister to China, has arrived at Tien-tsin from Pekin, and proceeds to Shanghai. Pekin is full of Chinese students who have come

up from all the provinces to attend the metropolitan examinations. It is announced that the daughter of Senator

Carl Schurz is to be married in Washington to Mr. Boker, of Bavaria. Ex-Governor Hoffman is accompanied in his visit

to Egypt by Generals Ingalis and Kiddoo. His family remains in Paris. Truly, "troubles never come singly." The wife of the late John P. Hale recently fell and broke both

bones of one of her ankles. It has been arranged that the International Congress of Orientalists shall be held in London dur-

ing the Easter week of next year. The gentlemen who were not candidates for the

Chief Justiceship will please make the proper announcements through their local organs. Exclamation from the Springfield Republican-Think of it: Jay, Marshall, Taney, Chase-Williams!

Even Conkling would have been preferable to this. It is asserted that William M. Tweed is the person to whom the people of Massachusetts owe the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel, having advanced \$500,000 to the contractors for the purpose.

Mr. J. M. Bellew sailed for England on Saturday on board the Oceanic, having been recalled home on urgent private affairs. He will return to America shortly and resume his engagements, which for the present stand postponed.

Herr Woerlau, a bookseller of Nuremberg, at a recent public meeting, spoke of the Emperor of Germany and his Chancellor as "Herr Withelm Hohenzollern and his dragoon, Bismarck." He is now serving out a term of three months in prison. Is not Henry Ward Beecher a little astray when he asserts that the Old Boston Public Latin School formerly occupied the ground on which now stands a well known hotel? According to the memory of some of the oldest inhabitants said ground was, for many years prior to its present condition, the site of a stable.

The average male voter has an opportunity to select his candidates for school committee in Boston between "Mrs." and "Miss." A miss may be as good as a mile, but a Mrs. Miles will probably get as many votes as any of her sex. Instead of "will," perhaps it should be said "may"-Miss May, of ward 6, for example.

Robert Crosier, who has been appointed United States Senator from Kansas to fill a vacancy until the Legislature shall choose another, is one of the oldest citizens of Kansas, established the Leavenworth Times in 1857, and was a member of the Free State Territorial Council elected that year. He was appointed in 1862 by Governor Robinson to the office of Chief Justice, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Ewing, and was elected to fill the office again at the expiration of his appointment.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer suggests that the idea in the President's Message of building residences here for the Cabinet, Senators, &c., "has a decided squinting towards monarchy;" that "the suggestion of constitutional amendment allowing the President to veto any part of a bill be pleases, and to approve others, strikes every one as a monstrous step towards despotism," and that "following these suggestions comes very appropriately an endorsement of the corrupt Washington city ring.

THE HERALD AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

ffrom the Catholic Total Abstinence Union 1 The NEW YORK HERALD, the great journal of New York-our American "thunderer"-having discovered Livingstone, set about a discovery of the North Pole, laid "Cæsarism," put Nast tenderly away "in his little bed," with many (collected) crumbs of comfort, torn into tatters the "Buchuism" of the day, and roused the country for "Free movement as one of the questions of the day. Its half column article, which we copy, has stirred up rents of sentiment are indicated by the HERALD as unerringly as the barometer foretells the weather or the compass steers the ship. Hence we hall this HERALD move as significant and cheer-

ART MATTERS.

Brooklyn Academy of Fine Arts. The first of the two annual receptions of the Brooklyn Academy of Fine Arts will be held this evening at the Academy of Music in that city. These receptions have always been well attended, and the quality of pictures on hand has always deserved the attention which has been given to them.

DISGUSTED MORMONS GOING HOME.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 7, 1873. Several parties of Mormon converts who immigrated from the old country last summer have, within the last few weeks, returned disappointed and disgusted. Some twelve or fifteen in a com-pany go back in a day or two. Others are prepared

A CLERK MISSING.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 7, 1873. Charles Burnham, a young clerk, is missing since Saturday evening and it is supposed he was drowned while skating.

THE CHILD-WIFE OF A MASSACHUSETTS

DIVINE. From the Springfield (Mass.) Union it is learned that the most interesting case tried before the Police Court of Chicopee for some time was that of Dr. P. V. Roudiez vs. Rev. H. A. Wildridge, late pastor of the defunct Tabernacle Baptist church, pastor of the defunct Tabernacie Baptist church, which was investigated last week. Mr. Wildridge, after having boarded some time in the family of Dr. Roudiez, and having induced the Doctor's 13-year-old daughter to be baptized and to join his church, proposed marriage to the girl and got her father's consent in writing. He then persuaded the Town Clerk to sign a blank marriage heense, which was afterward filled out by himself, stating the girl's age to be 18. After the marriage, which took place in that city, Mr. Wildridge and his child-wife returned to her father's house, and all went happily till the reverend Benedick asked his father-in-law to repay certain money which he (Dr. Roudiez) had borrowed. Dr. Roudlez refused, and, on being threatened with legal suasion, got out a chapping this the reverend Benedick asked his father-in-law to repay certain money which he (Dr. Roudiez) had borrowed. Dr. Roudiez refused, and, on being threatened with legal sussion, got out a writ against his son-in-law, Mr. Wildridge, for false representation to precuring marriage license," at Mr. Wildridge was arrested, but released on bail. Wifeh brought before Judge Carter a lew days ago fie pleaded not guilty, but was med \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and costs, amounting to \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$, iron which judgment he appealed to the Superior Court.

THE CUBAN FIZZLE

Knuckling Down All Round.

SPAIN KEEPS FAITH.

The Virginius To Be Given Up to American War Ships.

Butcher Burriel on His Travels.

SUMNER TALKS A SPEECH.

Belligerent Rights for Cuba Libre.

THE KANSAS ASHORE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following despatches have been re-

ceived from the special correspondent of the HERALD at Havana: -HAVANA, Via KEY WEST, Dec. 6, 1873.

The Captain General has not yet received a reply to the resignation he tendered to the home government, in view of his inability to carry out the orders of his government for the delivery of the Virginius.

THE BUTCHER BURRIEL RETURNS TO THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

Brigadier Burriel will return to Santiago de Cuba to-morrow. He goes by steamer.

THE HIDALGOES COOLING DOWN.

Public opinion is somewhat calmer to-day. under the impression that the United States will consent to the delivery of the Virginius to a neutral Power.

THE CASINO PLOTTING.

The proposal to send the Virginius to Spain to be there surrendered to the United States is made in the hope that the people of Spain would resist the indignity and would effect the overthrow of the present Ministry, and even of the republican government, to which the Spaniards in Cuba are fiercely op-

PROBABLE RESISTANCE TO THE SURRENDER OF THE VIRGINIUS.

This morning a general high in office remarked to your correspondent that it appeared to him impossible that the Virginus could be delivered here or taken to the United States without causing an outbreak, although it was only a question of sentiment.

The Fleet Ordered to the Front-Recruits Joining the Ships Going on Ac-

KEY WEST, Dec. 7, 1873.

The despatch boat Pinta goes to Havana tomorrow at noon. The flagship Worcester, Admiral Scott, remains here. A forward movement of the fleet has been ordered. Two hundred and twenty navy recruits leave here this week to fill drafts for vessels ordered here.

THE MISSING KANSAS.

Rumored Stranding of the Vessel.

KEY WEST, Dec. 7, 1873. The United States sloop-of-war Kansas, Commander Allan V. Reed commanding, it is rumored here, has gone ashore on the Bahamas. Admiral Scott has no advices as to her whereabouts and feels anxious as to her

No News of the Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1873.

The Navy Department has as yet received no advices of the steamer Kansas since she left New York for Santiago de Cuba. There is no uneasiness as to her safety.

THE SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Confirmation from London of the Herald Despatches of Yesterday.

LONDON, Dec. 8-6 A. M. A special despatch to the Daily News, from Madrid, says a Cabinet crisis is imminent.

Great indignation is manifested at President Grant's Message and Señor Castelar's alleged pandering to the United States.

THE QUESTION IN WASHINGTON.

Protocol Approved by Spanish Government-Faith to Be Kept With America -Confidence of Our Government-Virginius to Be Delivered Up Within

Ten Days. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1873. The protocol signed by Admiral Polo with Secretary Fish, on the 29th of November, was with the full approbation of his government, after mature consideration of all its consequences, and since that time it has expressed no inclination whatever for a change of its terms.

DOUBTING SPANISH FAITH.

The excitement in the island of Cuba and alleged threats concerning the Virginius gave a reasonable foundation for fear on the part of many persons that the vessel and surviving passengers and crew would not be promptly delivered to the United States authorities according to the terms of the agreement.

OUR AUTHORITIES CONFIDENT. But such apprehensions have not been shared by the Executive branch of our government, for it can be positively stated that there is nothing to diminish its confidence in the sincerity of the purpose of the Spanish government or its ability to execute its engagements.

ROSE-COLORED VIEW OF THE SITUATION. The delay of the transactions has been unavoidable, and only recently the arrangement for the

consummation of the terms has been completed, THE SURRENDER OF THE VIRGINIUS ASSURED. Whatever may have been suggested heretofore as to the programme, it can now be asserted that

our naval vessels within the next ten days. at a Cuban port in open day, and the surviving passengers and crew be transferred to a United States ship at Santiago de Cuba in an equally open manner. The vessels to perform these services Will soon be, if they have not already been, designated by the Secretary of the Navy.

HOPE OF A PEACEFUL SOLUTION. This is the condition of affairs to-night, which bas served to inspire a hope of continued peace with Spain in order that the United States may continue to give their moral support to the Castelar govern ment in its efforts to establish a republic.

JOVELLAR'S RESIGNATION DOUBTFUL. Admiral Polo has lately received a communica tion from Captain General Jovellar, in which there is no reference to the subject of his alleged resigna-

Belligerent Rights for Cuba. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1873. Senator Conover, of Florida, who has just re-

turned from Tallahassee, will this week offer a reso lution recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban patriots, in accordance with the joint resolution of the Legislature of his State.

Sumner's Views on the Virginius Affair. Thinks Uncle Sam is in a Tight Place. Danger of Hasty Defence of National Honor. Spain not Altogether in the

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1873. Senator Sumner, though excluded from his former prominence in the diplomatic affairs of the Senate, has not failed to watch, with great interest and concern, the negotiations pending be tween the United States and Spain on the question of the seizure of the Virginius.

THE SENATOR SURPRISED. The Senator in conversation expressed himself as considerably surprised at the course pursued by our government, and if the matter comes before the Senate he will take occasion to express his views. He has received through various sources of information, official and personal, a very cor rect estimate of every step in the negotiation. He has not only been advised through home sources, but has received telegrams from abroad. From this comprehensive position he has been able to judge the matter critically.

THE GOVERNMENT IN A FIX. He says that our government has managed to work itself into a tight place, through indiscretion and general lack of diplomatic skill, and if it gets out of the complications with honor he will be very much surprised. It is an easy matter to talk about national dignity and honor, but it is quite another thing to comprehend their meaning. The government has undertaken a snap judgment in the Virginius affair, and has set out in a basty pursuit of national honor without knowing what they were driving at.

BLAMES THE MASSACRE. The inhumanity committed in the summary execution of the officers and part of the crew Virginius was, he thought, without excuse; but it was not at all clear that the Virginius was engaged in legitimate trade, and Spain should have been allowed to vindicate the conduct of her officers, who were acting in obedience to general instructions from their rulers. before our government jumped into summary and unconsidered demands for reparation.

DOUBTFUL CHARACTER OF THE VIRGINIUS. It might be that the Virginius was not a pirate, as adjudged by the Spanish tribunals before which she was taken, in which event Spain could be held severely responsible for the assault upon a vessel on the high seas and under the American flag; bu if the Virginius was adjudged by the Spanish courts, and was so proven satisfactorily to our own government, then there is no insult to the flag, and hence no dishonor.

This is the awkward position of the United

WAR NOT TO BE LIGHTLY UNDERTAKEN. Acting in a grave matter of international harmony without first examining the case, in such a calamitous process of settling misunderstandings as war, he thought it the highest duty of a nation to be sure it was right. But the country had been brought to the verge of hostilities, and the danger has not yet entirely subsided, without an examination of the status of the vessel. SPECIAL PLEADING.

The English flag did not protect blockade run ners captured on our coasts during the rebellion. nor would the American flag be dishonored in manner for our consideration by being captured on a vessel which might have placed herself beyond the pale of national protection. . ARBITRATION GLORIPIED.
The Senator remarked that the enlightenment

of the age was such that there were few internacould not be adjusted by arbitration. In his speech on the Alabama depredations, he remarked, ne pointed out the way to solve the intricate problem pending between the United States and Great Britain, and the government succeeded in bringing to a gratifying termination the question which aroused the most acrimonious feeling on the part of both peoples against each other and in cementing a closer relation than ever before existed be tween the two great Anglo-Saxon nations of the globe. He believed the prejudices of the past between Americans and English had permanently laded out of sight. He had opinions on the Spanish question which he would express on the proper

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT HASTY. What the Senator exactly had in his mind when he stated that he would be surprised if our government came out of this trouble with honor was not stated, but it was inferred that the demand for the immediate surrender of the vessel, without an examination, might, upon juture investigation of her history, demonstrate that she had violated the sacred character of the American flag and the amicable relations existing between the two countries. in which event Spain would be justified in adopting our own course as carried out in the Alabama case and com pel us to make an apology, and at the same time pay neavy damages for permitting American vessels to land munitions of war for hostile purposes on the soil of a friendly nation. These views of the Senator have additional in erest from the fact that the same subject is nov being agitated in Spain. The executions, though in accord with the peculiar laws of the country, would come in as part of the question of the seizure of the vessel.

DIPLOMATIC LECTURE.

The Senator's speech will doubtless be a spirited esson on diplomacy, and will create a great sensation in the diplomatic world on both sides of the Atlantic.

Senator Morton on the Situation-Mr. Fish Sees Peace-The Recall of Minister Sickles-President Grant Firm.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1873. Senator Morton, in conversation te-night, stated that the Spanish complications present a more favorable aspect than at any time since the capture of the Virginius. Our government, he says, is disposed to act with leniency towards Spain, and has taken into consideration embarrassing circumstances which surround the Castelar government both at home and in Cubs. There was no fixed limit to the time for the restitution of the Virginius, but a reasonable period was allowed, and the government, in connection with the Spanish representative, will determine that matter when it is found that the time is assuming an undue length. papers relating to this whole question will be sub-mitted to the senate at the time that action is required, should more decisive measures be neces itated, or for the sanction of that body of what had been done.

THERE WILL BE CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION from present appearances, and it will afford Mr. Sumner an opportunity to make his proposed speech, which will present a vigorous resume of the action of our government. Mr. Fish stafes that there is now no prospect of

a war. THE RECALL OF MINISTER SICKLES was the topic of conversation in administration quarters this evening. He is expected to leave

THE GOVERNMENT FIRM,

those who conversed with sim on the Virginius matter was that he had been assured that the demands of the government would be strictly carried out by Spain, and, he hoped, without being compelled to intervene.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Working on sunday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard-Fatal Accident on Board the Roanoke.

Work was continued yesterday at the Navy Yard. The Colorado left her dock at elever o'clock, high tide, and dropped down to the buoy off the Battery, where sie proceeded to take on board her powder. The Florida will be taken into the dock vacated by the Colorado to-day. The iron-clad Roanoke had her steam up all day. A machinist, named John Graham, while at work on the Roanoke yesterday forenoon was struck by the piston rod of the engine and almost instantly killed. Deceased, who was 55 years of age, resided at No. 141 avenue D. New York. His friends and the Coroner were positled. the Coroner were notified

The Gettysburg Calls at Torpedo Station PROVIDENCE, R. L., Dec. 7, 1873. The United States steamer Gettysburg called at Torpedo Station, Newport, this afternoon, and

WAR MATERIAL FOR PENSACOLA. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7, 1873.

sailed westward.

The ordnance and war material sent from here to Pensacola consisted of 26 13-inch mortars, 43 9 and 10 inch guns, 1,300-pounder parrots, 4,350 13 and 20 inch shells, 1,800 9 to 20 inch shells, 4,500 hand grenades and 1,650 100 pound shells.

HOW SENATOR ZACK CHANDLER WOULD SETTLE THE VIRGINIUS MATTER. (Washington Correspondence of the St. Louis Re-

publican.] "Why, gentlemen, if I had the running of this cussed thing I would take the navy of these United States and I would man it with our gallant marines and I would moor that navy in front of that descerated and doomed city of Santeeaggo de Coobah; and, after I had moored the navy in front of Santeeaggo de Coobah, as I said before, I would give them 24 hours to get their women and children out of the way, and then I would batter the damned town to the level of the ground at once, sir—at once! I would then, gentlemen, moor that navy successfully in front of every town that held within its wais one of those brutal volunteers, and I would wipe them from the face of the earth?" (Here a bystander suggested that there was too much Moor and too little Spannard in this policy. The point was sustained and the rehearsal terminated.) that desecrated and doomed city of Santeeaggo de

SPAIN.

Castelar Said To Be Reconciled to a Cabinet Colleague - A General Assault To Be Made on Cartagena - A Garrison Corps Ronted by Disease.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK KERALD,

MADRID, Dec. 7, 1873. A conference has taken place between Castelar and Salmeron which is believed to have resulted in the restoration of harmony between the states-

CARTAGENA TO BE ATTACKED BY LAND AND SEA FORCES. It is said that the government has issued peremptory orders to the fleet to attack Cartagena, in conjunction with the land forces.

A GARRISON ROUTED BY DISEASE. Estella has been wholly abandoned by the gov ernment forces on account of the prevalence of the smallpox and cholera.

The Blockading Squadron in Movement Off Cartagena.

LONDON, Dec. 8-6 A. M. The Times' despatch from Cartagena says all the vessels of the blockading squadron, except the Zaragoza, have returned to their station off the

ROME.

Vatican Preparation for a Consistory-Scarlet Hats and Foreign Diplomacy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Dec. 7, 1873. It is said that in the Consistory which is to be held on the 22d inst, Il cardinals will be created. and nuncios to Madrid, Lisbon, Vienna and Paris be appointed.

BAZAINE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS. Dec. 7, 1873. In the Bazaine court martial yesterday M. La-

A FISH STORY.

chaud began the closing argument for the defence.

The Great Sea Serpent in Belhaven Bay. [From Liverpool Mercury, Oct. 21.] A correspondent in the Dunbar district writes :-

'Almost with prophetic inspiration the Scotsman of Tuesday announced that the great sea serpent would soon be seen at the mouth of the frith. The prediction has already been verified, and that in a way which can admit of no doubt whatever, unless in the minds of the most sceptical. At half-past one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon it was announced in breathless baste to the writer was announced in breathless haste to the writer that a long and large black animal was tumbling about in Beinaven Bay, to the intense excitement and surprise of about 120 individuals who had collected together and were witnessing its gambols. On hurrying to the colgn of vantage with a good binocular to get a sight of the object, there was no doubt whatever of the truth of the statement. Near the middle of Belhaven Bay, and about a quarter of a mile from the place where we were standing, there certainly appeared 'a long and large black animal' in the water, having all the appearance of the saurian described by Dr. Joass. When first observed it was proceeding shorewards, with what seemed to be its head and various undulated portions of the body above the surface. After getting near the shore it turned to the westward, and kept moving about in that position for a considerable time. Sometimes it position for a considerable time. Sometimes it appeared to stretch itself out to its full length, at which times both its head and tail were seen above which times both its head and tail were seen above water, only a small portion of the middle of the creature being submerged. Most frequently, however, it was the undulations or apparent coils of the body that were observed, two or three of them being occasionally visible at the same time. These coils had all the appearance to the observers at the distance mentioned above of the coils or folds of a serpent, the sea and the black masses being distinctly separated. Occasionally the creature seemed to take a header, and disappeared altogether, but it seidom remained longer than two or seemed to take a header, and disappeared altogether, but it seldom remained longer than two or three minutes beneath the surface without exposing some part or other of its body. When fully stretched out, as it appeared to be several times during the period of observation, it seemed to be upwards of a hundred feet in length, with an apparent breadth of from two to three leef. No doubt the dimensions must have been very much larger. As it was in sight for upwards of a quarter of an hour ample opportunity was afforded for watching its movements. The sea was also as smooth as the surface of a mirror, which contributed very much to assist the observations made by the onlookers. After disporting near the shore for the time specified, the long and lithe creature turned its head to the north and stood out to sea. Altogether, if the animal was not the great plesiosaurus seen by Dr. Joass, he was evidently a near relative of the same family, and his visit to Belhaven Bay has furnished lood for reflection to those who witnessed his gambols for many a day."

FIRES AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7, 1873. The Central Hotel was damaged by fire to the extent of a few hundred dollars on Saturday even ing. Later in the evening the stock of clothing of Fineld & Gardiner, in Weybosset street, was dam-aged to the extent or \$15,000 by fire. Insured.

FIRE AT BALDWIN, PA. HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 7, 1873.

The machine shop connected with the extensive Bessemer steel works, at Baldwin, three miles east of here, was burned to the ground to-day. The other buildings were saved.

FIRE IN THIRD AVENUE. A fire occurred yesterday morning in the rear of

No. 803 Third avenue that caused a loss of \$2,000. The house, which is the property of George Haggerty, was damaged to the extent of \$500, and in-sured for \$1,000 in the Bowery Company. The loss on the stock is estimated at \$500; insured in the Park and Adriatic for \$1,000. Fire Mirshal Shel-don will hold an investigation to-day into the cause of the are. The statement made by the President to-night to

THE NEW PLEBISCITUM CRY.

Bonapartists and Republicans Agitating for an Appeal to the French Nation.

Bonapartist Plots and Republican Hopes.

M. Thiers' Schemes and M. Rouher's---Prince Napoleon Again.

PARIS. Nov. 17, 1873. Since the Count of Chambord launched his no surrenger manifesto French political parties have had to take what Americans call 'new departures." The royalists, unable to restore the King of their choice and unable to prevail on the Count of Paris to accept a Lieutenant Generalship of the kingdom, have, for the most part, railfed to the idea of a conservative republic, which means, in their eyes, a republic which shall have nothing of republicanism in it but the name, and which shall be upset at the first convenient opportunity. On the other hand, the republicans pure, emboldened by the fatlure of the royalist intrigues. have taken their stand on a declaration that the republic should be formally proclaimed as the definite government of France, and that all parties conspiring to overthrow it in favor of a monarchical pretender should be amenable to the penalties of high treason. The Bonapartists, who are a small body in the Assembly, but a very large faction out of doors, at first stood aloof from the two other parties, but since the opening of the session they have made common cause with the republicans,

and it is now certain that MM. Thiers, Gambetta

and Rouher have entered into a temporary league

A PLEBISCITUM.

and intend agitating for

Now there have been nine plebiscites held in France since the great revolution. In two of these the nation pronounced for republicanism, in the other seven for Bonapartism; and in fact it would be shorter to say that in every one of the nine plebiscites an overwhelming majority of the people answered "Yes" to the questions put to it by the existing governments. Of course, MM. Thiers and Gambetta both feel confident that if the country were appealed to at this crisis it would declare republicanism, and the Bonapartists are secretly of the same opinion. But the imperialists have ever been an astute party and their plan appears to be as follows:-Once they have fairly committed the republicans to the idea of a plebiscite, then they will break off with them, adhere to MacMahon, obtain two or three seats in the Cabinet and bring on the plebiscite with their own men in power to guide and manage it. To use a legal term, this would completely change venue of the question. A plebiscite taken by a republican government would result in a republican vote, but a plebiscite, organized with M. Rouher at the Home Office and a legion of imperialist prefects, mayors and minor officials working to cozen the constituencies, would be as assuredly favorable to the Bonapartes as if a Napoleon were actually on the throne.

It may be asked how the republicans should be so blind as not to see through this plot? But they do see through it. MM. Thiers and Gambetta ar not dullards. They know very well that an alliance between republicans and Bonapartists can never be sincere; but they have great reliance on their own strength, and hope to defeat the Bonapartist machinations by rendering M. Rouher's, and even MacMahon's, long tenure of office im possible. In plain terms, having now a strong majority of the nation at their backs, they count on heading the poll at most elections, and, when they have secured a working majority in the Legisiature, then they will force MacMahon either to accept a liberal Cabinet or to resign. In either casethat is whether there were a republican President or simply a republican Cabinet-a plebiscitum would be taken on the question,

KING, EMPEROR OR REPUBLIC? And if the republican vote triumphed, as it certainly would under these circumstances, royalist or imperialist politicians would be compelled thenceforth to abstain from everything that resembled a conspiracy. Such are the republican projects. They may succeed or they may be frustrated by the superior craft of the Bonapartists, but this one fact is at all events positive-namely. that a plebiscitum in some shape or other will be taken before another year has passed. The thing is inevitable. It has become the cry of two great parties. It is a mode of settling matters which has many attractions to the ordinary French mind; for it is the highest acknowledgment of and the best homage to popular sovereignty. Once launch the idea of a plebiscitum amongst Frenchmen, and the nation will have no rest until the plebiscitum

is over. PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL. It is needless to remark that one of the chief fomentors of the plebiscite scheme is Prince Napoleon. When this pushing politician issued his programme of a republico-Bonapartist alliance in September last there were many cries of indignation from the prominent men of the two parties wnom it was proposed to weld together. But, as the NEW YORK HERALD pointed out at the time, these cries meant nothing. Prince Napoleon's only mistake consisted in proclaiming aloud what was being done in secret, for that imperialists and republicans had already coalesced or would shortly do so was a fact that no observer of things political could doubt. Since his letter Prince Napoleon has been continually on the move between England and France receiving instructions from Chiselhurst and interviewing the leading statesmen of

his country. Occasionally His Imperial Highness seems to be acting on his own impulses and in opposition to the interests of Napoleon III.'s heir; but these appearances must never be taken au sérieux. The Prince knows better than to dissociate his fortunes from those of the fatherless boy who may some day be called Napoleon IV. This lad is re ported to be weak and delicate, and he is the only Bonaparte who stands between Prince Napoleon and the headship of the imperial dynasty. If he were to ascend the throne during his minority Prince Napoleon would be Regent; if he were to die unmarried or childless Prince Napoleon would become Napoleon V. These are prospects fair enough to keep King Jerome's son faithful, and throughout all the plebiscitary intrigues which are about to convuise France we may expect to see him bustle, plot and travel, veering now towards one party, now towards another, according to the hazards of the hour, but bearing always in mind that great idde Napolienne, which means that the Bouspartes should be masters of the French nation by fair means or foul.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1873. A fire occurred on N street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, about three o'clock this morning and destroyed three small frame houses. A child about two years old, named Mary Worthington, was burned to death.

CRUSHED BY A HORSE CAR. PROVIDENCE, R. L. Dec. 7, 1873.

J. B. Brown, who says he has a family in New York, had his foot crushed under the horse car wheels so that it must be amputated. He was taken to Rhode Island Hospital.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7, 1873. The body of George H. Clifford, a grocer, of Newport, who has been missing several days, was found in Crab Pond, Fall River, yesterday, proba-bly accidentally drowned.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 7, 1873.

Printing cloths market firm, with an unward tendency in prices; goods are becoming scarce. Sales of the week 191,000 pieces standard and extra, 643-64, including 62,000 pieces, early in the week, at 5550, for 30 days; 10,000 pieces at 5560, cash in ten days; 25,000 pieces for January at se, net cash and 8,324 nicees at 5560. For 30 days.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

The Crew of the Colliding Ship Loch Earn Landed in England.

Their Vessel Sinking at the Moment of Rese cue-What They Say of the Commander and Men of the Steamship.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1873. The crew of the Loch Earn, which ran into and sunk the Ville du Havre, have arrived at Plym-

They were brought into port by the British Queen, which took them off the Loch Earn on the 29th ult., at which time she was in a sinking condi-

The account of the Ville du Havre disaster given by the rescued crew represents that the Captain and second mate of the steamer came on board the Loch Earn shortly after the collision and did not assist in saving any of the passengers, and that the majority of the French crew exhibited lamentable cowardice.

Statement of the Captain of the Lock Earn-Sighting the Steamship, the Steerage and Incident of Collision.

LONDON, Dec. 7-Evening. The Captain of the Loch Earn makes the following statement of the circumstances attending the collision with the steamer Ville du Havre :-

After first sighting the steamer and seeing that she was coming dangerously near, the Captain of the Loch Earn rang the ship's bell and ported his

The helm of the steamer was put to the starboard, but the steamer came right across the Loch

The people in the first boat from the French steamer did not say she was sinking, but the Captain of the Loch Earn, observing that the steamer was settling down, sent out his boats. Neither the first French beat nor the second one. which arrived shortly afterwards, bringing the first and second captains of the Ville du Havre, attempted to return, but, in spite of the expostulations of all the crew who were left on board the Loch Earn and the threats of her mates to fire upon them, remained alongside the

The clothing of the French officers who reached the deck of the Loch Earn was dry, showing no signs of their having been in the water.

Finally some Englishmen seized and manned one of the French boats and went to the rescue of those struggling in the sea. Only one of the French boat's crew assisted in this rescue. CAUSE OF THE GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. The Captain of the Loch Earn considers that the

to shorten sail, from the tardiness of the steamer in showing signals of distress, and from the misconduct of her crew. Funeral Service and Mourning at Havre-

Subscription in Aid of the Survivors of

great loss of life resulted from the fact that his

vessel drifted such a long distance from the

steamer after the collision before it was possible

the Wreck. HAVRE, Dec. 7, 1873. A grand funeral service for those who lost their lives on board the steamship Ville du Havre was held in this city vesterday. Subscriptions for the survivors have been raised in France to the

amount of 40,000 francs. THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

[From the Springfield Republican.] Several prominent journals are saying very sharp and very just things about the action of the House in seating Kellogg's Congressmen. We are quite of their minds about this performance; it was improper, indecent, scandalous; their severest lan-guage ialls short of the provocation. But what's, the use? The administration Congressmen, who know that this Louisiana business is all wrong, haven't the nerve to go back on the administra-tion; they are in for it, as the saying is; "returning were as tedious as go o'er;" they have made up their minds, and their chief anxiety now is to finish the repulsive job as quickly as possible, get through and wasn their hands. It is too late in the day for argument. The only thing left is to protest proper, indecent, scandalous; their severest lan prough and wasn their hands. It is too late in the year for argument. The only thing left is to protest and take an appeal to that high court of revision on whose jurisdiction even Presidents and Concresses are not exempt, which is in perpetual sesson, which sooner or later reverses unjust decisins, rights the wrongs of the oppressed and enters pludgment against the authors of the injustice of oppression.

The Phalon Night Blooming Cereus is

A .- Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn. Fulton avenue and Boerum street Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M On Sunday from 3 to 9 A. M Ask for Goodall's—The Finest Imported and cheapest Domestic PLAYING CARDS. Beautiful new patterns. Sold everywhere.

A .- A .- Soiled Boots and Shoes, Less-an half price, at BROOKS', 1,198 Broadway, corner A .- A .- 10,000 Pairs Self-Acting Over HOES; put on and off without using the hands LUG rondway, corner Twenty-ninth street.

-F. A. O. Schwarz's Toy and Fancy Goods Emporium, 765 Broadway, near Ninth street, is ac-knowledged as the largest and best selection in the city. Prices to suit the times. Please call and examine. A.—Curing Rupture is Monopolized by e ELASTIC PRUSS COMPANY, 633 Broadway. Peo-e dislike the remorseless grasp of the wretched roo-lop finger-pads. Call or send for circular and be cured.

A.—Buy your Furs at Knox's.—Ladies, remember this is a special edict. His stock is dashingly eiggant, and his prices reasonable. KNOX'S stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Firth Avenue Hotel.

Anakesis Is a Sure Cure for Piles. Sold by all druggists. Depot 46 Walker street.

Ask for Mme. Porter's Cough Balsam.—
Its virtues have been tested by thousands for many
years in the treatment of all diseases of the throat and
lungs, diseases only for which it is designed. 25c., 36c., 75c. Baker's Chocolate.-A Good Cup of Co-

coa is easily had if you will insist on your groce ing W. BAKER & CO.'s BREAKFAST COCOA. Baker's Chocolate.—If You Wish the Genuine Old Madeira, Vintage 1849, fully guaranteed, \$2 50 per bottle. Old Port Wine bottled Oporto. Fine Sherry in great variety. 69 Fulton street.

Havana Lottery.-Extraordinary Draws ing: \$1,200,000 distributed. (Prize every seven tickets,) We sold last extraordistry drawing capital prize, \$500,000. Prizes cashed, circulars sent, information given. J. R. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall screet; box 4,685 Post office, New York.

Nights of Painful Watching with Poor, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of Mi WINSLOW'S GOTHING SIRUP. It relieves the in sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates t stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and during t process of teething it is invaluable. Perfectly safe in cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

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Royal Havana Lottery—Extraordi-nary.—\$1,200,000 distributed (prize in every seven tiexets); prizes eashed; orders filled; information formushed. Spanish bank bills and governments purchased. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, Il Wall street, New York.

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