THE KING OF SPAIN.

His Majesty Interviewed by a Herald Correspondent.

A Frank Profession of His Platform of Government.

Constitutional Liberalism with Progressive Conservatism.

CUBA AND GIBRALTAR.

Amnesty for Political Offences and Freedom of Conscience.

Don Carlos' Father Accepts the New Regime.

SERRANO ESCAPES TO FRANCE.

Castelar Resigns His Commissions.

PARIS, Jan. 4, 1875.

At noon to-day your correspondent had an interview with King Alfonso the Twelfth, at his residence, Basilewsky, Avenue Rome.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

In appearance he is extremely frank, truthful, bright and intelligent, and seemed ready and anxious to give the HERALD every information.

TO LEAVE FOR SPAIN.

The King goes to Spain on Wednesday, the 6th inst.

THE CORONATION.

The day of his coronation is not yet fixed. His Majesty has promised to give the HERALD correspondent a special place to witness the ceremony.

CUBA AND GIBRALTAR.

King Alfonso will endeavor to settle the Cuban difficulty, and to negotiate with England for the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain.

A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND LIBERAL POLICY.

His government will be liberal and constitutional, framed after the model of England and Belgium.

THE THRONE POLICY.

The national policy will be peaceful and conservative.

THE ARMY.

The Prussian military system, modified so as to meet the requirements of a Latin people, will be applied to the reorganization of the Spanish army.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

There will be a thorough financial reform, and the King will satisfy the claims of the Spanish bondholders at the earliest date.

HOME DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCE.

He will devote his whole attention to the internal development of the country—to commerce and railroads.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE.

The King is personally disposed to grant a general amnesty to political offenders, and to grant an entire liberty of worship and to Protestants the right of burial in consecrated ground.

BLESSED BY THE PONTIFF.

His Majesty has obtained the Pope's benediction.

THE FRENCH MINISTER AT AUDIENCE.

He received the Duke Decazes, French Minister, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

DON CARLOS' FATHER PROFESSES ALLEGIANCE.

The father of Don Carlos has given his adhesion to King Alfonso. Other supporters of the Bourbon Pretender are expected to follow his example, thus compelling Don Carlos to lay down his arms and recognize the new *régime* or retire to exile.

SERRANO IN FLIGHT.

Marshal Serrano has escaped to Bayonne and has just arrived in that city.

SENOR CASTELAR RESIGNS HIS COMMISSIONS.

MADRID, Jan. 4, 1875.

Señor Castelar has resigned the Presidency of the Spanish Commission to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, the Chancellorship of Public Instruction and his university professorship.

THE JURY SYSTEM SUSPENDED.

MADRID, Jan. 4, 1875.

A decree has been issued suspending the jury system.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM WASHINGTON OF THE RELATIONS OF OUR GOVERNMENT WITH SPAIN—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1875.

The change in the Spanish government naturally occasions comment as to what course our government will pursue concerning it, and already there is much speculation connected with the unsettled questions between the United States and Spain, involving those growing out of the Virginius affair. The mere fact that the President and Secretary Fish may, in common with all other public men and the citizens generally, have recently conversed upon the subject of the change of government, certainly does not justify the assertion that a more vigorous policy than heretofore will characterize the Executive, or that these gentlemen are not in accord relative to the Cuban and kindred questions. Both these gentlemen are known to be of the same opinion respecting them, the Secretary always reflecting the views of the President in his official communications. It may, therefore, be safely stated that there is no divergence of views between them. It is known that our government has, from time to time, plainly set forth to Spain the character of our grievances and the measure of redress, but Spain has oftentimes in reply presented as an excuse for non-action the unsettled condition of that country, and may do so again, now that a change of government has taken place. It cannot, of course, be stated precisely what our government will or will not do in the present state of affairs, as but little is actually known here of the condition of things in Spain beyond the general fact that the monarchy has been restored and Alfonso declared king, and this with the apparent acquiescence of the people. As he has not yet reached the territory of Spain, it would not be in accordance with the diplomatic usages known to independent nations to deal at present with the important questions at issue between the two countries in anticipation of events in Spain. There is no doubt, however, that our government will not be less urgent now than in the past for a settlement of the pending questions so closely affecting the interests of the United States. The negotiations which were commenced with the late government will continue. The President in his annual Message said:—"An early settlement, in part at least, of the questions between the two governments was hoped. In the meantime, awaiting the results of immediate pending negotiations, he deferred a further and fuller communication on the subject of the relations of this country and Spain. Should the results not be favorable, Congress, to whom the information will be transmitted, may take such action as the interests of the United States require."

It has been ascertained from an altogether credible source that there was no modification of that part of the Message in relation to Spanish affairs previous to the transmission of the document to Congress.

FRANCE.

The Parliamentary Party Leaders in Conference with the President.

Conciliatory in Tone, but Not Politically United.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1875.

Paris despatches state that another conference of leading members of the Assembly and President MacMahon was held at the Elysée last Saturday.

A FREE EXPRESSION OF POLITICAL OPINION.

A semi-official note is published concerning the proceedings. It says that in response to an appeal from President MacMahon each Deputy explained the ideas of the party he represented with perfect frankness. No further details of the meeting are given; but the note concludes with the hope that the conference will dispel misunderstandings and efface disagreements.

ENGLISH INTERPRETATION OF THE MINISTERIALIST NOTE.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs that the note signifies that no party is willing to sacrifice its pretensions. Misunderstandings have, indeed, ceased, for the impossibility of an agreement is no longer denied.

Other special correspondents make similar reports.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN IN THE ASSEMBLY.

It is said that upon the meeting of the Assembly M. Batbie or M. Dufaure will demand immediate debate on the constitutional bills or the dissolution of the House in the event of refusal.

A SHARP CONTEST FOR A SEAT IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Jan. 4, 1875.

An election to fill a vacancy in the National Assembly was held yesterday in the Department of Hautes Pyrénées.

The Bonapartists, republicans and Septennalists each had a candidate in the field. Thus far only partial returns have been received. They indicate that no choice has been made, each of the candidates having about the same number of votes.

REPUBLICAN GAIN ON AN ELECTION VOTE.

PARIS, Jan. 4—Evening.

A second ballot will be necessary for a member of Assembly in the Haute-Pyrenees.

The united vote of Brauhauban (republican) and Alicot (septennalist) exceeds by 10,000 that cast for the Bonapartist candidate. M. Brauhauban will retire in favor of Alicot, who has adopted a more republican tone in his latest political manifesto. A Republican triumph is considered certain.

M. LEDRU-ROLLIN'S FUNERAL—A RADICALIST DEMONSTRATION.

The funeral of M. Ledru-Rollin took place to-day. There was no religious ceremony. MM. Louis Blanc, Victor Schoelcher and Arago were present. Immense crowds, numbering upward of 100,000 people, witnessed the procession and burial. The affair is regarded as a formidable radical demonstration.

MEXICO.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL PROGRESS—AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN THE MINING DISTRICTS—A NUNNERY SUPPRESSED.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 30, 1874, Via HAVANA, Jan. 4, 1875.

The *Diario* publishes the official text of the concession granted to Mr. Plumb for the construction of the Nuevo Leon Railroad to the Rio Grande.

TRADE WITH AMERICA.

The commercial relations of Mexico with the southern ports of the United States and St. Louis are rapidly improving.

A committee of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce has arrived at Vera Cruz.

MINING ENTERPRISE.

Several wealthy Californians have arrived at Guerrero with the purpose of developing the mining interests in the Bravos district.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.

There are now 789 journals published in the Republic.

NUNS PLACED IN ARREST.

The police at Orizava have arrested a number of women belonging to a nunnery, convents being prohibited by the new law.

THE ARKANSAS ANARCHY.

EXCITEMENT IN LITTLE ROCK OVER RUMORS OF A FEDERAL RECOGNITION OF BROOKS—GOVERNOR GARLAND PREPARED TO DISPERSE THE BROOKS LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 4, 1875.

There is considerable excitement on our streets to-day growing out of the recent despatches from Washington favorable to the Brooks party and the supposition that the Brooks Legislature would assemble to-day. Governor Garland has a large force of militia on duty and is prepared to disperse any unlawful assemblage. There has apparently been no attempt to organize on the part of the Brooks men.

A despatch from Pine Bluff to-day states that there is great excitement there on account of the arrival of a company of Garland's militia, under Captain Cross, sent there with instructions to disperse the Brooks Legislature, should an attempt be made to assemble at that point.

Advices from Washington, from republican sources, assert emphatically that Brooks will be recognized by Congress and will be installed as Governor within thirty days.

The Legislature, in joint session to-day, elected O. H. Garland, U. M. Rose and Gordon N. Geary a finance committee, to dispose of the $2,500,000 in bonds provided for in the bill recently passed to raise funds to run the State government.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

BOSTON, Jan. 4, 1875.

One of the boilers at the Franconia Iron Company's mill, at Wareham, Mass., burst with a frightful explosion early this morning, demolishing the west end of the immense building and shattering the entire structure more or less. Out of eighteen men in the building, Edward Cafery was fatally, and four others slightly injured. The mill belongs to W. E. Coffin & Co., of Boston. The damage is heavy, but cannot now be estimated.

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

HAVANA, Jan. 4, 1875.

Spanish gold, 203 a 204; American, 207 a 208. Exchange quiet. On the United States, sixty days, currency, 83 a 86 premium; short sight, do., 87 a 90 premium; sixty days, gold, 102 a 103 premium; short sight, 106 premium. On London, 128 a 132 premium. On Paris 103 a 105 premium.

THE VICKSBURG RIOT.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY REGARDING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEGRO MOVEMENT UPON THE CITY—CROSBY'S ORDERS TO HIS HENCHMEN—THE FIRST FIRING—GOVERNOR AMES' RESPONSIBILITY.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 4, 1875.

The Congressional Investigating Committee met at ten o'clock. The first witness was Dr. Jones M. Hunt, who testified as follows:—

Have resided here since 1866; on the morning of December 7, owing to various rumors, Colonel Miller asked me to go out on the Grove street road and see if the negroes were approaching; after galloping out five or six miles ran into a body of armed negroes, some of whom cried, "Shoot him"; I asked, "Who is in command?" Owen said, "I am colonel," and he ordered the men to keep quiet. I asked him what he meant by this proceeding. He said he was going to Vicksburg under Crosby's orders; asked him to ride back with me, which he did. On the way he told me that there were 700 armed negroes and 800 on another road, besides his men, and that General Grant and Governor Ames were in Vicksburg; that Crosby was in command of all the blacks and that he had his orders in writing. After we had ridden some distance I told him if he and his men attempted to go into the city all would be killed. Owen became frantic, and, showing a pistol, said he would go or die. I tried to reason with him, and, seeing that was of no use, left him.

ARREST OF CROSBY.

I had not proceeded far before he overtook me, and accompanied me to near Point Lookout, when Ben Allen, now acting as doorkeeper of this room, signalled Owen, who stopped, and I came on and reported to Colonel Miller what I had seen; he told me to secure Crosby; I went to his house and found Ben Allen there; when I told Crosby I wanted him he declined to go; I started to draw a pistol and he surrendered; after taking him to the Court House I went out to where Miller's crowd was; Colonel Miller asked me to get the women and children out of the valley in front, and then to take Owen to see Crosby, which I did; when we saw Crosby he told Owen to lay down his arms and go home; Owen said he would obey the command if I would take him back; when we got back Owen asked me to please write down on paper, "Tell the damned radicals to go to hell, for I am done with them and now intend to act with honest people," and to put this in the papers; he then asked me to get some cavalry out of his rear and he would take his men home; I got some mounted men out of a gap in his rear, and he marched off while I returned to the Court House; I saw no fighting; the negroes were moving off when I left; I saw some excited men following, and told Colonel Miller, who stopped them.

THE FIRST FIRING.

Charles E. Furlong was the next witness, and was examined by Mr. Speer:—

I was formerly Sheriff; first appointed by General Ord and elected twice as a republican; my last term expired last January; I was elected State Senator at the last election, but both parties voted for me; I was in the federal army; on the morning of the fight I was in company with Mr. Lanier; I went out on the Jackson road to try and get the negroes to go back; saw Owen's command, which began firing; I had no command; am positive the negroes fired first; I was armed then as now (producing a repeater from his pantaloons pocket); there was no attack by us; my mission was of peace and defence; the action of the citizens that day was irrespective of party; about 100 ex-federal soldiers were in the ranks; politics had nothing to do with it; of my personal knowledge I know of no official corruption.

TESTIMONY OF A LEADER OF THE NEGROES.

Andrew Owens, colored, a large man, with an unmistakeable trace of Indian blood, and the leader of the negroes on the Baldwin Ferry road, was the next witness.

To General Hurlbut—Live twelve miles east of Vicksburg, on the Lanier place, on the Baldwin Ferry road; came in on that road the day of the fight, with about 120 men from Big Block Bottom; we started about daybreak; after the meeting at the hickory tree Sheriff Crosby told me himself to come in on Monday; my orders were to come armed; he had sent out some letters and bills; my orders were verbal and were given to me at Montgomery's colored men's store in Vicksburg on the Saturday before; Crosby did not state why he wanted us to come; only knew of one written order; that was to John Taylor, a leading colored man, on the Hall's Ferry road; I did not read it; cannot read; when we started thought the negroes of the country generally understood it as we did; I have no military rank; I did not organize my men; only half were then armed and they with old muskets, shotguns and pistols.

He then detailed the meeting with Dr. Hunt, which differed very little from his former statement; also his interview with Colonel Miller, just outside the city, which substantially agreed with Colonel Miller's statement.

FIRED UPON IN RETREAT.

Witness continued—I came to the Court House, where I saw Crosby and asked him what to do; Crosby said, "Disband your men and go home;" I said "All right;" I went back and asked Colonel Miller to get some cavalry out of my rear, which he did; I then told my men to go home; when they got on the bridge the citizens began firing, and the men wanted to form in line; I told them no; the firing was still kept up, and some of my men formed into line, when I drew my revolver and forced them to go on; I soon saw one of my men fall; I then jumped into a ditch, where I was captured; had then fallen back three-fourths of a mile; I think the firing was begun by mounted men; if my men ever fired I did not know it; the firing only lasted ten minutes; John Kearner captured me, and told the others not to hurt me; saw only three dead men; was put in jail and kept ten days; moved on Vicksburg because I was ordered by Crosby; didn't have time to study it over; never heard there was to be any violence or robbery; had heard of the trouble about Crosby; he never told me what he wanted us to do; said it did not make any difference and that there was no danger in coming; the order to Taylor was written; the Rev. Tom Perkins was to have carried it, but had gone home; heard Crosby's order read at Hickory Tree; thought the others were coming on different roads, but had no communication with them; didn't know half of the men that came with me; while in jail I was allowed to see any one I wished; no propositions were made to me to implicate any one.

MUSTERING THE NEGROES.

To Mr. Williams—Thought Crosby, as Sheriff, had authority as Sheriff to order us in; intended to submit ourselves to him when I arrived.

To Mr. Speer—Had been in Vicksburg the Friday and Saturday before, but only on business; the night after Crosby was forced to resign he came to my house with Tom Broadwaters at eleven o'clock, and said he was going to Jackson; said he had been driven out of his office; I think now his business was to notify the republican party to help him to be reinstated; notified men on Sunday morning to meet at Hickory Tree; next morning notices were printed for the republican party to meet at Vicksburg; on Monday morning sent them round by two men; about seventy-five or eighty men were there that evening, and talked about coming in; Nelson Wells read it to them; a good many wanted to know what they were wanted to come in for; told them I did not know, but they must come; met next morning as day was breaking; thought all the colored men in the county were doing the same thing; the order was to meet armed; thought we were to obey any legal order of the Sheriff; if the Sheriff had told me that the people of Vicksburg had put him out and to arrest them all and put them in jail I would have done so; five or six years ago I belonged to a society which required colored people to swear to stand by each other; Colonel Furlong administered the oath; when I saw Crosby in jail I didn't reproach him; was not angry with him; when I got back to Colonel Miller I didn't curse or threaten Crosby; don't think

THE OBJECT OF COLONEL MILLER'S MEN

at the time of the firing was not to kill my men, only to frighten them; have no ill feeling toward Colonel Miller's men; believe some of the young men would have killed my men, but the old citizens would not; would think it my duty to obey the Governor's proclamation; wouldn't obey the orders of preachers to commit violence; the tickets which we vote are marked; don't think the colored people would allow a negro to vote one not marked, but would not maltreat him for doing so.

To Mr. O'Brien—My belief is that Governor Ames is the responsible person

To Mr. Williams—This is merely my opinion.

To Mr. Conger—If Crosby had not been interfered with there would have been no trouble.

At five o'clock the committee adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF DISTURBANCES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY EXAGGERATED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1875.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received the following telegram from E. R. Roberts, Chief Clerk in charge of the Union Agency for the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory:—

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Jan. 3, 1875.

E. P. SMITH, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:—

All quiet at Vinita and vicinity. No trains molested and no destruction whatever at the railroad station. The only affray was caused by an attempt to introduce whiskey by Indians near Prairie Creek and their attempted arrest by a Cherokee Sheriff and posse. Two were killed and two wounded. No threats or movements have been made to molest parties or trains at any station on the railroad. The account sent from Chetopa was greatly exaggerated. Can hear of no disturbance anywhere in the Territory. A full report will be sent by mail.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Confusion and Excitement Among Wire-Pulling Partisans.

Rival Politicians Resort to the Forcible Logic of Fisticuffs.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

HARRISBURG, January 4, 1875.

I intimated in a former despatch that perhaps never in the history of this State had greater confusion prevailed in the ranks of the democratic party concerning the satisfactory distribution of the different offices appertaining to the Legislature than now. The issue of the caucus, as might have been anticipated, caused no little dissatisfaction to those who hopelessly sought to control it, but no one imagined for a moment that the chagrin and disappointment of the defeated candidates would result in the disgraceful knock-down and drag-out fight which ensued in this city this afternoon. The row occurred between two of Pennsylvania's most conspicuous and well known politicians, Mr. Samuel Josephs, of Philadelphia, and Mr. William P. Furey, who is at present a resident of the same city. The scene of the uproar was the reading room of the Bolton House.

THE RESORT TO HOSTILITIES.

Samuel Josephs, ever since the incipient stages of the campaign, has been the warm and earnest advocate of Mr. McGowen in his efforts to secure the Clerkship of the House. Furey, on the other hand, has been the bitter antagonist of McGowen for the office, and hence, by virtue of this simple antagonism, Josephs' sworn enemy and foe. For many weeks past considerable feeling has existed among the country members against Mr. McGowen, they claiming that Josephs was endeavoring to secure his election at the instigation and direction of the "ring." However this may be, all politicians at present here, no matter to which party they may chance to belong, are aware that, within the past few days, numbers of "rounders," well known in Philadelphia, have arrived at Harrisburg, and have been secretly lurking around the State Capitol. It is stated that they came with the sole intent of intimidating all democrats who would venture to oppose McGowen, Samuel Josephs' bosom friend and pet candidate. At noon to-day your correspondent saw a gang of roughs attack one of McGowen's strongest Philadelphia antagonists, and a general row was only prevented by the interference of apparently indifferent outsiders, who, while appearing to act from a common impulse to preserve the peace, had in reality recognized the existence of the rounders, anticipated their intentions and quietly banded themselves together to forestall the consummation of their plot.

MEETING OF FUREY AND JOSEPHS.

In the caucus Josephs and McGowen were ignominiously defeated, as was indeed Mr. William P. Furey. All were stopping at the same hotel, and thither, after the contest, each repaired. By some strange circumstance Furey and Josephs met in the reading room at the moment when each was burning and fuming under the bitter disappointment of defeat. Angry words at once ensued, and Furey charged Josephs with being a trickster, saying that he had prostituted the interests of his party, and that he was glad he had never peddled republican tickets as Josephs had done. Josephs replied that if Furey meant what he said he was a liar, whereupon Furey struck him a powerful blow which prostrated him in an unconscious state upon the floor. While lying there Josephs was rudely kicked in the face and given a frightfully black eye. Intense excitement prevailed. The hotel at the time was crowded to overflowing, and all appeared ready to take sides. A general row was prevented, however, by the immediate interference of disinterested parties, who separated the contestants and carried them to opposite ends of the room.

RUFFIAN REVENGE.

When the disturbance seemed apparently to have been quelled, the gang of "rounders" mentioned above made a simultaneous rush upon Furey—a circumstance which he least expected. They knocked him down, beat and bruised him, and gratified their intentions by hurling him from the reading room of the hotel precipitously through a window. A general rush was made to the street; the "rounders" somehow managed to escape, and at this hour both Furey and Josephs have divorced themselves from the common crowd to nurse their countenances into respectability. So much for the fight between man and man, and now a word in relation to

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The pronunciamento denouncing Wallace will be pretty generally circulated to-morrow. Though it bears no name at its beginning or end, the envelope in which it was folded and which passed into my hands bears the imprint of the legal firm of the Buckalews. The flat was published this morning exclusively in the HERALD and reproduced in all the evening papers of Philadelphia this afternoon. It is very long and very carefully drawn up, and very great excitement exists here concerning its contents. There is scarcely a State constitution that has not been ransacked to increase its strength, and it bears the imprint of many hours close and logical thought. The temper of the entire article may be learned from the following quotation from the State constitution of New York, section 7, article 3:—

SECTION 7. No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State, or to the Senate of the United States, from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature during the time for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments and all votes given for any such member, for any such office or appointment, shall be void.

EFFECT OF THE PRONUNCIAMENTO.

There are a great many who stand in awe of the pronunciamento and who state that, as it raises a test question, Wallace will refuse to-morrow to take the oath for the State Senatorial obligations, but will hold off on account of his chances for the United States Senatorial chair, thus completely vanquishing all who might wish to test the legality of his election into the higher legislative courts. During an interview, however, just concluded with State Senator Playford, the recognized leader of the democratic Senate, I was informed that no matter how great a talk or popular sensation the flat might cause among outsiders, when the caucus met to nominate a candidate for the United States Senatorship no notice whatever would be taken of it.

THE CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

The democratic members of the House held a caucus this afternoon, at which Mr. Patterson, of Allegheny county, was nominated for Speaker, and Mr. Woolever, of Lehigh, for Chief Clerk.

At the caucus of the republican Senators Mr. Cutler, of Erie, was nominated for Speaker, and Mr. Russell Errett for Chief Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LYCEUM THEATRE—MRS. ROUSBY AS LADY ELIZABETH.

Mrs. Rousby comes from the full harvest of her English fame to test the favor of an American public. She certainly has no reason to regret her reception last evening. The night was cold and forbidding, and the theatre in which she opened has not, for some time, at least, been associated in the minds of the people with any special dramatic attraction. But at an early hour every seat was filled, and the open spaces were crowded with spectators. It was a critical audience, for everybody in New York who may be said to be anybody in a dramatic sense was present. When Mrs. Rousby came on the stage, which she did in one of the earliest scenes, she was cordially received. But cordiality soon deepened into enthusiasm. She was called out at the end of every act, and at the end of the fourth the call was repeated three times. Flowers in garlands and pyramids were heaped upon the stage, and when the curtain finally fell the universal opinion was that our fair English guest had won a genuine, enduring and well-earned triumph.

The play, "'Twixt Axe and Crown," partly romantic and partly historical, is one of the best of Tom Taylor's works. The plot is slender, ragged and lacks unity. There is little note of time and fitness of historical incident, and in many instances liberties are taken with the known record of those stirring days. When the play begins Mary is on the throne, and the Princess Elizabeth, just budding into womanhood, is in a position of half-disguise in her court. The Queen is under the influence of Gardiner, Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Winchester, an ambitious prelate, as fond of power as President Grant, and as greedy for money as a member of the old Tammany Ring. She has conceived a passion for the Earl of Devonshire, who happens to be in love with the Princess Elizabeth. Gardiner offers the Earl the hand of the Queen, which he declines. This incenses Her Majesty, who signs an order for the imprisonment of the Earl and her sister, and accepts the hand of Philip II. of Spain, who becomes her husband. But Elizabeth has a strange hold on the affections of the English people, who have no fondness for "Jack Spaniards," and the bishop, in union with Simon Renard, the Spanish Ambassador, forms a plot for the execution of the Princess. The attempt to involve Devonshire in the plot fails. He is banished. The council issue a warrant for the execution of the Princess. Gardiner and Renard agree to have the lady beheaded without the Queen's consent, fearing that her sister's love would never allow her to sign the warrant. But Sir John Brydges, the Lieutenant of the Tower at the critical moment, declines to execute the warrant without the signature of the Queen. In the meantime Devonshire has become the accepted lover of the Princess. Their troth is plighted before his banishment. The failure of the plot is succeeded by the illness of the Queen. Philip II. sends the offer of his love to Elizabeth, who scorns it, remembering her troth. News comes that Devonshire has died in Padua, and, while in deep grief over this sad bereavement, the lords and gentlemen come to announce to the Princess that the Queen is dead and that she lives as Queen of England. This climax of heart-rending grief for her lover and exclamations of loyalty upon her accession closes the play.

As our readers may see there are many opportunities in this for scenic effect and dramatic situations. Mrs. Rousby is a young woman of unusual personal attractions. She has a fine *spirituelle* Marie Stuart face, full eyes, regular features, with a steady, unvarying expression of sweetness and interest. We do not know of a face on our stage that can be regarded as more beautiful than that of Mrs. Rousby. Her manner is natural, so free from stage graces as to be almost awkward. Her voice is soft and low, without compass, lacking tragic power or any of those electric bursts of Charlotte Cushman. But it is very sweet, and in the low tones has a grace, a charm, a tenderness, that becomes inexpressibly grateful as the play goes on. The main feature of her acting is her *naïveté*—her ingenuous, artless manner—the conscious dignity of the Princess constantly struggling with the strong natural instinct of the woman. Then what Mrs. Rousby means to do she does. She acts her part with her whole heart and soul. Her love scenes with Devonshire were full of nature and feeling, passionate feeling for the man she loved and in whose arms her womanhood found her throne. In the scene with Gardiner, where the warrant for her execution is read, and where her imagination, morbidly affected by the gloomy influences of the tower and the memory of her mother, who was dragged to the block, gives way in a burst of fear and terror, she showed great power, and so impressed the audience that she was three times called before the curtain. The closing scene, where, torn with sorrow on learning of her lover's death, she is hailed Queen, was not so effective, and, were it not for the necessity of the narrative and the scenic value of the tableau, it would be well to close the play with the fourth act, for this is the natural climax of her acting. Altogether, while in Miss Cushman and perhaps other ladies we have actresses with more genius than Mrs. Rousby, we have none more natural and pleasing. She occupies a unique position on the stage. She is not brilliant. She does not startle with sudden bursts of electric genius. You are not swept along, as it were, in tides of passion and sympathy. You do not feel that you are under the spell of a Ristori or a Rachel. But she is a finished, beautiful, sincere, high-gifted, even actress, whose performance, taken as a whole, is full of profit and merit. As a famous painter once said:—"Raphael is a greater painter than Claude, but there will be many Raphaels before we have another Claude." We shall have many greater actresses than Mrs. Rousby before we have one so perfectly artistic, fascinating and truthful.

The play was well cast. Mr. Walsh Edwards, as Gardiner, acted with judgment, but with his round, hearty face seemed sadly out of place as an intriguing, selfish priest. Mr. George H. Clarke returned to the stage as the Earl of Devonshire. He was well received, and the audience rejoiced to see that he retained his mustache. It is rather a mean mustache, and he might have added a conical beard to be in spirit with the time. But Mr. Clarke means to live and die in defence of the mustache, and although he deserved a smart rassing for walking off Mr. Daly's stage in the middle of a play, he was warmly cheered, but not warmly enough to warrant his coming before the curtain in citizen's clothes at the end of the fourth act, when every one wanted Mrs. Rousby.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"THE PALACE OF TRUTH."

Mr. Daly has made a good hit in producing here Mr. W. S. Gilbert's admirable comedy of "The Palace of Truth." The plot of the piece is happily conceived, and affords scope for much telling satire and for many excellent situations. Briefly told it is the story of a gay and not over moral king, whose life has been passed not in the strictest pursuit of virtue. The royal gallantries have not been confined to his bachelor days; but he has succeeded in concealing them from the knowledge of a faithful but jealous wife. The King possesses a palace which has been placed under an enchantment, and within its walls and grounds every person is compelled to speak the entire truth, giving utterances to their most secret thoughts without being aware of their candor. The King himself owns a talisman which frees him from the influence of the charm, hence he can visit the palace without making disclosures of secrets he would desire to conceal. In order to test the love of his daughter for her betrothed the King agrees to take his wife and his entire court to the Palace of Truth. While they are inmates of the enchanted place they are all compelled to speak the truth and some awkward disclosures are the result. The King himself is robbed of the talisman by an intriguing woman of the Court and questioned on his intrigues by his queen, who keeps him at his confessions for three hours. The consequence may be conceived. In the end the King recovers his talisman, his wife becomes again convinced of his innocence and fidelity, the adventuress is exposed and the Princess and her lover are made happy.

The play is produced in much better style here than at the London Haymarket Theatre and is on the whole better acted. Mr. Owen Fawcett as the King is superior to Buckstone in the part, making more of it, with less low comedy. Miss Carlotta Leclercq played admirably as the Princess Zeolide, but would have looked the character better ten years ago. Mr. Louis James and the other gentlemen of the piece acquitted themselves well, Mr. James in particular playing with much spirit. The exception to the acceptable character of the cast is the Queen (Miss Nellie Mortimer), who would evidently be better as a chambermaid or in *opéra bouffe* than as a queen, provided she could learn what to do with her hands and arms. For a first night the piece went exceedingly well, except for the delay between the acts. The scenery is very good and the piece cannot fail to be popular, for it affords a most pleasant evening's entertainment.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The best bill of the season was presented at this theatre last night, and the house was crowded from parquet to dome. There were ten specialty sketches and acts, of which not one was dull, and an emotional drama by Poole, the American Boucicault, under the name of "The Sunny South." The performance began with "A Pair of Victims," with Courtright as first victim. Alice Harrison and Blanche Ellerman sang olio comic songs and ballads, and Sam Rickey and Barney appeared in a new sketch, "Brady's Boarders." Gus Williams, who has become the reigning favorite at this house, presented a new budget of comicalities, and Johnson, the English swimmer, who won the match on the Shrewsbury River last summer, performed some remarkable feats in a tank of water, eating, drinking, smoking, reading and writing under the surface of the water. Two children called the Garnellas, did some wonderful things in the acrobatic line, the younger, only seven years old, giving a double somersault on his brother's shoulders, a feat never attempted before. The little fellow successfully accomplished it at the first trial. A young man by the name of Burton Stanley appeared in a lady's evening toilet, and sang a few comic songs. The entertainment combined each extreme of variety, with positive merit, and was one calculated to please the most refined audience, by the entire absence of aught approaching to vulgarity.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. W. T. Melville, a comedian and character actor, appeared at this theatre last night as a typical negro in a sensation drama called "Smoke." The name is a very appropriate one, for the piece is cloudy in the extreme as to plot, sense or coherency. Mr. Melville's negro impersonation was an extraordinary one, unlike anything in the heavens above or in the earth beneath, and it would be a vain task to analyze the reason of the existence of such a character. The surroundings were in keeping. A cockney, with hefty red whiskers and an accent which was a cross between a North of Ireland brogue and a Maine drawl; a Chesapeake pirate of the most inoffensive mien; a hero rejoicing in the name of St. Clair, poverty of attire and general wretchedness; a mincing spoken heroine and a number of supernumery persons formed the features of this drama. The attendance was very small, except in the gallery, where the æsthetic points of the play were keenly appreciated.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy HERALD Building, New York:—

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	41	30	3:30 P. M.	56	36
6 A. M.	41	31	6 P. M.	54	34
9 A. M.	42	33	9 P. M.	52	33
12 M.	45	34	12 P. M.	52	32

Average temperature yesterday 32¾

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 47¼

LOUISIANA DRAGOONED.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

State, and until I am legally relieved I am bound to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. If I have been guilty of corruption or malfeasance in office it is your duty to at once institute an investigation. But if the contrary is the case—if, as I contend, the facts show that my administration has lightened the burdens of the people and advanced the material interests of the State—I appeal to you, gentlemen, and through you to all good citizens, to lay aside the bitterness of political rancor and to co-operate with me in securing the passage of such further measures of reform as will best secure the public welfare and advance the prosperity of the State.

SHERIDAN TAKES COMMAND.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4, 1875.

ORDER FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN.

The following order has been issued by General Sheridan:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4—9 P. M.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

Under instructions from the President of the United States, communicated through the Adjutant General of the Army, the undersigned hereby assumes control of the Department of the Gulf, consisting of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, and the Gulf posts as far eastward and embracing Fort Jefferson and Key West, Fla., excluding the posts in Mobile Bay, which will hereafter constitute one of the departments of the Military Division of the Missouri.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General of the United States Army.

THE GENERAL'S REPORT TO WASHINGTON.

General Sheridan has sent the following to Secretary Belknap:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4, 1875.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:—

It is with deep regret that I have to announce to you the existence in this State of a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority and an insecurity of life which is hardly realized by the general government or the country at large. The lives of citizens have become so jeopardized that unless something is done to give protection to the people all security usually afforded by law will be overridden. Defiance to the laws and the murder of individuals seems to be looked upon by the community here from a standpoint which gives impunity to all who choose to indulge in either, and the civil government appears powerless to punish or even arrest.

I have to-night assumed control over the Department of the Gulf.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

OBITUARY.

MRS. MARIA C. GODEY.

The death of Mrs. Maria C. Godey, wife of Louis A. Godey, publisher of *Godey's Ladies' Magazine*, is announced. The funeral will take place on Thursday from her husband's residence, No. 1,517 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

C. B. GOODYEAR.

C. B. Goodyear, one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade of Chicago, died in that city yesterday morning, to the great regret of the members of the mercantile community, and of a wide circle of friends in private society.

PROFESSOR JOHANN WILHELM ZETTERSTEDT.

A telegram from Stockholm under date of yesterday, 4th inst., reports as follows:—"Professor Johann Wilhelm Zetterstedt, of the University of Lund, the eminent Swedish naturalist, died to-day in the ninetieth year of his age." This distinguished man was born in Mjölby, in the Province of East Gothland, Sweden, on the 20th of May, in the year 1785. He became teacher of botany at the University of Lund in the year 1810, and Assistant Professor of Natural History in the year 1812. In the year 1839 he was promoted and named Professor of Botany and Economy at Lund. He was Rector of the University during the academic year 1846-47. The Professor made several scientific journeys through Northern Europe, devoting his attention principally to entomology. He has published an account of his travels, and also many valuable works on botany and entomology.

FIRE IN WILLIAM STREET.

Fire on the third floor of No. 148 William street destroyed property to the value of $5,000 last night.

PAINFUL AND REPULSIVE FISSURES IN THE palms of the hands, which incapacitate those afflicted with them from performing manual labor, can be readily healed, and permanently so, by washing the parts affected with GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which is sold everywhere. Depot, CRITTENTON'S, No. 7 Sixth av.

AN OFFER WILL BE RECEIVED FOR TWO TEN CYLINDER HOE ROTARY PRESSES; WILL BE SOLD LOW. Address THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A.—RUPTURES AND PHYSICAL DEFORMITIES successfully treated by Dr. MARSH, at No. 2 Vesey street, opposite St. Paul's church.

A.—SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, BELTS, KNEE Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory B