EUROPE.

President Thiers and the Duc d'Aumale in Conference.

WHAT COMES NEXT?

The Sway of Absolutism in the German Empire.

BISMARCK'S RUSSIAN POLICY.

The Pope's Allocution to the Foreign Colleges in Rome.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL

The Cunard steamship Algeria, from Liverpool 23d ult. via Queenstown the 24th, after a most tempestuous passage, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with mails up to day of sailing.

FRANCE.

Who's the Duke at Versailles?—The Government Afraid to Try Ranc—Monarchy "Knocking at the Door."

PARIS, Dec. 22, 1871.

Seeing what is going on around us, one is greatly inclined to ask as the Figaro in the comedy, "*Qui est-ce qu'on trompe ici?*" M. Thiers and the Duc d'Aumale either do not know themselves what they are about, or play most skilfully a comedy calculated to deceive every one. A few days ago they had a most unfriendly interview, of which you have had already a report, and during which M. Thiers seemed almost to accuse the Duke of dishonesty. In less than forty-eight hours after that interview the Princes took their seats in the Assembly, in the absence of M. Thiers. A complete split seemed to have taken place between the former great supporter of the Orleans dynasty and the representative of that house. But on Thursday (the 20th) another interview took place at the Prefecture of Versailles now tranformed into a President's house. The Duke arrived in a modest brougham at the back entrance of the Rue St. Pierre, was met by M. Barthelmy St. Hilaire and introduced to M. Thiers' Cabinet. The President received him most affectionately, talked for more than half an hour in private, and on taking leave of the Duke in the anteroom said, in presence of several persons,

"MY CAREER IS FINISHED.

It seems to me as if I had already lived several centuries and that the dust of those ages is lying upon my heart; while you, my dear Prince, are still in the years of enthusiasm. You have still these centuries to live." The Duke pressed warmly the President's hand and went out. This rosy view of the Duke's position is, however, not quite shared by other people. The Duke is regarded as too vacillating in his actions and too speedily passes from apparently great boldness and resolution to a state of dejection that frightens his friends. On the same Thursday he paid a visit to General Ducrot on his way from M. Thiers' residence, and had to listen to quite different language. The General rather rudely remarked to the Duke that his *élans irreguliers et passionnés* were quite irreparable mistakes.

DUCROT'S BLUNT SPEECH.

"We must not indulge ourselves in any illusions about the value of Assemblies. We must not forget that the very same Assembly that executed Robespierre applauded him on the previous day; that the Chamber which abandoned Charles X. and Louis Philippe in the moment of danger was loyal and humble enough on the eve, just as the Corps Législatif which played the coward and traitor to the empire on the 4th of September was at Napoleon's feet on the 3d. There are really only two forces in France—revolution and despotism."

A STORM IN THE ASSEMBLY.

While M. Thiers, the Duke and General Ducrot were thus engaged in exchanging mutual compliments and thoughts about French things in general M. Raoul Duval provoked quite a storm in the Assembly with reference to the exceptional indulgence shown by the judicial authorities towards M. Ranc, now a member of the Municipal Council of Paris, one of the editors of the *Radical*, and one of the best known figures of the ultra republican party. M. Ranc has served under the Commune as a soldier, was subsequently raised to high positions in the departments of Justice and Foreign Affairs, and several decrees of the Commune were issued over his signature. Yet he has neither been arrested nor brought before the military tribunal in any other capacity than a mere witness. Consequently as early as the 17th of August, M. Raoul Duval, one of the conservative Deputies, asked what was the reason of this favor shown to M. Ranc. The War Minister answered that the prosecution of all the Communists was entrusted to military courts, which were quite independent in their actions, and which would, no doubt, take all measures that none of those guilty should escape justice. Four months have passed since; M. Ranc remains still at large enjoying all the privileges of Parisian life, occupying a high position in the city administration as well as in society, to which his considerable fortune gives him access. M. Duval thought it therefore proper to raise this question again. A stormy debate ensued, in which several speakers took part, including M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justice, and General Cissey, the War Minister, but without any other result having been arrived at than that the Assembly was satisfied with the explanations given by the Ministers—will expect equal administration of justice to all—and passes to other business. The explanations given consisted on the part of the Ministers of Justice in the statement that the Assembly had nothing to do with the administration of justice, which must be left independent in the hands of the Extraordinary Commission to which it has been entrusted, while the War Ministers argued that M. Ranc appeared a few days ago before one of the special tribunals, but that tribunal did not find sufficient reason to arrest the gentleman. Now, the real explanation of the fact is that

M. RANC IS PROTECTED BY M. THIERS,

M. Jules Favre and Ernest Picard, with all three of whom he had transactions during the Commune, and whose letters on the subject he preserves still. M. Ranc did not remain long with the Commune. He gave in his resignation, consequent on disagreement with his fellow members, on the 6th of April, when he went to Versailles, had several interviews with the President, and was entrusted with a written proposal of recognizing the soldiers of the Commune as belligerents, should the revolutionary authorities undertake certain negotiations with M. Thiers. M. Ranc went back to Paris with this proposal and had a conference at the Café de Madrid with Razona and Delescluze, who rejected the proposal to enter into any negotiations with M. Thiers. Several other attempts were made on the part of M. Ranc to bring Paris and Versailles to some understanding, but all failed, leaving in his hands various documents which seem to show that M. Thiers did not always hold regarding the Communists the same views he holds now, when he has vanquished them. At all events, an official written proposal to recognize them as belligerents would exclude all justification to shooting any of them, and since M. Ranc can produce such a document in the course of his trial, the government of Versailles seems to prefer not to try him at all, after the numerous summary executions that have taken place.

A WARNING.

The celebrated republican philosopher and historian, Edgar Quinet, now Deputy of the Seine, has addressed a letter to his electors, in which he warns them of the approach of monarchy, saying that it was "knocking at the door, and that France would, in case it answered the knock, fall to the lask rank of nations—lower than Spain and Italy have fallen."

ROSSEL'S GRAVE.

At Nimes, where the body of Rossel had been removed after execution and buried, large crowds assembled daily depositing crowns of flowers. The government has given orders to lock up the cemetery and to put sentries to prevent any further demonstrations of this sort, and these orders are expected to produce considerable discontent if not actual disturbances.

DESPOTISM.

Similar violence on the part of the government has been shown towards two magistrates of Bordeaux. M. Delboy, member of the Council General, and M. Pachy, member of the Council Municipal, have been arrested and locked up for having delivered speeches of a radical character in a public assembly of their city.

M. GONTANT BIRON

is the new French Ambassador at the Imperial Court of Germany. He is already making his farewell visits and is expected to leave Paris for Berlin in a few days. The new Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Paris, Count Apponyi, must arrive shortly. He has already represented the Austrian monarchy in France during twenty years—from 1829 to 1849. He was also at different times Ambassador at London, Florence, Rome and Berlin. The new Ambassador has intimated his intention of preserving in office all the subordinates of his predecessor, Prince Metternich.

GERMANY.

Sway of Absolutism—The Prussian House of Lords—German Patience—Bismarck's Russian Policy—The Census in Lorraine—Education of Deaf Mutes—Germany and Brazil.

BERLIN, Dec. 16, 1871.

If it could be said that the Prussian or German people have ever had a will of their own—a proposition we most thoroughly deny—at least that will has been radically blotted out since the late war against France. The few liberals who braved the intoxicating influence of self-glorifying and aggrandizing—a spirit which has been exuberantly growing since the formation of the realm—find themselves deserted and sneered at by their former colleagues. While a constitutional form of government in Prussia was suffered to exist more nominally than otherwise, having never been *bona fide* accepted by those in authority, the last vestige of it seems to have disappeared under the new condition of things. The empire has been, as it were, the tomb of liberalism among the representatives no less than among the people. As in times of yore the prophets were despised and even stoned for daring to speak the truth, so now any one who does not join in crying down the vanquished enemy or attempts to oppose iron rule and plead the cause of liberty is reckoned well nigh as a traitor to his country. It is painful to behold a nation voluntarily returning to absolutism, which it bravely fought twenty years ago, and which, though not successful in shaking off, it curbed and compelled to assume the defensive. We can readily imagine that German-Americans on your side of the ocean, whenever Fatherland becomes the topic of conversation, are prone to indulge in unlimited boasting. We can simply say to them:—"Don't brag; rather be grateful for being where you are, enjoying the privilege of self-government and laws granting equal rights to all."

THE PRUSSIAN HOUSE OF LORDS.

We have recently alluded to the fact that the Reichstag had become a pliant tool in the hands of Bismarck and his Cabinet, and mentioned its unceremonious dismissal after having voted at his bidding. Precisely the same spectacle will be offered by the Prussian Diet. It has just commenced its session, the Lower House having elected as President Herr von Forchenbeck—the same who led the agitation for the three years' extension of the military budget—and the Upper House the ultra-conservative Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, one of those aristocrats and implacable royalists, who look upon Bismarckian constitutionalism—heaven save the mark!—as treachery of the blackest dye. Allow us to give you a sample of the reactionary disposition prevailing in this House of Lords, the majority of which, under the leadership of Count Zur Lippe (ex-Minister of Justice) form a party opposing Bismarck. One of their organs, the *Deutsche Wacht*, published in Pomerania, says:—"The deepest sorrow and affliction of the human heart is to be deceived in a man whom we honor and respect, whom we sincerely and fervently love from the depth of our soul. Such is the fate brought upon not a few Prussian hearts within this old province of Prussia—we acknowledge it with deepest pain—by the course of Prince Bismarck. That which the much venerated man laid claim to and gloried in in his recent remarks to the Reichstag—viz., that after each war he had become more constitutional—is, in our opinion, nothing to glory in. To change and abandon principles for which one has fought many years with all his might, at the risk of life and property, and to go over to the enemy's camp, is no object for self-glorification. And what will be the consequences of deserting the old, firm and well tried Christian conservative principles of Prussian rule, the solid planks of the kingdom by the grace of God, and of pouring upon the new realm 'liberties' and laws which must necessarily derange and destroy its internal organization and dissolve the moral and religious ties of the social body?"

GERMAN PATIENCE.

The rushing manner in which the government closed the late session of the Reichstag has displeased even some of the national liberals, who now complain of the *accelerando* movement at which business was transacted and the final *prestissimo* discussion of the budget. As for the military *état* it was an *attacca subito*, and—says the national liberal organ—the adjournment, by President Delbrück, came as a "thief in the night." "The government must have known that it had to deal with a remarkably tractable and submissive Reichstag, to manage which was an extremely easy task. Why, then, this abrupt treatment, without notice or warning, resorted to in the previous and the late session? Mutual interest requires that the Reichstag lose not its dignified position in the eyes of the people; and, moreover, German patience, even, has its limits." Quite a nonsensical and *post festum* ebullition on the part of the national liberals, for if they had the moral courage they would have voted a referring of the high-handed bill to a committee, and so gained time to outdo General Roon in his calculations. But they themselves desired immediate discussion in *plenum*. As for the "limits of German patience," if the allusion is intended to apply to the members of the Reichstag, such threats will simply tickle the risibility of Bismarck.

But if it be meant to allude to the patience of German voters, though they are now tied hand and foot till 1874, we may say, who knows what grave changes may take place in the course of three years!

BISMARCK'S RUSSIAN POLICY

has of late made a complete somerset. His Austrian and Oriental sympathies had, of course, estranged the Czar and Prince Gortchakoff, and after the latter's visit to this city and the long stay of the Grand Duchesse Helena all eyes were studying the political barometer, the mercury of which indicated "variable and stormy." The situation remained thus for a considerable time; everything was clouded in profound mystery. From St. Petersburg it was reported that the Russification of the German inhabitants of the Baltic provinces would commence the 1st of January. This, certainly, looked warlike, but all at once the sun again shone in great brightness. Explanations given and received had entirely changed the aspect. Invitations were extended to the Prussian Court and a number of generals to attend the feast of the Knights of St. George at the Russian capital. The *entente cordiale* is now as good as before, and this should not surprise anybody who considers that Emperor William was educated in Russian policy. As for the friendship to Austria, that, necessarily, must cool off a little, notwithstanding the very friendly assurances which have been given to Count Andrassy, whose circular note to foreign Cabinets is commented upon by the Berlin official organs in such flattering terms that one could readily infer that the temple of Janu was closed forever. Says the Ministerial organ, "Inasmuch as Count Andrassy pledges himself not only to a sincere and unchangeable peace policy, but also to a strict observance of the policy of his predecessor, his appointment as Premier of the Austro-Hungarian empire is a new guarantee of the continuance of those really cordial relations which have been visibly strengthened of late between the German realm and its southeast neighbor. An adherence to this policy is further warranted by the antecedents of the highly respected and renowned incumbent of the Austrian Premiership. Fine words these and full of meaning—as long as circumstances will permit. The terms "sincere and unchangeable" are ever in the mouths of diplomatists, though, like dreams, they should always be interpreted to the contrary.

THE CENSUS IN LORRAINE

has encountered considerable opposition. Only three natives of the whole province have voluntarily acted as agents. General opposition to the census arose from the pretext that each inhabitant inscribed would henceforth be a Prussian and must become a Lutheran and a Freemason. The teachers, who, in many instances, acted as agents in behalf of the government, suffered much from this prejudice. "What do you want of me?" said a good Lorrainer, "Aren't we Prussian enough already without being put down on paper? I shan't answer you." Another said, "What insolence! to put us down on a list to deliver us over to Prussia." In reply to the question regarding his nativity he gave several incorrect answers, and finally added, with a sneer, "I am from Gravelotte, where the Prussians got licked." A pious old lady vociferated, "We will not be sold to the Freemasons; we will keep our faith;" and the daughter chimed in, "Don't give your name; they want to make Lutherans of us." Such was the cordial reception given the agents in many instances, which does not speak very highly for the intelligence of the inhabitants, even if it be true that the priests did their best to instil distrust in the government and antipathy to the census agents.

THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The humane efforts of various nations in behalf of these unfortunates have lately been made known in a lecture by a teacher of the Royal Institute in this place. In some States the existing asylums are sufficient to accommodate the applicants, viz.:—in Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Saxony and a few other small German States. Wurtemburg and the United States of America come well-nigh affording instructions to more than one-half of their deaf and dumb. Prussia, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Bavaria, Baden and Oldenbug instruct but one-third. Austria and Italy, about one-tenth; and Spain and Portugal only one in a hundred. For its 17,000 deaf and dumb Prussia has but thirty-six institutes, accommodating less than one-fourth of them.

In the province of Brandenburg, with 1,723 deaf and dumb, there exists but one asylum, which accommodates 130. Little is done for the educating of teachers, and those temporarily sent to the Berlin Asylum seldom remain longer than six weeks, which cannot suffice to prepare them for the discharge of such duties. The lecturer himself, Herr Reich, though nine months actively employed in the Royal Institute, declared that he was yet far from being a competent teacher.

Here again we see Prussia not marching altogether at the head of civilization, and we feel confident in stating that this will still be more strikingly proved when the new German census affords further material for comparisons.

THE GERMAN BRAZILIAN FIZZLE.

The German government is somewhat embarrassed about the position it has been brought into by its hot-blooded friends who wished to make the beer house fight in Rio an act of German heroism, and who began to cry out for a conflict between Germany and Brazil; and the reports of the official journals of the Brazilian government now before us is not adapted to lessen the embarrassment. According to these accounts this whole affair arose from the fact that German sailors were enjoying the company of the women in a house of questionable fame, and cast out of doors a police official who had come to quell a disturbance. Of course the policeman called for aid, and since this did not suffice the fight took on greater dimensions, and was not put down until a lieutenant with his men made his appearance upon the ground. Since, besides this, the arrested sailors were set at liberty on the following day, there is not the least ground for the intervention of the government. We are curious to know how those journals that began to blow on the ig horn will effect a decent retreat.

ITALY.

Allocution of His Holiness Pius IX. to the Delegations from the Foreign Colleges at Rome.

The Church has been persecuted ever since her birth. She found society unbelieving, ignorant, filled with vice, and she led it back to the way of justice, truth and holiness. But that could not be accomplished without resistance, and that is why, thenceforth, persecutions commenced. A short time ago, reading the work of a savant, who is not an Italian, I became convinced that the present persecution is by far the most terrible of those the Church has suffered. Do you wish to know the reason? *Filioli mei levate oculos vestros in circuitu.* Lift up your eyes, my dear children, and look all around you. Look at society; see what it is, and you will find that it is not blind, as it was in ancient times, but apostate. And that is why it is more difficult for it to listen to the voice of God and the Church; because, of all sinners, the apostate is the most reprobate in the sight of God. But then if it is so, if those who govern society are in the hands of Satan, if they are animated with hatred of Jesus Christ, you see what strength, what vigor, what zeal, what an exemplary life and what solidity of doctrine are necessary in order to convert those who allow themselves to be deceived by those perfidious illusions which produce such a condition of society. And that is why, my dear children, I exhort you to prove yourselves more and more fervent and each day better ecclesiastics, in order to confound our enemies by holiness of life, that they may find themselves constrained to respect virtue in priests, even though being enemies. Persevere, then, in charity and zeal, and prepare yourselves to combat error. God, who is so good, will Himself put ideas into your minds, words upon your lips and courage into your hearts to defend the laws of God and His Church, so fearfully outraged. It is the subject for meditation which I give you this morning, and which God, I trust, will impress strongly upon your souls, in order that He may make of you worthy priests of His holy Church. For the obtaining of those graces may God cause to descend upon you those blessings which illumine the mind, excite the courage and fortify more and more in prayer, so necessary in all circumstances, but especially at the present time. May God the Father bless you out of His all-powerfulness, the Saviour Jesus Christ with His wisdom, and the Holy Ghost with His grace, in order that you may worthily fulfil the duties of your holy ministry. *Benedictio Dei Omnipotentis, &c.*

IRELAND.

Extraordinary Quarrel Between the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of Dublin.

DUBLIN, Dec. 22, 1871.

A dispute of a very novel character has arisen between the Chief Magistrate of this ancient city and the corporation of Dublin. It appears that the present Chief Magistrate, who succeeded to the Mayoralty in July last upon the death of Mr. Bulfin, expected that his brother Aldermen would do him the honor of re-electing him to the same distinguished office for the year 1872. The Corporation, however, to a man failed to recognize in the Lord Mayor that peculiar fitness for the office which, undoubtedly, the Lord Mayor recognized in himself, and without the slightest regard for his private convictions on the subject, proceeded to elect his successor. The little great man was highly incensed at thus being passed over, and vowed to have his revenge. The civic year is always brought to a close by a banquet on a great scale, to which all the local magnates of Dublin and several distinguished personages from the country have the honor to be invited. The present Lord Mayor—who is very wealthy—proposed to end his year of office by a display of hospitality which would not be forgotten in the Irish metropolis for a generation. It would have taken place ere this only for the illness of the Prince of Wales. The Lord Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, the Commander of the forces, Cardinal Cullen, the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, and all the other great public officers and men in Dublin were invited; but the members of one most distinguished body, who had a peculiar right to be present, were not included in the list of invited guests. The members of the Corporation, to whom the Lord Mayor owes his position, were, strange to say, passed over, because they did not think it their duty to place Alderman Campbell a second time in the civic chair. The Aldermen of Dublin, as soon as they heard of this strange conduct on the part of the Chief Magistrate, were very wroth indeed, and made up their minds to have their revenge. Last night they had their banquet, which may be regarded as a demonstration against the Lord Mayor, who was present at Mr. Bellew's reading at the Gaiety Theatre. This petty quarrel has occasioned great annoyance to many, but is a source of much amusement to others. For the present it is the talk of the town.

ENGLAND.

The Tichborne Trial—Further Identification—The Plaintiff's Case Closed Until the 15th of January.

[From the London Telegraph, Dec. 22.]

At the outset of the case yesterday Lieutenant Colonel Mackinnon was again questioned in cross-examination, and stated he did not know that at the time he had spoken of as having dined at the mess of the Carabineers at Cahir Roger Tichborne was not there; nor did he remember Colonel Hay's servant, a man named Barry, who was a witness in this case, and with whom the claimant had an interview at Leeds in 1867. The fires which were seen on the occasion referred to turned out to be a sort of hoax, and the matter was the subject of general conversation at Cahir at the time. Witness did not visit Colonel Lushington with the object of seeing the claimant. As to the matters which claimant had forgotten, they were the names of some non-commissioned officers in the regiment of witness' own troop. One of them, a sergeant, had been discharged as a defaulter. This was notorious in the regiment, about the time that Tichborne was in the regiment, but the claimant did not recollect it. It was impressed on witness' mind, because he had to pay the money made away with, and he thought it a likely thing for Tichborne to have remembered.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine then called Mrs. Radcliffe, on a *subpœna duces tecum*, to produce all letters in her possession from Roger Charles Tichborne up to May, 1854. It was stated, however, that it had been arranged that that lady should be represented by Mr. Dobinson, the solicitor to the defendants; and this by the authority of the Attorney General. Nevertheless, there ensued some rather disputatious conversation between the Judge and the counsel for the plaintiff as to the form of procedure; but eventually Mr. Dobinson was called to produce the letters. The Attorney General, however, interposed and said that every letter in Mrs. Radcliffe's possession was in his hands and would be produced and placed in the custody of the officer of the Court, except two, which would be produced hereafter. This was at once accepted by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, and all controversy ceased. It was stated by the Chief Justice that Mr. Davis, the Chief Clerk to the Associate of the Court, had prepared an elaborate index to all the letters and documents which had been put in, which His Lordship would place at the disposal of the counsel and the jury. The Attorney General said that he felt bound to express the thanks of the counsel in the cause for the careful manner in which Mr. Davis had arranged and dealt with the documents, so that they were produced with a promptness when required which he had never before witnessed. Mr. Sergeant Ballantine fully concurred in this statement.

A statement of Rouse, giving an account of his and Mr. Baigent's visit to Captain Fraser at Colchester, which had been referred to but not formally put in, was read, as the original document was not forthcoming; and it was agreed to take it from the brief of one of the counsel. It also related to an interview between the claimant and Captain Fraser, and detailed circumstances connected with endeavors to bring the claimant to Captain Fraser's mind; but this did not result in his recognizing claimant as Roger Tichborne.

The affidavit of a Mr. White, of Hull, who had died, was tendered for the plaintiff, objected to by the Attorney General, but received by the Judge, subject to a bill of exceptions. The affidavit stated that the deponent was acquainted with the neighborhood of Burton Constable, and that on a particular occasion he was saved from being injured by the kick of a horse by the intervention of a young gentleman who stated his name to be Tichborne. This circumstance fixed the gentleman's appearance on the deponent's mind, and, having seen the claimant in 1868, he at once recognized him as the same person, and his recognition was confirmed by subsequent conversation with the claimant, in which he showed personal knowledge of the locality of Burton Constable which must have been obtained long ago.

The affidavit of George Cole, a miller, of Romsey, and also a tenant on the Tichborne estate, was then read. Knew all the family and Mr. Roger Tichborne in particular, and had reason to remember his personal appearance. In 1868, at an interview at Romsey with claimant, he instantly recognized him, and subsequent interviews had confirmed his opinion as to the identity. Mr. Sergeant Ballantine then announced that the plaintiff's case was now finally closed. It was then stated by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine that in the London *Times* of Saturday it was published that a person named Jules Barrant, who was a servant of Roger Tichborne in South America, had arrived in this country at his own expense to give evidence in the cause; and it was necessary to say now that the plaintiffs had received no communication from this person and knew nothing of him, in order that it might not be supposed that an important witness for the claimant had not been called. The Chief Justice intimated an opinion that it would be much more advisable if the newspapers abstained from publishing matters bearing on the case, which, in fact, they were not legally entitled to do. The Court then adjourned to the 15th of January.

The War Between Spain and Cuba.

The London *Times* remarks that "the King's government is only repeating the part already played by Prim, Serrano and their colleagues during the interregnum. King Amadeus declared in full council that he only wished he was allowed to sail for Cuba, in order himself to conduct the war. It is the very wish expressed by Prim two years before. Yet, with all this, there is no doubt that wise Spaniards only long to be rid of Cuba on any terms. Marshal Prim openly avowed his conviction that the loss of Cuba was for Spain only a question of time. There is no doubt, also, that the offers of agents who proposed to negotiate a sale of Cuba to the United States were secretly listened to by that cool-headed soldier and statesman. Both Sagasta and Zorilla were at that time in Prim's Cabinet. Prim's former colleagues—Sagasta, Zorilla, Topete, Serrano and others—are at this very moment contending for the high places in the King's Cabinet; and we publish to-day the result of a Ministerial crisis, which has followed close upon other crises, and which will certainly be followed by new crises almost from month to month. That the first article in the programme of every Cabinet will be 'Cuba must not be lost' we have no doubt; yet it seems incredible that no patriotic Minister should ever rise to proclaim that Cuba is being lost day by day. The Spanish statesman will deserve well of his country who suggests that since, as Prim acknowledged, the loss of the island is only a question of time, it would be good policy to take time by the forelock and put an end on any terms, and by any means, to a struggle which, while it destroys Cuba, utterly exhausts Spain."

BEN BUTLER'S BETE NOIRE.

Dr. Loring Trying to Outflank the Essex Statesman.

A Deep-Sea Philosopher Wants Protection for Home Fishing—Meeting at Gloucester—Congress Asked to Re-enact the Bounty Law—No Opposition to the Washington Treaty.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 12, 1872.

The old struggle of General Butler versus Dr. Loring, which was fought out and seemingly divided the republicans during the last gubernatorial campaign in Massachusetts, or rather before the meeting of the State Republican Convention in Worcester, during September last, has been revived again in this locality. Inasmuch as Dr. Loring relinquished his claims for the gubernatorial nomination to General Butler, on receiving the latter's assurance that the Doctor should be granted the succession to Butler in the Fifth Congressional district, and that the defeat of General Butler involved also the failure of Dr. Loring to achieve success, such a result as that which I have now to chronicle may not seem surprising. General Butler was whipped at Worcester, after one of the most gallantly contested fights that the State ever saw, and was, perforce, compelled to content himself with his position as a member of Congress. This rendered him no worse off than before, but it exercised a vastly different influence upon the prospects of the Doctor. He communed with himself silently and found that he had relinquished "the bird in the hand for two in the bush;" that the two in the bush had flown away before he could get at them, and that he was literally

LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

Naturally enough, he did not cherish the strongest possible sentiments of affection towards General Butler, deeming him, probably, the author of his misfortunes. He has therefore set himself about the work of injuring the latter so far as possible in the districts where Butler possesses the strongest element of strength. These were and are now perhaps on the sea coast of Massachusetts. General Butler has always strongly championed the interests of the fishermen, and, in fact, owes his Congressional position to their efforts; for his habitation is in a different direction to that which he represents at Washington. It was here, then, and on Cape Ann that Dr. Loring decided to commence the struggle which may result in the overthrow of his opponent.

The inception of the affair occurred at Harwich the other day, where a strong meeting of fish dealers was held in the Exchange. A reference to the published report of the proceedings of that meeting will show that the fishmongers of Cape Ann entirely reprobate General Butler's idea of resisting the ratification of the Washington Treaty, and say that they are willing to abide by its enactments. Of course they claim that their interests will be damaged thereby, their commerce will be impoverished and their families made homeless. The speakers stated that they should receive compensation from the national government for this calamity. A re-enactment of the law providing a fishing bounty would act as a sort of panacea for their troubles. Now they are subjected to the payment of taxes on everything which they use, and their disinterested labors in providing seamen for the United States Navy go entirely unrewarded. Such are the arguments which are being brought before the public by

THE OPPONENTS OF GENERAL BUTLER.

They were received, read, and brought forth in reply from the hero of New Orleans in the shape of a formal and somewhat bitter speech at Provincetown, in which he cast many flings at the Harwich meeting.

To the music of a band last night Dr. Loring has fired his second shot into the ranks of the enemy. A meeting of representatives from all the shipowning firms of this town was held at the rooms of the Cape Ann Mutual Fishing Insurance Company last evening, under the direction of Mr. Joseph O. Proctor. At least thirty of the most prominent gentlemen of Cape Ann were assembled here together to take counsel as to the situation. The speakers, of whom there were many, united in the general statement that the valuation of Gloucester on the 1st day of November, 1870, was $2,188,000, and on the 1st day of November, 1871, this sum was decreased to $440,000, while the ordinary wear and tear of fishing vessels was but from five to ten per cent in each year. Throughout the New England States it was asserted that there were from sixty to seventy thousand men engaged in the fishery business, employing a capital of $4,000,000, and if the Washington Treaty was ratified these men would either have to abandon their present method of obtaining a livelihood or else starve to death in almshouses. Boston, it was said, wanted the treaty ratified, but because then it could control the trade. The dealers in the big cities are middle men, and not producers or consumers; they want to swallow up all the profits themselves, and if the treaty is gotten through with, all right—they have a good chance to do so. About

THE COST OF MATERIALS

there was a general concurrence of opinion that vessels costing $4,500 before the rebellion would cost $7,500 now. It can thus be seen that there is no profit in a continuance of the business. Its interests have been sacrificed for the benefit of the public at large and there should be a recompense therefore. An illustration of this fact was given by one of the speakers, who produced figures to show that if the duty on cotton, iron and leather were removed all the manufactories of these articles in the United States would be shut up. Real estate in Gloucester has depreciated twenty-five per cent since the loss of protection for the fishery interests; therefore, it was

A GOOD TIME TO COMMENCE

to effect a reform. Messrs. Nehemiah L. Cunningham, W. F. Merchant, D. C. Babson, Charles H. Pew, Alfred Mansfield and other speakers represented these to be the present sense of the meeting. Their remarks were approved by all present. After considerable discussion a committee, consisting of Messrs. J. O. Proctor, Charles H. Pew, Sylvanus Smith, Alfred Mansfield and William Parsons was appointed to co-operate with committees from other localities in an endeavor to obtain from Congress some legislation granting a bounty on tonnage or relief in some other form from the great injuries which must result to the fishing interest from the ratification of the Washington Treaty. The committee was entrusted with full power, and the convention adjourned.

DISPOSING OF A DEAD BODY.

About four o'clock yesterday morning George Bowe, an Italian, living in the tenement house No. 35 Mulberry street, and one of his country women, were seen on pier No. 14 East River, she having a shovel in her hand, while he carried under his arm a box containing the putrid corpse of a stillborn child. This couple evidently had been looking for a small patch of earth in which to dig a grave for the reception of the remains. Both parties were taken to the First precinct station house, and subsequently Coroner Schirmer investigated the case and found that Bowe and his female friend intended violating no law, but only wished to bury the body for the poor absent mother, who was unable to be at the expense of a decent interment. The fact that the body could have been buried by the city seemed not to enter their minds. As nothing wrong was intended man and woman were discharged by Coroner Schirmer.

OCEAN TRAFFIC.

The Atlantic Steamship Lines of 1871.

The Enormous and Profitable Business Done by Them Last Year—The Vessels Employed, Voyages Made and Passengers Carried Between New York and Europe—Might Not an American Line Live if Properly Managed?

Now that earnest and influential citizens of the United States are once more making an effort to obtain a "foothold on the ocean," and are petitioning Congress to pass such enactments as will aid them in the endeavor to regain a portion of the nation's lost commercial supremacy, and that with some chance of ultimate success, it may not be amiss to give a synopsis of the vast and important trade that is being carried on between this country and Europe. The business is of the most enormous nature, and increasing, and the pecuniary returns therefrom go into the pockets of foreigners, who recognize with no little satisfaction that the longer the legislators at Washington are blind to the interests of the American people in this respect so long will the monopoly of the Atlantic steamship trade be retained by them. During the past year ten regular European companies plied their vessels to and from the port of New York and the ports of that country. Each and all of these steamships are magnificent and complete productions of naval architecture and mechanical skill, ranging from 1,000 to nearly 5,000 tons burden, and year by year since the merchants of this land were driven from the maritime arena by the terrible clouds of civil war have been added thereto, until the combined fleet of 1871 represented 118 steamships. These lines all closed the year with large profit, and so enticing is the trade with this country that their owners are causing other like vessels to be built and are adopting measures to start additional lines on an extensive scale to connect with Atlantic ports, which projects are likely to materially decrease the chances of any American company that may have the courage to inaugurate a line wholly under the control of citizens of the Union.

Yet the attempt is worth being made to restore our navigation interests, and mayhap the subjoined particulars of the important trade done by foreign bottoms in the twelve months just passed will open the eyes of intelligent and representative men in such a manner that they will use increased exertions to do something, that yet once again American steamships may be seen at our wharves, and going to and fro, as did our renowned clipper ships weave the unseen threads of gold that link together nations widely remote in a community of interests.

The extended particulars of the ocean traffic of the year 1871, as given below, may be relied upon. They embrace the vessels employed by each line, number of voyages made from and to New York, the cargoes carried either way, their character, number of passengers, cabin and steerage, from and to Europe, together with such other items as naturally command attention. It was a year of many severe storms on the ocean, but, happily, there was no terrible calamity to chronicle. Unlike the preceding year, when a gallant steamship sailed away from this port in the mists of the morning and the shadows of night and never more was heard of, and still another that left us with a gallant crew, noble passengers and valuable cargo, that was wrecked at the moment of making the land, there were no disasters during 1871; but the several lines were full of prosperity and exceedingly well managed. In the latter particular any American company hereafter formed may well take pattern.

NATIONAL LINE—NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Though but eight years old this line has achieved a wonderful standard of excellence among the rival companies that do the great carrying trade of the Atlantic Ocean between the United States and Europe. Its fleet of steamships are wondrous productions of naval architecture, all of iron, full powered and the largest in the Atlantic trade. Two of them, the Spain and Egypt, are the monster passenger craft of the world, while comfort, convenience and safety are observable in every portion of their construction. The government of the line and the direction of its vast interests speak of energy, enterprise and forethought. Twelve vessels were employed during the past year. Their names and net registered tonnage are:—Spain, 4,850 tons; Egypt, 5,150 tons; Italy, 4,340 tons; France, 3,700 tons; Holland, 3,850 tons; Denmark, 3,750 tons; The Queen, 4,470 tons; England, 3,450 tons; Helvetia, 4,020 tons; Erin, 4,040 tons; Pennsylvania, 3,000 tons, and Virginia, 3,000 tons, making a total tonnage of 47,620 tons. These made the large number of 132 trips across the ocean, the quickest of which are accredited to the Spain and Egypt, both of them having proved to be very fast, and during the very severe weather that prevailed recently on the ocean were not beaten by any steamships coming this way. The cargoes carried between the ports of sailing reach the enormous quantity of 409,775 tons, being divided in wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton, bacon, cheese, lard, beef and pork, from New York to Liverpool, to the figures of 285,432 tons, and from Liverpool to this port in steel rails, box tin, wire, fruit, such as lemons and walnuts, brandies, wines of all kinds from France and Germany, sardines from Bordeaux, dry goods, consisting of linens, silks, Dundee fabrics, &c., to the amount of 124,343 tons. In the twelve months there were on the several trips outward and inward 36,935 passengers. The National line are still making important additions to their fleet, as there are at present in course of construction on the Clyde two enormous vessels, the Canada and Greece, each of 4,500 tons, that will be able to accommodate pleasantly, as do the largest of their present steamships, nearly 200 first class and 1,200 to 1,400 steerage passengers. The health of the emigrants carried in these vessels is rigidly looked after, and their situation made comfortable in stormy as well as pleasant weather, by spar decks, flush fore and aft, while the saloon passengers have at their command all the luxuries and conveniences of a first class hotel. As an evidence of the expansion of the business of this line they have been compelled to increase their facilities for handling freight, building another dock, No. 44 North River, which, with the regular one, No. 47 North River, gives them just enough "elbow room."

ANCHOR LINE—NEW YORK TO GLASGOW.

This line in a few years has become one of the most important in number of vessels and character of trade running from this port. During the twelve months just passed there have been in employment thirty-four ocean steamships, all well constructed, and the majority fitted up and appointed with every comfort and convenience which long experience could suggest and liberality obtain. Their names are the Anglia, Australia, Columbia, Europe, Alexandria, Trinacria, Venezia, Livorno, Napoli, Scotia, Olympia, Italia, Acadia, Britannia, Dacien, India, Ismailia, Trojan, Dom Pedro, Macedon, Roma, Spartan, California, Assyria, Caledonia, Dorian, Iowa, Sidonian, Tyrian, Genora, Messina, Scandinavia, Valetta and Victoria. They are from 1,000 to 3,500 tons burden. The route of these vessels is from New York to Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land and embark passengers. In connection with the Glasgow traffic there are branch lines to various ports in Europe. By one—the Northern Scandinavian—there are despatched two or three steamers monthly, connecting on the arrivals from New York, with the several ports of Granton, Christiansand, Carlstiana and Gottenburg. Another of the company's branch lines is that between Glasgow and ports in the Mediterranean, which maintains on an average a weekly communication with New York, bringing with them as cargoes great quantities of the rich fruits and productions of Southern Europe. The above steamships during 1871 made 113 trips to New York and the corresponding number of departures, in all 226 voyages. Many of the passages have been made in excellent time, but the quickest of the year was the Anglia's run in July, from New York to Glasgow, in nine days ten and a half hours; this from land to land being accomplished in a little over eight days. The cargoes carried to Glasgow and received from there in twelve months consisted principally of grain, lard, cotton, flour, provisions, tobacco, tallow, rosin, dyewoods, cheese, staves, &c., to the amount, outward, of 169,500 tons, and inward about 125,000 tons. The year's work in passengers consisted of 24,456 cabin and steerage brought to this port, and 7,198 sailed therefrom. The Anchor line are still adding new and fine steamships to their already enormous fleet, those now under construction, four in number, being larger and more powerful than any preceding them. Two of these will be 4,000 tons burden each, and have as their builders the successful firms on the Clyde, Messrs. Robert Duncan & Co. and Messrs Alexander Stephens & Sons. The health and comfort of all passengers carried by this line are proverbial, and need no mention here. The percentage of deaths among the steerage passengers is exceedingly small—proof of their being well cared for.

CUNARD