SPAIN.

General Preparation for a Sanguinary Battle at Irun—The Carlists Bombarding the Works.

LONDON, Nov. 4, 1874.

A special telegram to the *Times* from Hendaye says that peremptory orders have been received from Paris for the expulsion of all Spaniards, without distinction, before Tuesday evening, from the frontier towns on the right bank of the Bidassoa for fear they may interfere in the conflict at Irun. The order spread consternation, many of those affected being without the means of travelling.

A despatch from Santander says Don Carlos is determined to concentrate his forces in Biscay for the attack on Irun, knowing that General Laserna had gone to Madrid to tender his resignation.

THE GOVERNMENT ON THE ALERT.

The republican government has only just began to take measures to resist this movement. All the steamers in the harbor of Santander have been embargoed to carry 5,000 men to the relief of Irun.

The Carlists Bombarding Irun—Republican Reinforcements.

SANTANDER, Nov. 4, 1874.

The Carlists commenced their bombardment of Irun this morning.

One thousand republican troops disembarked at Fontarabia yesterday.

Trains have been obtained, and to-day 2,000 men will leave for the scene. Don Carlos has only twelve cannon, but some are of large calibre and all are in good condition.

ESTELLA TO BE MENACED.

Generals Moriones and Laserna will make a diversion upon Estella while the Carlists are besieging Irun.

A Brisk Fire Kept Up at Irun—Don Carlos Present with His Army.

SANTANDER, Nov. 4, 1874.

The non-combatants have left Irun *en masse*.

The Carlists fire three shots to one fired by the defenders of the town. Several persons have been wounded in the town of Irun and the fort and one killed.

General Elio is in command of the besieging forces.

Don Carlos is present with his army.

GERMANY.

Plan of Imperial Representation in Alsace and Lorraine.

BERLIN, Nov. 4, 1874.

The question of creating a provincial representative body for Alsace and Lorraine is pressing for settlement. As a solution of the matter the Emperor William proposes the establishment of an Assembly of Notables, whose duty shall be to advise the imperial government respecting the interest of the provinces.

HOW THE ANNEXED TERRITORY IS TO BE GOVERNED.

An imperial decree of October 29 establishes the Representative Assembly of Alsace-Lorraine, and fixes its duties and powers. It will express its views upon the budget and upon bills not reserved for imperial legislation, and also upon bills which are not subject to discussion by the district diets. The Assembly will be composed of ten delegates from each district diet to be elected for three years.

The Emperor reserves the right to fix the time and place of the sittings of the Assembly, which will be private.

The Governor of the provinces will be entitled to demand a hearing and to assist in person or by representative at the sittings of the body.

The Assembly, in expressing its views to the imperial government, must also give the views of the minority.

RATIFICATION OF TREATIES.

The Reichstag has ratified the postal treaties with Chili and Peru.

FRANCE.

Assembly and Municipal Elections Day.

LONDON, Nov. 4, 1874.

A Paris despatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says the French government has fixed upon November 29 as the date for the elections for the vacant seats in the Assembly, and for the renewal of the Municipal Councils.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 5—5:30 A. M.

The son of the late Mr. Laird, member of Parliament, has refused to become a candidate for Parliament from Birkenhead. Mr. MacIver has definitely accepted the candidature.

SUICIDE OF AN AUSTRIAN BANKER.

LONDON, Nov. 4, 1874.

M. Avigdor, a banker, and Austrian Consul at Nice, committed suicide to-day. Cause not ascertained.

CENTRAL ASIA.

British Interests in Afghanistan Menaced by a Rebel Chief.

LONDON, Nov. 4, 1874.

News has been received from Central Asia that Yakoob Khan, son of Shere Ali Ameer, of Afghanistan, has rebelled against his father, and is now within three days' march of Candahar.

A decisive battle is imminent unless the Ameer agrees to the exclusion of British influence from Afghanistan.

FORMOSA.

The China-Japanese Difficulty Still Maintained.

SHANGHAE, Nov. 3, 1874.

The amicable settlement of the Formosan difficulty between China and Japan still appears doubtful, notwithstanding the more pacific tone of recent advices.

THE ARGENTINE AND FRENCH REPUBLICS.

The South Americans Likely to be Involved with France—A Patagonian King who Claims Citizenship in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 4, 1874.

A number of Deputies representing the department of Dordogne presented an address to the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, protesting against the arrest of Orelie Tounens by an Argentine man-of-war while *en route* for Patagonia.

Tounens is a French lawyer who had procured his election by the Patagonians as their King.

When arrested he was returning to Patagonia from France, where he had been to negotiate a loan. The Argentine Republic, claiming jurisdiction over Patagonia, arrested Tounens as an usurper.

SMALLPOX IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4, 1874.

The smallpox is very prevalent in this city. It has broken out in the Bon Pasteur Reformatory establishment, six of the inmates being ill of this disease. Owing to the unfavorable position of the smallpox wards in the Hotel Dieu, the authorities have declined to receive any more smallpox patients while the ward of the hospital is full.

MOVEMENTS OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 4, 1874.

Her Majesty's ships Bellerophon and Woodlarks left for Bermuda to-day. The Argus remains here until the arrival of the next English mail. Three officers and sixty-five rank and file of the Royal Engineers went to Bermuda in the Bellerophon to-day.

CUBA.

Distressed Mariners Arrested on the Coast—The Prisoners Claim to be American Fishermen.

A letter dated Havana, October 28, says:—

Last Saturday a fishing smack, supposed to be an American vessel, was seen off the little village of Bacurano, about ten miles to the eastward of Havana. A boat with three men was seen to put off from the vessel and pull towards the shore by some fishermen, who notified the Captain of the Partido, who, in turn, informed the Governor of the district. Guardia Civiles, soldiers and policemen were ordered out and the neighborhood scoured.

Two of the men were found, arrested and immediately lodged in jail, whence they have written to explain that they are American fishermen, of Key West, who were blown off from the fishing ground toward the coast of Cuba, where they landed in order to purchase provisions, their stock being exhausted. The Spanish authorities will allow no communication with them, nor will they say of what the men are accused. Nothing has been seen of the third man who came ashore and the smack has also disappeared.

General Concha's Tour in the Provinces.

HAVANA, Oct. 30, 1874.

Despatches from all parts of the island visited by General Concha report his enthusiastic reception by all classes of the inhabitants.

The reports of a speedy termination of the rebellion has caused a feeling of more security among the planters.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

A Freight and Passenger Train on the Air Line Road Collide—Superintendent Bishop Injured.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4, 1874.

This morning, near Northford, on the Air Line Railroad, a collision took place, causing damage amounting to about $5,000 and severely injuring Mr. Bishop, Superintendent of the road. The freight train, which leaves this city at six o'clock, collided with an extra passenger train on its way from Middletown to this city for the purpose of carrying the State Railroad Commissioners over the road. The engineer of the extra train expected to be able to reach the side track before the freight train arrived, but as the latter was ahead of time, the collision took place. There was

A HEAVY FOG

in the valley at the time, which explains the reason why the engineer did not see the danger. As the trains came together, the superintendent of the road, Mr. Bishop, was standing in the cab of the engine, looking through the window, and the shock of the collision forced his head through the glass, cutting his face and bruising him seriously.

All trains were delayed two hours by the accident. Both engines were so much injured that reconstruction will be necessary before they can be brought again into use.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Action of the Manufacturers of St. John and Portland.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 4, 1874.

At a meeting of manufacturers of St. John and Portland it was decided to appoint a committee to arrange for a convention of the manufacturers of the maritime provinces, to be held about the 1st of next January, to consider what action to take in reference to the Reciprocity Treaty.

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES.

Vessels Ashore—Tugs and Lighters Moving to Their Assistance.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 4, 1874.

During the gale last night the following vessels went ashore on the south side of Amherst Island or in the gap:—Steam barges Lothair, Consort and Norman; light schooners Paragon and Sea Bird, and the light schooners Ariel and Charm, loaded with barley; the propeller Stanley and schooner Carlton, with apples.

Captains Donnelly and Allen, with tugs and lighters, have gone to their assistance.

Weather Still Foggy—Schooner Ashore.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 4, 1874.

The weather is still very foggy and smoky. The tug Compound, from Buffalo, arrived here this evening with a steam pump for the schooner Osborne, which is ashore two miles east.

Safety of a Barge Assured.

PORT BURWELL, Ont., Nov. 4, 1874.

Barge Joseph E. Sparrow, of East Saginaw, is lying at anchor off the beach. She broke from the tow of the steam barge George King and has been adrift six days.

A Schooner Got Off.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4, 1874.

Schooner Thomas P. Sheldon has been got off.

OBITUARY.

M. Coulon, the French Singer.

The Paris journals of the 25th of October announce the death of M. Coulon, the French singer, at the age of fifty-three. He made his début at the Opéra Comique on August 25, 1851, in the part of Atalamuc in the "Fée aux Roses." He was one of the best pupils of Garcia, and, having already sung in the provinces, had just signed an engagement for Strasburg, when M. Perrin conceived the idea of attaching him to his theatre. A forfeit was paid, and Coulon came out at Paris. He remained several years at the Opéra Comique, where he created, among other parts, that of Jacques in the "Château de la Barbe Bleue," an opera by MM. de Saint Georges and Limnander, which had the misfortune of being first represented on the 1st of December, 1851, that is to say, on the very eve of the *coup d'état*. Coulon at last passed over to the Grand Opera, and played there Bertram in "Robert le Diable," Saint Bris in the "Huguenots," created the part of Satan in the "Herculaneum," and appeared in other important parts. He left that theatre at the end of a few years and went to Brussels. He two years back married Mlle. Levielli, formerly a favorite singer at the Grand Opera in secondary parts, with whom he made an artistic tour in the United States. He lately returned to Paris in bad health, and his malady terminated fatally.

Martin Van Buren Wilcoxson.

The above-named gentleman, a nephew of the late President Van Buren, died in London, England, on the 17th inst., at the age of forty-five years. He expired at the house of Mr. Adam Badeau, Consul General of the United States, from the effects of an attack of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Mr. Wilcoxson was a citizen of New York and vastly esteemed. He was married to a daughter of the late Nathaniel Miles, who was for many years prominent in the diplomatic service of the United States.

M. F. J. Marrast.

The death at Paris, October 25, is announced of M. Francois Joseph Marrast, aged seventy-seven, brother of Armand Marrast. He was for some time at the head of a school in the Provinces, but had latterly lived in complete retirement.

M. Jugelet, the Painter.

The death, at Rouen, is announced of M. Jugelet, aged sixty-nine, painter of sea pieces. He was a pupil of Gudin, and exhibited for the first time in Paris in 1826. He died on the 23d of October.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	35	42	3:30 P. M.	52	58
6 A. M.	34	42	6 P. M.	49	53
9 A. M.	46	43	9 P. M.	48	49
12 M.	49	53	12 P. M.	46	49

Average temperature yesterday 48¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 44¾

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN WESTCHESTER.

An unfortunate occurrence, which may possibly be attended by fatal consequences, transpired in the extreme easterly portion of the city of Yonkers, immediately opposite West Mount Vernon, on Tuesday afternoon. It appears that Joseph Brinning, a German, aged about forty-five, living in the last named village, was in the act of gathering fallen apples on the farm of Isaac Sherwood, when he received in his back the contents of a shotgun carried by a young man named George Appell, who was in an adjoining field. The wounded man was with difficulty removed to his home, where he now lies in a precarious condition. The affair is shrouded in mystery, no information being obtainable as to the cause of the shooting. On the affidavit of Brinning's wife, which charged Appell with felonious intent, a warrant was yesterday issued by Justice Edmonds, of Mount Vernon, but up to a late hour in the afternoon the accused party had not been taken into custody.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—Mlle. Albani's Mignon.

Mlle. Emma Albani appeared last night for the first time as Mignon in Ambroise Thomas' opera. It was a very remarkable impersonation, as unlike those of her two predecessors as can be. It was characterized by *naïveté*, childlike sweetness, exquisite singing and that nameless charm of magnetism which is the chief attribute of genius. From the time that the ill-treated child appears among her gypsy abductors until she awakes to a realization of her true position in her Italian home, throughout the scenes of Mignon's checkered life, her meeting with her father, who wanders in search of her, crazy on account of losing her, her rescue from the brutality of her gypsy master, her love for the gallant gentleman who gives her freedom, her jealousy of the scheming actress who treats human affections and sufferings with a like indifference, her despair when she finds herself abandoned, her bright dreams of home and her joy in finding herself with her lover and father, never more to be separated, all those changing phases of the story were interpreted by Mlle. Albani with a power that drew all its attractiveness from its complete naturalness. We missed many of the "effects" that in certain scenes have been brought in to insure applause, but in their stead was something more valuable—true art. The romance, which seems to give a definite musical coloring to the title *rôle*, "Non conosci il bel suol," was rendered with much feeling by Mlle. Albani. We would prefer, however, a more liberal use of *tempo rubato* in this beautiful aria. The conductor's baton at times should be subservient to the prima donna. The duet, "Leggiadre rondinelle," a number worthy of Mozart, was partly nullified by the shortcomings of the basso, although the prima donna gave entire satisfaction. In the second act the "Styrienne," the most popular and most dashing number in the opera, became the principal feature of the performance. Mlle. Albani's acting and singing in this scene deserved the applause that rewarded her and bore out to the fullest extent the high anticipations formed of her Mignon. She was gay without being boisterous, and romped through the scene without making use of studied poses and points. The scene before the castle on the shore of the lake, in which Mignon, distracted with jealousy while listening to the triumph of her rival in the theatrical performance within, moans the words, "*Ella è là, presso a lui! vittorioso ella gode,*" brought out the warmth of dramatic expression so eminently possessed by our American prima donna in its brightest form. The last scene was full of sympathetic power and tenderness. The Mignon of Mlle. Albani may be regarded as a very touching operatic impersonation, and will be attractive to all who look for an unexceptional school of singing—a sweet, sympathetic voice, personal attractions, and artlessness of manner. Mlle. Heilbron proved to be the best representative of the coquettish actress, Filina, we have had in New York. The light, brilliant music of the *rôle* seemed to suit her better than any she has heretofore essayed during the present season, and in the well known "Polacca" she gained an encore. Miss Cary made the most of the stupid *rôle* of "Federico," and sang the *rondo gavotte* in the second act commendably. Signor De Bassini created a very favorable impression in the *rôle* of Guglielmo (Wilhelm Meister), and sang the two airs, "Addio, Mignon," and "Ah! non credea l'afflitta," with neatness and expression, reminding one very much of Capoul. His acting, however, did not by any means reach the same standard. The Lotario of Signor Fiorini was destitute of any quality that could recommend it to praise, and the Giarno of Mr. Hall was a very ferocious portraiture. Certain slips in the chorus and orchestra marred their otherwise commendable performance. The opera can never be pleasing to a musical mind out of its congenial sphere, the Opera Comique, where it was first produced just eight years ago. The Italian recitatives are poor substitutes for the French dialogue and the common themes in which the chorus is introduced are beneath the dignity of the grand opera. "Mignon" on the Opera Comique stage in Paris and on the Italian opera boards represents a very different work. Yet such a performance as that Mlle. Albani presented last night would tend to give attraction to even a worse opera. "Aida" will be given in Brooklyn to-night, with Potentini, Cary, Carpi, Del Puenti and Fiorini in the cast.

Stadt Theatre—Opera Bouffe.

The season at this spacious establishment was commenced last night under exceedingly favorable auspices, not only in regard to the character of the entertainment or the number of persons in attendance, but chiefly on account of the desirable changes recently made in the interior of the building. Heretofore the Stadt Theatre has had strange terrors for the timid, because of the limited means of egress in case of accident, while its palmiest days could never boast much in the way of architectural upholstering or scenic attractions. It was in every sense a theatrical wilderness from which it was no easy task to go abroad. A judicious expenditure and a considerable amount of taste, have, however, worked wonders, and last night the theatre wore quite a cheerful, bright and animated look. What with handsome and appropriate decorations, new scenery, and, above all, increased means of entrance and exit, the Stadt Theatre has undergone a transformation which must be very acceptable to its numerous patrons. The artistic attraction consisted in the first appearance of Miss Lina Mayr, who is said to be a great favorite in Germany in *opéra bouffe*. She essayed the *rôle* of Boulotte in "Barbe Bleue," and was supported by several performers who have already appeared in German opera in this city. Miss Mayr, to begin with, has the all-important advantages of good looks and a comely figure, and has evidently studied with care the necessary points which contribute to the success of an *opéra bouffe* artist. Her voice, while calling for no special comment so far as strength and volume are concerned, is sweet and flexible, and answers all the purposes which a part like Boulotte demands. But her acting is full of that vivacity, dash and abandon without which it would be impossible to portray the rollicking *rôle* of the giddy headed shepherdess. Indeed she left little to be desired and the enthusiastic demonstrations which greeted her efforts proved she had made quite a favorable impression. The choice morceaux which fall to Boulotte she rendered with artistic finish, and during the evening she was called repeatedly before the curtain. Her success was altogether assured, although *opéra bouffe* in German would hardly commend itself to those whose ears are familiar with the sparkling dialogue in the language which, of all others, can best convey the spicy thoughts of joyous though irreverent writers. Blue Beard was creditably represented by Herr Schütz, as were the parts of King Bobeche by Herr Witt and Clementine by Mrs. Witt, while Popolani had an admirable interpreter in Herr Schönwoff. The chorus was very fair and the piece handsomely placed on the stage. At the conclusion of the performance Mr. Adolph Neuendorf, the director and conductor of the orchestra, in response to enthusiastic calls, appeared before the curtain and thanked the audience on the part of the management. "Barbe-Bleue" will be repeated during the week.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Hannah Cowley's sparkling comedy, "The Belle's Stratagem," was presented last night at this house with the care and completeness which has distinguished Manager Daly's revivals. In order to suit modern tastes considerable alterations have been made, with excellent results. The play is by no means a strong one in point of interest, but the sparkle of its dialogue is refreshing after the efforts of the writers of modern comedy. The cast was a very strong one, including nearly all the popular favorites, but the characters are too slightly sketched to afford the actors much scope for the display of their best powers. The selection of Mr. Louis James for the *rôle* of Doricourt was not very happy. The character is one suited to a light comedian, and Mr. James' talents are decidedly better shown in heavy parts. As a result there was too much of the melodramatic element in Mr. James' Doricourt and too little of the charming badinage which becomes his character. In every scene Mr. James was in earnest, which somewhat damped the fun of the piece. Miss Davenport as Letitia Hardy acquitted herself with credit. She portrayed the moods of the heroine with intelligence and dash. Few of her performances have been better rounded or more satisfactory. Miss Jewett as Lady Touchwood was ingenuous and sentimental. The Sir George Touchwood of Mr. Parkes was a well considered and effective interpretation of the honorable, but jealous-minded gentleman sketched by the author. The remaining characters were acceptably filled and the performance passed off with fair success. "The Belle's Stratagem" will be presented during the week.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Boucicault's new Irish play will be produced on the 8th at Wallack's.

Hon. W. F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," has returned from the Big Horn Expedition, and will soon reappear on the dramatic stage for a short engagement.

A grand sacred concert will be given on Sunday, November 8, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music for the benefit of St. Mary's church. Miss Violetta Colville will sing.

There will be a "Guy Mannering" matinee at Booth's this afternoon. This was arranged in order to meet the excessive demand for places to witness Miss Cushman's farewell impersonation.

The first of Thomas' public rehearsals takes place at Steinway Hall to-day. The programme consists of two orchestral works, "Harold in Italy," symphony by Berlioz, and the Heroic Symphony by Beethoven and Greig's new piano concerto.

Mr. Tennyson, who had not been to a theatre for ten years, went up to London to witness Mr. Irving's performance of "Richelieu," and was so pleased with it that he invited the actor to his house in Surrey, where, during his brief holiday, Mr. Irving stayed two days.

The farewell ceremonies in honor of Miss Cushman, supplementary to the play at Booth's Theatre, on Saturday evening, will be of the most remarkable character. Mr. William Cullen Bryant has signified his intention to deliver the address, and the illustrious tragedienne will respond in person. Mr. R. H. Stoddard, the poet; President Roberts, of the New York College, and Judge John R. Brady will also be participants, surrounded by members of the Arcadian Club, the managers of all the metropolitan theatres and the more prominent ladies and gentlemen of the theatrical profession. The two lower proscenium boxes of the theatre will be occupied by the committees of the Arcadian Club and Army and Navy Club, the latter headed by Major General Hancock. In the Arcadian box will be Governor-elect Tilden, Mayor-elect Wickham, Governor Dix and others of equal prominence. The boxes will be magnificently decorated, and the front of the balcony circle will also be tastefully ornamented. Downing's Ninth Regiment Band is not only to lead the street procession, but will perform in the theatre while Miss Cushman is preparing for the reception. The out-of-door arrangements are now perfected, and will be novel and imposing. Koster & Greene, agents of the Messrs. Edge, have gratuitously contributed all the fireworks, and the pyrotechnic display in front of the theatre promises to be one of the finest ever made in this city. There will be two magnificent set pieces placed in front of Masonic Hall. Besides the Arcadian Club, the scenic artists of New York will join in the procession. The interior of the theatre will be artistically decorated, and the entrance on twenty-third street transformed into a bower of evergreens. The neighboring houses will display the national colors, and it may well be anticipated that the appearance of the locality, on the exit of Miss Cushman by the stage door, will be one of the most brilliant and animated ever witnessed in the metropolis.

BISHOP BACON DYING.

Return of Distinguished Roman Prelates from Europe—Bishop McCloskey's Welcome.

At about four o'clock yesterday morning the French steamer Pereire, from Havre and Brest, came to an anchor off Sandy Hook, the fog being too dense for the pilot to bring her up the bay. Among the disappointed people on board her was the venerable and Most Reverend Archbishop McCloskey, who was desirous of reaching shore as soon as possible on account of the sickness of a brother prelate on board the ship—viz., Bishop Bacon, of Portland, Me., who was about breathing his last. Towards the afternoon the atmosphere having become brighter, the steamer came up to the Narrows, where she was boarded by a HERALD reporter. On the upper deck were seen a dozen or more of French priests, walking to and fro to warm themselves in the chilly air.

THE ARCHBISHOP.

Archbishop McCloskey was found on deck also, leaning against the rail, looking the picture of health and talking with Father Barry. After a pause in the conversation the reporter addressed himself to the Archbishop and requested that he would tell him about the increased illness of Bishop Bacon and also about his own travels, &c.

The Archbishop then said:—"I left here with Bishop Bacon last August, and have been forced to return home about a month sooner than I otherwise intended; but the impossibility of transporting the Bishop to Havre by rail made me decide to take the French steamer from Brest, the Pereire being the last vessel this season to leave Brest for New York, the company not intending to call there any longer. The Bishop had to be transported to the ship in a very debilitated condition, and it was uncertain how long he could support the effect of the rolling motion, but it was the best thing that could be done under the circumstances. The sufferer had been in hospital at Brest, where every care and attention was devoted to him. He is now very, very weak.

"With reference to myself I have spent the most of my time while in Europe at Rome and Paris, making arrangements for the altar and stained glass for the Cathedral. My health since I have been away has been good, I am glad to say."

The Archbishop told the reporter incidentally that he was leaving him, that he had telegraphed up to the Sisters, at No. 195 West Eleventh street, to make arrangements and prepare a room for Bishop Bacon, as he wanted the best of nursing. Thanking the Archbishop for his kindness the reporter left him.

THE ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK.

Upon arriving at New York the Archbishop was welcomed home by Mr. George McKenzie, the agent of the Transatlantic steamers, and many other friends. Shortly afterward a large deputation of clergymen, comprising Vicar General Father Quinn, Fathers Kearney, Farley, Reilly and many others, clambered over the steamer's side to congratulate the Archbishop, upon his safe return home, and numerous were the inquiries as to friends in Rome, &c. Nor was the sick Bishop forgotten.

THE AMBULANCE.

Through the forethought of Mr. McKenzie a message had been sent to Warden Brennan at Bellevue Hospital, requesting that an ambulance might be sent to the steamer. After the steamer was moored the ambulance drove down to the dock and Bishop Bacon, more dead than alive, was taken out of his berth, lifted up four or five steep steps from the deck to a gangway, down which the procession passed, comprising the Vicar General, several priests, the ambulance and steamer doctors and a strong-bodied policeman, who headed the procession to prevent the bearers from falling on the slippery plane leading to the dock. Lanterns were held by sailors on the upper deck, and the mournful party at last placed their patient in the ambulance. A few moans were all the sounds he uttered. His face was terribly altered by long sickness and suffering, and one observer looking steadily at him thought he was dead, so stark and rigid did he look. The ambulance went at a walking pace over the badly paved streets leading to St. Vincent's, the Sisters of Charity instituted, at No. 195 West Eleventh street, where kind hands were waiting to do all that lay in their power to alleviate his fearful sufferings.

BISHOP BACON'S DIOCESE.

The diocese of Portland, Me., was established in 1855. It embraces the States of Maine and New Hampshire, and its first bishop was the Right Rev. D. W. Bacon, D. D., who was consecrated on April 22, 1855, in the Portland Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. The diocese contained at the commencement of this year 58 churches, 6 churches building, 52 priests, 20 ecclesiastical students, 4 female religious asylums, 2 asylums, 6 female academies and 20 free schools for a Catholic population of about 80,000.

Bishop Bacon was born in Brooklyn about 1814, and was ordained as a priest by Bishop Dubois about 1838. He was for a long time the pastor of the Church of the Assumption in Brooklyn, and built the Church of St. Mary, the Star of the Sea, in the same place. Although not considered a very powerful preacher his sermons were always of a remarkably telling nature, and he is universally beloved by all who know him.

FRENCH MISSIONARIES FOR TAHITI.

The French steamer Pereire, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought six missionaries, of the Order of the Sacred Heart, from Paris, who are about proceeding to Tahiti, under the direction of the Rev. Père Colette. The following are the names of the missionaries:—R. Prat, J. Bertin, C. Damas, Laudaube. They are accompanied by three "Christian brothers," who will give instruction at Tahiti. The party slept on board the Pereire last night and start to-day by train for San Francisco, whence they propose embarking for Tahiti about the 18th inst. in a sailing ship. A reception is to be given them at San Francisco. Father Colette, who accompanies the missionaries, resided in Tahiti for twenty-five years.

FIRE ON BROADWAY.

A fire broke out last night at No. 506 Broadway that caused a damage of $8,000. The third, fourth and fifth floors of the building were occupied by Herzog Bros. & Leopold, who suffered a loss to their stock of $3,000. Gartner & Chapman occupied the second floor; they sustained a loss of $500 by water. The building was injured to the extent of $4,000; insured.

PROVIDENCE CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4, 1874.

There is more doing in printing cloths at better prices. Standard and extra 64s are quoted at 5¾c. to 6¼c.

THE POLITICAL HOMICIDE.

The Excitement which the McKenna Murder Has Created.

A WARRANT FOR O'BRIEN.

The Coming Inquest—The Line of Evidence.

In political circles yesterday the main topic of conversation was the Croker-O'Brien imbroglio in the Twenty-first ward. It even engaged more attention than the result of the election itself, especially in the ward where the two men who are mainly mentioned as having participated in the *mêlée* are so well known and followed by two distinct sets of adherents, who practice ardent devotion to their respective chiefs. Among the O'Brien men the general feeling resolves itself into rough abuse and profanity; while the other party asserts itself in logical argument and demonstration.

As is usual in all affairs of this kind, where two political factions engage in a free fight, the real truth of the affair in all its details will never probably be fully known. Even those most interested from being present can scarcely tell a succinct story, and a dozen different people give a dozen different versions of the fight. In all the flat contradictions, exaggerations and misstatements which are being made it is excessively hard to get at the exact facts. But amid all this falsification several things are patent—first, that O'Brien's men had been committing numerous personal assaults and outrages in Second avenue, and that they did not rightfully belong in the district; second, that Croker, in spite of grave personal abuse, did not strike the first blow; third, that, amid the contradictory statements made by all parties and the numerous shots fired, it is exceedingly doubtful who fired the shot that killed McKenna.

It will be of course the province of the coroner's jury to sift all the mass of testimony that will be offered on the inquest.

AMONG THE O'BRIENITES.

You cannot find an O'Brien man but that says he believes Croker fired a shot, and that some one of the shots fired killed McKenna. Even those who were not present at the fight say that Croker did it, and that the ex-Sheriff was entirely free of all intention of wrong-doing. They state in substance that Croker went about with the purpose of intimidating those who opposed him, while O'Brien was simply attending to his business as a candidate and took the part of his friends when he found them insulted by the Tammany men; that Croker then struck James O'Brien in the face and the row began, and pistols were used freely by the Tammany men; but that, of course, they used none themselves. They protest that none of the O'Brien men had pistols and would scorn to use them.

AMONG THE CROKERITES.

On the other hand the Croker men, who were in the *mêlée*, do not deny pulling out revolvers. They simply say that they were four against fifty, and that when they found their opponents using firearms against them they drew forth their own, excepting Croker, who had none, and at each assault of the crowd made them start back by presenting them in their faces. They all agree on one fact, however, that while they all faced toward the crowd on the sidewalk McKenna fell behind them, and must have been shot by accident by one of his own party. They say they did not dare turn around from the general attack and did not know of McKenna being shot at all until all was over, excepting one Sheridan, who says that when McKenna fell the dying man's head struck against the back of his leg, but even then he did not know he was shot and only when going away saw him give a convulsive gasp, as if dying, and noticed some blood trickled over his face to the ground.

THE STATION HOUSE SCENE.

It would appear that as soon as the row was over and McKenna, still alive and unconscious, had been carried to Bellevue Hospital, Croker and his friends went to the station house in Thirty-fifth street to prefer a complaint against O'Brien, for assault and battery. Sergeant Christie was at the desk and heard Croker's complaint. As this was taking place O'Brien walked in with his friends and made a complaint against Croker, of assault and battery, showing his mouth, which had been injured by the blow Croker had given him in response to his own to Croker. Sergeant Christie said that O'Brien was injured and Croker was not, and took O'Brien's complaint first. As these formalities were going on Craig, an O'Brien man, came rushing into the station house, crying, "Croker killed my cousin!" Then, and not till then, did O'Brien change his simple charge of assault and battery to that of murder. Croker protested that this was false, and said, "I never carried a pistol in my life;" but the charge was taken and Croker ordered to a cell. He then said, "Won't you take my charge against O'Brien?" but the Sergeant said, "No, murder is worse than assault and battery." Croker and his companions were locked up in a cell until the arrival of a lawyer sent him by John Kelly, when he was brought up stairs again and taken to the Captain's room, where he remained in consultation with his counsel until Coroner Woltman arrived.

WAS M'KENNA CONSCIOUS?

The man Craig, who keeps a liquor saloon on Second avenue, and with whom McKenna boarded, gave currency on the day of the shooting to a deathbed scene in which the dying man is stated to have said that Croker had shot him. Craig at first said that McKenna stated that "either Croker or Sheridan had shot him," but changed this afterward to "Croker" alone. It is somewhat singular that none but Craig saw McKenna in his state of consciousness, and none but he has put any deathbed statement in McKenna's mouth. A HERALD reporter asked two well known physicians yesterday about this point, and they both stated that if, as had been printed, the ball had entered the brain at the temple and traversed it to the other side, it was very certain that McKenna was unconscious until the moment he died. No man with a ball in his brain would be capable of saying a word just before death, but syncope would ensue immediately upon the ball taking effect. It was generally disbelieved that McKenna had uttered the words attributed to him, and Deputy Coroners Marsh and MacWhinnie were of the same opinion.

WHAT CORONER WOLTMAN SAYS.

Coroner Woltman spoke to the writer yesterday as to the abuse he had received for the action he took in relation to the shooting of McKenna. This gentleman said that he was notified at ten o'clock by Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie and a man named Campbell that there had been a riot in the Eighteenth Assembly district and that several persons were shot. He was told the man was at the Thirty-fifth street station house. He went there and found the man who was shot was not there, but at Bellevue Hospital. He went to the hospital to take the wounded man's ante-mortem statement, but found he was unconscious and had been so since he was picked up in the street. He was informed that the man could not live, and he was unable to get any statement whatever from him, as the doctors there said he could not be revived. He went back to the station house, and on questioning all the parties about the affray, the only positive statement he could get was from a policeman who said he saw the pistol with which McKenna was shot in the hands of a young man named Maxwell, who was shown to have been miles away at the time of the shooting. O'Brien was not present and made no statement to him. Nobody present accused Croker of murder and he let him and the men that were with him go on bail, after consulting several lawyers and the statutes. If he had thought either of the men arrested had committed the crime, he would not have released them. But nobody was accused. In the evening, when he learned that McKenna was dead, he issued warrants and had the parties rearrested and had the bail increased in each case, but only to retain them as witnesses.

CORONER CROKER.

In conversation yesterday with a HERALD reporter Coroner Croker said:—

"The action of Justice Murray is not legal, because the case is in the Coroner's hands, and it should be left to him. Of course, I have no desire to escape or anything of that kind; but I don't want to be locked up in a cell for several days when there is no necessity for it. I am now under bail, and nothing can be gained by annoying me still further. They allow O'Brien, who was the real aggressor, and who has trumped up an absurd charge against me, to go free, while they pursue me in every possible way. The whole thing has not been done as it should have been. The police are on O'Brien's side, because he got nearly all of them appointed in this ward, and they are his tools. But Sergeant Christie had no business to take O'Brien's complaint and not take mine. It was because of this action of Christie that all the onus has fallen on me and so little on him. O'Brien never thought of accusing me of murder until it was suggested to him by Craig, who has always been one of his most ardent supporters. The Coroner, then coming, and finding us locked up and O'Brien gone, treated us as criminals, and tacitly admitted the charge against us, though no one made it in his presence. The fact is, everybody should have been arrested, and not simply one side of the affair. I am fair enough to say that O'Brien had no pistol; neither had I. Had I had a pistol and been inclined to use it, surely I should have drawn it on O'Brien when we were fighting face to face and he had struck me, and not upon a man whom I had never seen before to my knowledge. It is O'Brien's cunning and his aversion to me that has made him trump up this charge. As to the first part of the trouble, it was on Monday night I heard in Tammany Hall that O'Brien meant to bring a large party of bad characters over to our district to smash Tammany boxes and intimidate Tammany voters. I went to Captain Allaire and stated what I had heard, asking him to send out enough men to protect the people from the onslaught of this crowd. The Captain said he would. Next morning I left the club. At a quarter to six walked down to Second avenue and up Second avenue to Thirty-ninth street, in company with Sheridan and the two Hickeys. We found everything all right and walked back. At Thirty-fourth street we met Patrick Maguire, who had been knocked down and abused in Thirty-first street by some O'Brien men. I went to the station house once more and told Captain Allaire the scenes I feared were occurring. He said it was all right, and I responded that if he would not stop it the citizens would. He said, "You can do as you please," and I went away. On the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue I met Borst and Tommy Costello, the prize fighter, and I went up to them and advised them to be careful what they did. It was while I was doing this that O'Brien came up with a gang and began to speak to me in the most abusive way. I walked backwards, because I was determined not to strike him first. When I said "You have done enough to have put you in Sing Sing three years ago," he struck me, and the fight soon became general. If Captain Allaire had done his duty the whole thing would have been avoided.

Coroner Croker does not intend to obey the warrant of Justice Murray unless it is served upon him personally. He will then obey it, though he is advised it is illegal. None of the others who were with him have been served with this warrant.

SHERIDAN'S STORY.

The writer also saw John Sheridan, who was with Croker. He is a small, spare man. He said that he only went with Croker to see that the men on the Tammany side were doing their work properly. He had no idea of fighting anybody. Croker stood all O'Brien's abuse without any show of resistance until O'Brien struck him. When Croker struck back Sheridan says he distinctly heard O'Brien say, "Now kill the sons of ——," and the fight began. He and the two Hickeys had revolvers, with which they kept the crowd of over fifty people back. Croker had nothing but his hands. Had they not had revolvers they could not have lived two minutes. All these shots, fired at them (and there were about a dozen), might have hit anybody behind them. It was wonderful that they escaped. As for Hickey firing two shots at McKenna when he was lying dying, Hickey was a great deal too busy in protecting himself in front to stop to shoot at a dead man. All these stories contradicted themselves and were got up by O'Brien and his friends. The HERALD reporter saw several of O'Brien's friends and the ex-sheriff himself and they repeated their stories of the day before. There was nothing new in them.

AUTOPSY ON M'KENNA.

Yesterday morning, at the Morgue, Deputy Coroner Marsh made a post mortem examination on the body of John McKenna, the man who was shot during the quarrel. Dr. Marsh found a pistol shot wound on the right side of the head, the ball passing through the right parietal bone, through the middle lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain and lodged in the middle lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain. A large clot of blood was found compressing the entire right hemisphere of the brain. The middle lobe of the right hemisphere of the brain was extremely lacerated; several fragments of the internal table of the