NEW YORK HERALD BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.-

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway .--GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sta-The BLACK CHOOK. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.-Italian OPERA-Les HUGUENOTS. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.-This General Choose BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.-METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway .- VARIETY BOWERY THRATER, BOWERY .- DANIEL BOONE AND A MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE .--PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall-THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway -VARIATY STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery -GERMAN OFRIG-ZAMPA. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery .-BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av. -- NEGRO MINSTREES, &c. P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR, 27th street and 4th COOPER INSTITUTE .- LAUGHING GAS AND MAGICAL AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 65d and 64th sta. Afternoon and evening. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-Way -- Scinson and Ant. TRIPLE SHEET. New York, Friday, November 7, 1873. THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY. To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR: FEELING IN NEW YORK, WASHINGTON AND THE CUBAN CAPITAL, AMONG SPANIARDS AND CUBANS! WHO AND WHAT WERE ON BOARD-TENTH PAGE.

TERRIBLE FIRE DISASTER TO A ST. LAW-RENCE RIVER STEAMER : FOURTEEN LIVES PROBABLY LOST-TENTH PAGE.

rne French Sation and Republican Government-America's Word of Sympathy.

To the people of the United States the present contest in France must have a deep interest. The republican form of government, under which this country has grown and prospered, may have its weak points here and there, but as a government of the people by the people it has held out a glorious banner of hope to the oppressed millions of other nations less favored. Take it for all in all it has answered its purpose admirably. What the royalist Englishman or German imperialist has said of our failures in one direction, of our excesses in another, of our civil war, of the corruption in high places, is met on every hand by the splendid front which a free nation makes, conscious of its strength and its rectitude. Abuses we have and have had, but they never yet in the country's history took the form of right, they do where a privileged class are the abusers and the formulators of codes of law and ethics. In matters of the kind which our unfriendly critics fasten on the final appeal is to the people, and when the latter see their danger it is safe to count that it will be remedied at whatever cost. The more unfortunate episodes of our national progress have been favorite "frightful examples" with the opponents of republicanism ; but when these have failed, the lover of caste and kingship has had his ever ready spook at hand wherewith to frighten old women and children-the spectre rouge of France. Among the great nations of Europe France has oftener and more bitterly struggled to gain a republican form of government than any other. Goaded to revolution by the evils of the old monarchy she stood up alone in Europe to assert the right of the people to rule. Infuriated by the conspiracies of the overthrown aristocracy within and the coalitions of kingly powers without, the revolution turned its hands upon those it deemed responsible, and wreaked that sanguinary, indiscriminate vengeance which has made '93 a red ghost to kings forever and rendered "the Terror" an ineffaceable epoch. Like all excesses, it defeated itself, and for half a century after the Republic was once well strangled the suggestion of its reappearance in France frightened old women and children everywhere. In 1848 the flame of

revolution in the name of the Republic broke out in France and spread with ill success over almost the entire continent of Europe. Republican "ideas" were once more on trial, but the defence was so badly conducted that the people handed over its conduct to an adventurer who soon found means to betray his clients. But after the collapse of the Second Empire a republican form of government came into being, not merely by chance, but by necessity, and in this fact alone demonstrated that, in spite of episodal abuses in governing here and the existence of a red ghost in France, the Republic is the ultimate form of government. That, under these circumstances, a conspiracy of great strength is struggling to drag France backward into the folds of the monarchy is matter for the careful contemplation of the American people. It will show them the value of every right which it is theirs to guard. It should strengthen their resolve to firmly oppose the foes of sound popular government, under whatever specious disguise they may appear. The conspiracy which stands between the French people and their right to govern themselves may never have its exact analogue here, but many a valuable hint will be found in studying its attitude and its acts

The message of President MacMahon has a soldierly pointedness, and leaves neither his opinions nor his desires in doubt. It is evident that, in common with other monarchists, the unexpected unmanageableness of the Comte de Chambord has soured the hopes of MacMahon for a time at least. So he asks for a strong government and is ready to administer it if the conservative majority of the Assembly will arm him with the necessary powers. He will then see to it that French newspapers, if they must be bitterly written, shall derive none of their gall from republican or free-thinking sources. They may be bilious, but royally or clerically The Right received the message with ap-50. plause, and moved in answer that the executive power be conferred on MacMahon ten years. Failing a king to for hand, he was their man to a dot. The attitude of the republicans with regard to this motion was a very weak one, because they had nothing to propose instead which they could hope to carry. Indeed, the prolongation of MacMahon's power was their own last

until the Election bill is passed, which will practically disfranchise immense numbers of those certain to vote the republican ticket. It is a question which will severely test the cohesive powers of the majority. Behind a throne they might vote anything ; but with the possibility of again going before the people under a nominal republic, the waverers would hesitate to register themselves so distinctly against trusting the people. The present meeting of the Assembly, indeed, is fraught with grave consequence, not only to France, but to Europe. If the republicans, by biding their time and keeping anxious watch, can bring the future of France to the peaceful decision of the French people, a victory will be gained for popular government, which will be a solid advance and not a spasmodic jump forward, such as France has taken so often to retrograde as rapidly. It is a work in which the American people can wish M. Thiers and his supporters godspeed. They have to show in Europe that a republic does not mean extravagance in laws or ideas; that the people can govern themselves as no king can rule them. The combination of royal pretenders, old time aristocrats and would-be courtiers which confronts the republican phalanx has no title to our respect as republicans and no claim to our admiration as statesmen. As tricky politicians they may succeed for a time, but the record of substantial government on a broad base which M. Thiers left behind him last May assures us that when the French people obtain a chance to decide their future for themselves the contrast between the republicans who sought and the monarchists who dreaded them will be entirely favorable to the establishment of a so the Spanish government holdsfirm and moderate republic in France. That once accomplished, what throne in Europe will be safe?

The Financial Pressure - Proposed Schemes and Measures of Relief. By our Chamber of Commerce yesterday resolutions were adopted expressing the conviction that time offers the only solution of existing difficulties; that the Chamber retains its confidence in our national banking system: that it is the duty of the banks and the government to resume specie paymentsthat the failure of Congress to redeem and to provide for redeeming its legal tenders in gold has been pernicious in its consequences; that Congress be petitioned to discontinue the purchase of United States bonds, and that the surplus gold of the government be used in the redemption of Treasury notes. Now, here, after declaring that time offers the solution of existing difficulties, the Chamber proceeds to suggest various things for the assistance of time, and in the end calls upon Hercules to give us a lift in getting the wagon out of the morass.

Chambers of commerce, banks, merchants, manufacturers, farmers, and, in short, all the producing and business interests of the country, are now looking to Congress not only for a deliverance, but for a speedy deliverance, from our existing difficulties. We have heard of various schemes of relief which, as the first measures of business in the new Congress, will be proposed in the House of Representatives immediately after the reading of the President's Message; and, doubtless, the Message will embrace a comprehensive scheme of relief, embodying the leading ideas and propositions lately thrown out by the President in his conversations with different parties on the causes of and remedies for our present financial embarrassments. But, assuming that Congress can and will give the relief so generally expected, we shall probably have weathered through the winter before any bill is passed involving the reconstruction of our present financial system demanded to meet the public neces-

The Case of the Ship Virginius. The capture of an American vessel by a Spanish man-of-war is an unpleasant incident, and the report that the persons found on board are to be dealt with as pirates does not improve its character. We are yet without an accurate record of the facts of the capture of the Virginius, and when the whole story comes it may materially change the aspect of the case ; but as it appears now we cannot see that there has been any act of piracy or any offence whatever making the ship amenable to the Spanish law ; and if there shall prove to be no other offence than what appears as the story is now known the execution as a pirate or otherwise of any person on board will be simply one more murder chargeable to the cutthroats who rule in Cuba. There is no doubt that the Virginius was beyond the Spanish jurisdiction at the time of her capture. Indeed, it is probable that she was in British waters, as she is said to have been "near the coast of Jamaica," and if she was in British waters this will additionally complicate the case; but whether there or not, she was certainly not in Cuban waters, and her capture, and whatever may be subsequently done with her and with the persons on board, must be justified under international law. Now the international relations of Spain and the United States are those of perfect peace, and there is no legal reason why an American ship should be interfered with on her voyage to the West Indies, except for the proper inspection of her papers by the revenue authorities. No blockade has been declared in Cuba, and the ship cannot, therefore, have been even running a blockade. There is no war in Cubaand, therefore, whatever the ship's cargo may have been it was not contraband of war. There is certainly an insurrection in Cuba, and the Spaniards have found it a tough one to deal with, and if the ship or her people were caught in the act of communicating with the insurgents or assisting their resistance to the constituted authorities, there might be some color for the charge of piracy ; but as the ship was captured beyond the limits of the application of Spanish municipal law, the evidence of her offence must be satisfactory to the government of the country whose colors she carries. But the government of the United States should make it very clear to the government of Spain that any precipitate irregularity on the part of Spanish officials that causes the death of an American citizen must be regarded as an assassination. Con-

sidering who were on board the Virginius, and what she carried and where she was first sighted by the Tornado, there is, perhaps, little doubt that she was on a filibustering voyage; but nobody is to be hanged on doubts and surmises, nor even on general principles. There must be a definite fact and clear evidence. There was no doubt the other day that the Deerhound had landed a cargo of arms for the Carlists; but she was not caught in the act, and when she was caught subsequently, in French waters, England compelled the Spaniards to give her up. The case is as nearly as possible parallel to the present, and is an instructive example for the people at Washington. It is already hinted from the State Department that the Virginius is supposed to have forfeited her right to the protection of the government, but supposition is not in point just here. As reported, the papers of the Virginius were all regular when last seen, and it must be known that they are no longer so before the protection to which they entitle her is refused.

The Missing Steamship.

The missing steamship Ismailia, of the Anchor line, about which much uneasiness has been felt, is still overdue at her transatlantic port. She left New York for Glasgov on Saturday, the 27th of September, and is, therefore, already, allowing a fortnight (a long allowance) for her voyage, more than three weeks behind time. The steamer New Orleans, from New Orleans, which arrived at this port on the 28th of September, reported considerable detention by fog while outside Sandy Hook ; but, just at that time, although the usual great equinoctial storms were then fully due, it does not appear that the outward bound Ismailia encountered any very rough weather at the outset of her voyage. It does seem a little strange that the steamer City of Chester, which arrived here on the 29th of September, saw nothing of the former vessel, but reported exchanging signals with an American, a Guion, a Hamburg and a Cunard steamer, all of which must have been further from her than was the Ismailia on the 28th. The latter part of the month of September and the whole of October have been very tempestuous periods this year over the North Atlantic. When the West Indian gales have not curved in upon our South Atlantic coast they have, nevertheless, made their devastating pathway in lines nearly parallel with our sea coast, and pressed onward, in a northeasterly direction, upon the ship tracks from America to Great Britain. The terrible hurricane of October 6, which made its fury felt over the leward West Indies, and carved its fiery way through the thick foliage and forests of Florida and southeastern Georgia, had hardly disappeared out on the Atlantic when the telegraph began to give tidings of the havoc it created near and far from shore. But this storm was preceded, about one week. by a similar one, which, though keeping somewhat clear of the American coast, may have had something to say to the belated Ismailia. It is with no intention of awakening nnnecessary apprehension that we speak of this vessel; but the same causes which underlie the losses of life and property at sea, from reckless seamanship or rotten ships, also serve to explain the detention of steamers. Some movement ought to be at once made from Glasgow with a view to aid the Ismailia. now evidently disabled, but, we trust, yet afloat.

The Winter and the Ummployed-Publie as well as Private Measures of Relief.

Reports from all the Eastern States chuvey the dismal intelligence of factories closing, works suspending, and, as a consequence, thousands of working people of all ages and sexes thrown out of employment. What has taken place in Troy, Philadelphia Paterson, Newark and Pittsburg is taking place daily in New York, and want among the working class, it is almost certain, will be widespread during the inclement season when it is most felt. It is not a moment too soon to look this fact in the face. In this great Republic no man or woman willing and able to work should want for bread. Unless precautions are taken in time this want will exist in thousands of cases, and may become not merely a disgrace but a danger. We have already urged that private philanthropy should become active, that movements like that initiated by a gentleman in Wednesday's HERALD-a relief fund for the poor-should be vigorously supported. The many excellent organizations for helping the poor should turn their attention to the problem which the coming winter will present. During our civil war it will be recalled that the blockade of the Southern ports produced a "cotton famine" in England. Tens of thousands of operatives in the cotton industries of Lancashire were deprived of work; but the energy, generosity and promptness with which the wealthy classes in England came to their assistance effectually prevented anything like suffering. Thus England, by a timely and prudent display of philanthropy, saved her self-respect, retained her skilled artisans for better times, and prevented any of that wild appeal to mob force which is generated on empty stomachs. Our wealthy citizens cannot do better than act on this example.

We have no desire, however, that the American workingman should be reduced to charity for his bread. Nothing could be more injurious to the morale of the working classes. What we now propose is that all public works-city, State and nationalwhich can give employment to numbers should be carried on on as large a scale as possible. The docks of our city are a disgrace to a commercial community. The building of substantial stone piers is a work which we are rich enough to pay for, in spite of the panic. Thousands could find employment on this undertaking, who otherwise might starve in waiting for their usual vocations to open. Now that the vote of Tuesday last declares the anneration of Lower Westchester to be an accomplished fact, let us have rapid transit. Here is another opportunity for giving the hand of assistance to men above begging, but not above earning their bread. The fact that rapid transit from one end of the island to the other was about to be accomplished would necessitate the laying out and grading of streets, avenues and boulevards in our new urban territory. Homes in Westchester for those who sigh for pure air and cheap rents would then be required forthwith, and the growlers of the building trades, master and man, would have an opportunity to work or let it alone, with the certainty that other masters and other men would do it, if they failed to grasp their opportunity. In pointing to these great wants of our city we merely indicate the most obvious works on which our rulers could provide for the unemployed masses. If it be only held in view that the works have an immediate value to the city the humanity of our appeal will not appear in any

reach the dissolution of the injunction on side issues, without the consideration of that point. The policy of driving off a legal solution of the constitutional question is of doubtful expediency. It is of the utmost importance that a final decision should be reached at the very earliest moment, both to avoid expense and to avert the possible calamity of a failure of justice. If the shortest road to this decision is through the Coulter injunction it should be followed by the new Justices as well as by those who have been displaced.

SERVES THEM RIGHT. -The brother of the republican candidate for Sheriff of Albany county, in the recent election, it is alleged, attempted to bribe one of the inspectors to commit a fraud on the ballot box. He and an accomplice have been locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury. If guilty they should be severely punished.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge C. E. Flandrau, of Minnesota, is staying ab the Everett House. Judge W. S. Lincoln, of Washington, is registered

at the Grand Central Hotel. Congressman John A. Kasson, of Iowa, yester-

day arrived at the Glenham Hotel. Ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Assemblyman Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., is staying at the Firth Avenue Hotel.

Assemblyman D. R. Lynde, of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Platt Evens, one of the leading merchants in

Iden times in Cincinnati, died on the 4th inst. Ex-Governor Colby, of Maine, remembers Colby

University in his will to the amount of \$1,000,000. Captain J. H. Merryman, of the United States Revenue Marine, is quartered at the Everett House.

State Senator William Foster, of Cleveland, N. Y., is among the late arrivals at the Metropoli tan Hotel.

The election of General Banks to the Massachu setts Senate is favorably referred to by the press generally.

The report that the late Cyrus Wakefield had left \$500,000 to Harvard College is denied by the Boston Transcript.

Professor Peirce, of the Coast Survey, arrived at the Brevoort House yesterday, and left in the evening for Boston.

The Marquis de Noailles, the French Minister, with his son-in-law. Count Swicykowski, arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from Newport yesterday. The death of the genial Henry R. Tracy-"racy

Tracy" as he used to be called-leaves a void in the field of Boston journalism not easily filled.

Ex-President Fillmore and four surviving members of his old Cabinet-Conrad, of Louisiana, Secretary of War; Hall, of New York, Postmaster General; Graham, of North Carolina, Secretary o the Navy, and Stewart, of Virginia. Secretary of the Interior-are expected to visit Washington this winter for a friendly reunion.

THE HERALD AND ITS CABLE SHIP NEWS

(From the Halifax Recorder, Nov. 1.)

The NEW YORK HERALD has added to its other feats of enterprise the obtaining by cable tele-gram a very full and complete list of the arrivals and departures of shipping at and from European ports to the latest moment previous to the trans-mission of the despatch. Thus, the HERALD of the 25th contains the arrivals on the 27th, among others of the British bark Arnim, at Bremen from New York; ship subbeam, at Liverpool from Da rien, and Lizzie Fennell, from Pensacola; bark Constantia, from New York at Falmouth; and sailed from Leghorn, bark Jennie and Albert, for Phliadelphia.

> THE WEATHER REPORT. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 7-1 A. M. Probabilities.

FOR THE MIDDLE STATES, SLOWLY RISING TEMPE-RATURE, NORTHEASTERLY AND EASTERLY WINDS. INCREASING CLOUDINESS AND OCCASSIONAL RAIL

IN VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND. For New England, northeasterly and southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, northerly and northwesterly

winds and clearing weather. For the South Atlantic States, northerly winds,

AN UTTERLY DEPRAVED WRETCH HANGED FOR MURDER IN PENNSYLVANIA: SHOCK-ING CONDUCT AND EXPRESSIONS: "DIN-ING IN'HELL AT TWELVE!" THE USUAL BUNGLE-NINTH PAGE.

MEETING OF THE SPRAGUES' CREDITORS! AN ABSOLUTE SURRENDER OF THE PROP-ERTY OF THE FIRM! MESSRS. WATER-MAN, LOCKWOOD AND NIGHTINGALE APPOINTED TRUSTEES-THIRD PAGE.

GOLD, 106%1 YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS ON CHANGE! A BETTER TONE OBSERVA-BLE! THE REASONS FOR THE PREVA-LENT DISTRUST-THE FINANCES OF THE CITY-FIFTH PAGE.

LABOR STRUGGLING WITH WANT! PROGRESS OF THE STRIKES! THE TRADE PROSPECT EXCEEDINGLY DULL HERE AND ELSE-WHERE! REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MANUFACTURING CENTRES-FOURTH PAGE. NAST'S NEST-EGGS! THE BUCHU BLACK-

BOARDER TO BE PREVENTED PROM BROODING NEEDLESSLY OVER THE IN-GRATITUDE OF HIS EMPLOYERS! "PENI-TENTIAL" OFFERINGS-SEVENTH PAGE.

EMINENT AMERICANS DEAD-IMPORTANT GEN-ERAL NEWS-SEVENTH PAGE.

THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE, at its meeting last evening, made fierce comment or the delay in publishing the election returns by expelling Police Commissioner Charlick from the Wigwam. The braves recovered some of their old time spirit and vim, and suspecting that more than delay was attempted voted to employ counsel to inquire into the matter. and resolved with a rush to prosecute anybody. "no matter how high in power," against whom anything illegal in that respect could be proved. It is exhilarating to see Tammany so thoroughly reformed as to be virtuously indignant about violating the sanctity of the ballot bor. Long may the sachems and winskinkies continue so, and never may they do what they now so loudly condemn!

Twe First National Bank of Buchu will pay thirty cents on the dollar to its creditors tomorrow. The carnest efforts of the friends of the bank are directed towards preventing a fall exposure of the secrets of the institution through bankruptcy proceedings, and this probably accounts for the prompt dividend. It is to be hoped this first dividend will not be the last as well.

THAT EIGHTH JUROB. - The eighth juror has come to some grief, and may come to more. Judge Davis has imprisoned him for thirty days and imposed a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars upon him, with a further incarceration of the same length if the fine should not be paid, for contempt of court. Meanwhile the Grand Jury is making an annoying investigation into still graver offences charged against some of the Stokes jurors. This example will have a demoralizing effect, no doubt, upon the Tweed jury; but what is the "Boss" going to do about it?

resort. The real fight will come up when it is to be decided what are the powers which Mac-Mahon is to wield.

The point taken on the message by M. Dufaure was a good one. He argued, and with good reason, that "the message of the Executive expressed the general desire for the adoption of a definite government, but yet advised the continuance of the present precarious régime." There he struck a note which the government must answer, and very soon. A fortnight before the opening, the provisional government was accounted all but dead in the arms of the restored monarchy, and a cry for "definite government" was the best in the royalist répertoire. To-day they are in no hurry, because until they have secured a King, framing a constitution would be, for them, writing Hamlet with the title role left out. It is not at all impossible that among the Orleans princes the requisite article can be found. The fusion in the family would, no doubt, be easily broken if the Duc d'Aumale saw his way to preserving the fusion in the Assembly. It is not clear that he could do this successfully now; but a little more of the present uncertainty might work wonders for him or the Comte de Paris. It will be observed that all these tactics are carried on without any respect to the wishes of the people. The republicans and Bonapartists cry for an appeal to the nation. It would be certain success for the former, as matters stand now; it is the despairing hope of the latter, who always liked the people as sharks love herrings. The motion made yesterday by M. Leon Say, questioning the government upon their neglect to order elections to fill vacancies, will bring the government to its feet upon this question of

sities of this depression. Meantime, if we go on as we have been going under this pressure, our national paper money will soon become as good as gold, without the assistance of Congress, and much to the astonishment of the Secretary of the Treasury, with his petty specie payments in silver.

In truth, too, our present financial embarrassments, looking at the country at large and at its general substantial prosperity and resources, are to a great extent imaginary. From an inquiry into the condition of the great manufacturing firm of the Spragues, for example, it appears that "they have a surplus over their just debts of at least eight millions of property, and they confidently believe that if an extension of a reasonable length is granted to them they can pay in full all their liabilities and preserve their print works and a considerable portion of their mill property." It is to be hoped, therefore, that they will be given a reasonable extension, and that a general spirit of mutual assistance and protection will prevail among our capitalists, banks and business men, especially in the prevention of failures and suspensions of business, which, if not prevented, will, while greatly aggravating our financial troubles, throw thousands of honest working men and women out of employment.

"The street" yesterday was less disturbed than usual of late by rumors of railway, mercantile and bank failures, and the impression is evidently gaining ground that we have reached the "bed rock" of this panic, and that the way out of it is beginning to be comprehended.

A LAKE ONTARIO DISASTER - A sad disaster occurred to one of the Canadian steamers of the Royal Mail line between Toronto and Montreal on Wednesday night. When opposite Oshawa, on Lake Ontario, about thirty-five miles from Toronto, the steamer Bavarian was found to be on fire. There were, fortunately, but thirty-six persons on board, and of these twenty-two escaped in two of the boats, a third boat having being swamped and lost. The remainder are supposed to have perished. including the captain and the steward of the boat and three lady passengers. The line has been, heretofore, fortunately exempt from casualties of a fatal character.

THE CONSOLLY INDICTMENTS .- Just as the Tweed trial is brought on the motion to quash the indictments found against ex-Comptroller Richard B. Connolly is made before Judge Sutherland. How are we to account for this coincidence ? Would the success of the motion in the Connolly case destroy the indictment on which Tweed is now being tried and nullify any verdict that might be rendered against him ? If so, the motion to facing the people. It has been rumored that quash would be more valuable than an eighth their intention is to keep the elections back juror to the badgered "Boss."

comes to us from New Orleans that General Longstreet is busy there organizing an expedition for a descent upon Cuba. It is alleged nivance of General Grant. The story needs confirmation. In the meantime it would not be surprising to find that the Virginius matter and the prospect of summary punishment being inflicted upon her prominent passengers aroused again the old filibustering spirit in the South and led to expeditions like that we hear rumored about in New Orleans,

extravagant light. By so doing we should come out of the present difficulties the more ready to continue our great forward march. We commend these suggestions to the thoughtful notice of the people.

THE EXECUTION OF WADE AT WILLIAMS-PORT. Pa., yesterday furnishes a story replete with the deepest interest. The culprit, a powerfully built, unscrupulous, heartless man, who has lived under fifty different aliases, was brought to the scaffold for the murder of an aged couple, from beneath whose roof he took about seventy thousand dollars, part of a hoard accumulated by the old people after years of labor and economy, but whe distrust of mankind induced them to personally guard their wealth. He entered their log cabin, despatched with a huge club the faithful dogs, brained the woman and backed the old man almost to pieces. Securing the coin, for the old people evidently believed in the infallibility of the "hard stuff," he hastened to bury it, refusing to reveal its hiding place to the officers of justice. At the bar he sneered at the evidence, laughed at the solemnity of the Judge and betrayed the worst symptoms of human depravity when condemned to death, remarking that he was wonbled only at the uncertainty of whether his victims were in heaven or the darker regions. After being partially strangled he fell to the ground and had a second time to be placed on the trap. On the scaffold he raved like a lunatic, cried to God for mercy when he first fell, and finally died like a half conscious brate.

THE ELECTION COUNT. - Some grave charges are made of fraudulent counting or criminal tampering with the returns in some of the Assembly districts. The suspicious delay in the announcement of the results-a delay for which there can be no justification or excusegives coloring to these charges. It matters little which candidates may have been successful and which defeated in these districts, except to the individuais themselves; but the people are deeply interested in guarding the integrity of the election returns, and it would be a double outrage, deserving of the severest punishment, if professedly "reform" authorities should be guilty of frands on the franchise. It is to be hoped that the suspicious cases will be most searchingly investigated, and that no efforts will be spared to bring the criminal parties to justice if any such outrages as are alleged have been actually committed.

THE POLICE JUSTICES' CASE .- The Coulter injunction case, which involves the question of the constitutionality of the new Police Justice appointments, was argued yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas and will be continued to-day. The counsel for the new Justices endeavor to prevent a decision on the constitutionality of the new law and to

For the lower lakes, southeasterly winds, warmen and partly cloudy weather.

For the Northwest and upper lakes and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, southerly winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain.

Cautionary signals are continued at Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Escanaba and Marquette,

	This City Yesterday. will show the changes in
the temperature for the	past twenty-four hours in corresponding day of last
	the thermometer at Hud-
1872. 187	1872. 1873.
	17 3:30 P. M 53 47 17 6 P. M 50 43
0 A M	19 9 P. M
12 M	13 12 P. M 53 38 esterday
Average temperature is	or corresponding date 51%

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Commander Oscar F. Heyerman is ordered to ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard: Master A. B. Speyers to the receiving ship Vermont; Chief Engineer Elijah Laws to duty in charge of stores at the Steam Engineering Department at the Norfolk Navy Yard; First Assistant Engineer W. H. Harris to the Boston Navy Yard; Lieutenant McRitchie from the Tallapoosa to the command of the Gettysburg; Assistant Surgeon John C. Wise, Assistant Paymaster Eastrian, Pirst Assistant Engineer W. D. Smith, Second Assist-ants James E. Zittig, Richard Tuck and John W. Gardner from the Taliapoosa to the Gettysburg.

YACHTING NOTES.

The rachts Magic and Prospero left the foot of Court street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday last, and proceeded to Port Jefferson, to go into winter

Mr. Kirby, of Rye, is building two sloop yachts that are to be delivered to their owners early next

season. They are modelled for speed. The schooner yacht Tidal Wave, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. William Voorhis, is at Smith's yard, Syack, and work will soon be commenced with the view of urnishing her with a new bow. The schooner facht Ariei, Mr. William Swan, is

The schooner facht Ariei, Mr. William Swan, is in winter quarters, at Oyster Bay. She will be ingiteened forward before next spring. The schooner facht Paimer, N.Y. U.C., Mr. Ruth-erfurd stayvesant, is at anchor at the foot of Court street, Brocking, laid up for the winter. The schooner facht paimer, N.Y. U.C., Mr. Ruth-erfurd stayvesant, is at anchor at the foot of Court street, Brocking, laid up for the winter. The schooner factor of the school of Court street, Brocking, laid up for the winter. The schooner factor of the school of Court street, Brocking, laid up for the winter. The schoon function of the school of Court school of the school of the school of the school put her in theorogh trim and intends to take her sonth as far as Florida, where, upon the Ever St. Joan's he will pass the winter in shooting. The sloop yacht built by Mr. Richmond, of Mystic, Cons, during the scason fust passed, tor Mr. tharles H. Mallorf, will have her head nail for preased theore on still school for Wr. Kacht of the restill school is expected to '90.'' The deta Vision question still hange fire. The wiges cannot agree on an unpure, though hones are entertained that such official will soon be ap-pointed. The gentiemen interested in the settle-action with becoming patience. The November meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht for the nutter are numerous, and await a decision will be presented to the owners of the promises to be an interesting occasion. At that the several handsome prizes wood during the scason will be presented to the owners of the prime social reunion.

NEW YORKERS ON A SHOOTING EXCURSION.

FORTRESS MONROR, NOV. 6, 1873. The yacht Eva, of the New York squadron, Cap tain Burd Grubb, and a party of gentlemen, on a shooting excursion, agrived here to-day, bound up the James River.

RUMORED CUBAN EXPEDITION. - A rumor that the movement is going on with the con-