

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII. No. 312

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 54 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 2.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—Rip Van Winkle. Matinee at 2.
GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d Avenue.—Eis Schmitz Vom Wege.
BROADWAY THEATRE, 738 and 730 Broadway.—Across the Pacific. Matinee at 2.—Under the Gaslight.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—Hound the Clock. Matinee at 1.50.
NIPLOUS GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—The Black Crook. Matinee at 1.50.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—She Stoops to Conquer. Matinee at 1.50.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—Italian Opera. Matinee at 1.50.—Mardi.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—The Genoa Cross. Matinee at 1.50.
WOOD'S MUSIUM, Broadway, corner Third st.—Roped In. Afternoon and evening.
ROOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—Harlot. Matinee at 1.50.—The Lady of Lyons.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 58 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 2.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Daniel Boone and A Favorite Fable.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Love Chase. Matinee at 2.—Justice.
PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—Tony Soprano's Success. Matinee at 2.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 2.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—Nigro Mustrelly, &c. Matinee at 2.
P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR, 27th street and 4th Avenue. Afternoon and evening.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 63d and 64th sts. Afternoon and evening.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, November 8, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- THE OUTRAGE OF THE VIRGINIA.—LEADING ARTICLE—SIXTH PAGE.
FOUR OF THE VIRGINIA PRISONERS SHOT BY ORDER OF A SPANISH TRIBUNAL: THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN SPAIN INTERVENES, BUT TOO LATE TO SAVE THE LIVES OF THE VICTIMS! WHO AND WHAT THEY WERE! HOW THE NEWS IS RECEIVED—SEVENTH PAGE.
THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE! A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ASSURED IN THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL TENURE—SEVENTH PAGE.
A WHEAT-LADEN NORWEGIAN BARK ABANDONED IN MID-OCEAN! MOVEMENTS OF AMERICAN TRADE VESSELS IN EUROPEAN WATERS—SEVENTH PAGE.
PANICRY TIMES FOR ENGLAND! THE STOCK MARKET FLAT AND THE MONEY AND BANK RATES ADVANCING—SEVENTH PAGE.
THE REMARKABLE ADVANCE IN THE DISCOUNT RATE OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND! NEW YORK BANKS GAINING IN LEGAL RESERVE! THE UNION TRUST COMPANY'S STATEMENT! THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DIVIDEND—FOURTH PAGE.
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLISH MONEY CENTRES! THE ENGLISH BANK RATE NINE PER CENT! WHAT DOES IT MEAN!—SIXTH PAGE.
HOW SPECIE PAYMENTS WERE RESUMED IN ENGLAND IN 1821 AND HOW AMERICA MAY DO LIKEWISE—THIRD PAGE.
GERMANY SELLS 20,000,000 SILVER THALERS TO AMERICA—THE LIVERPOOL (ENGLAND) AUTUMN MEETING—SEVENTH PAGE.
IMPORTANT NATIONAL TREASURY STATISTICS! OUR BONDS, EXPENSES AND SHIPPING INTERESTS—MR. GREEN'S INCREASED ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES EXPLAINED—EIGHTH PAGE.
EMPLOY FOR THE WILLING-HANDED IDLERS! THE CITY WORKS WHICH COULD BE AND SHOULD BE PUSHED FORWARD NOW—WHAT THE EMPLOYERS AND THEIR MEN ARE DOING IN THE VARIOUS TRADES—FIFTH PAGE.
BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA ABOUT AT A STANDSTILL! THE WORKINGMEN'S TROUBLES! THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—THIRD PAGE.
HELPING HANDS FOR NAST, THE BLACKBOARDER! AID FLOPING IN WITH A "PERFECT LOOSENESS"—TENTH PAGE.
WILLIAM M. TWEED'S TRIAL SLOWLY PROGRESSING! THE POLICE JUSTICE AND OTHER LITIGATIONS—THE IRVING-FARLEY DETECTIVE TRIAL—EIGHTH PAGE.
EX-CAPTAIN GENERAL PELTAIN'S LAST ADDRESS TO THE CUBANS—A REMARKABLE LAWSUIT—IMMIGRATION—TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD—EIGHTH PAGE.
THE POSTAL TREATY BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND JAPAN! SEVERE STORM—BOILER EXPERIMENTS—A NEW STEAMSHIP—ELEVENTH PAGE.
TAMMANY AND THE ELECTION FRAUDS—PURTHER RESULTS OF THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS—THIRD PAGE.

THE INTERNATIONALISTS ARE TALKING NONSENSE already about labor and capital apropos of the hard times. In times of difficulty all round wild people will invoke aid from government with much bandwagging of frothy threats, and it was scarcely to be expected that the internationalists could resist the present temptation. But these people are not to be confounded with the respectable working class, who work contentedly where work is to be had, and do not expect juice from squeezed oranges. Should the aid of Congress be necessary, and we hope it will not be, to meet the distress of the working people, we are sure it will be accorded without any socialist bluster from the howling class who learn to flourish best in times of trouble to the community.

The Outrage of the Virginia.

With barbarous alacrity the Spanish officials in Cuba have vented their fury on certain of the persons taken in the Virginia—a course on their part which was anticipated, for the ready ferocity of the Spanish character is too well known for it to be supposed that officials of that nation could ever be dilatory in any case where there was the shadow of a pretext for killing defenceless persons. Four men are reported to have been summarily shot upon the finding of a court martial at Santiago de Cuba, and their names are given elsewhere, though it does not seem clear whether they were citizens of the United States or Spanish subjects. There were apparently no proceedings against the ship in any Admiralty Court; there was no inquiry and no judgment before any competent tribunal touching her nationality or the character of her operations; no opportunity was given for hearing or defence; but all was done with an ostentatious disregard of regularity, as if the actors would express their contempt for all the restraints that the usage of civilized nations might impose; and, indeed, as if they were less concerned with the mere slaughter of the victims than intent upon grossly outraging, by the manner of the slaughter, the flag that the victims claimed as their defence. It is an act of which it may safely be said that only Spaniards among the nominally civilized nations could possibly be guilty. With every other people of the world there is some consideration of right and law and justice—some deference to opinion, and some respect for usage and humanity. Only Spaniards are capable of rushing to the commission of an atrocity in the apprehension that delay might deprive them of a bloodthirsty pleasure. There are not many occasions in which Spaniards can act with promptness, energy and decision; but at least one case in which they can exhibit these qualities is in the taking of lives that the morrow would compel them to spare.

It is very possible that the Virginia was engaged in attempting a hostile descent upon Spanish territory, and was endeavoring to land men and munitions for carrying on a war against the Spanish government. It is equally possible that on this voyage, or on other recent voyages, she had, as it is said, forfeited her right to protection as an American ship. But a Spanish court martial cannot in any contingency whatever be the judge of such facts, or of any facts with reference to a ship taken on the high seas; and to execute men on the judgment of a court that has no jurisdiction of the case is, of course, the same as to kill them without the judgment of any court. For the Spanish authorities to have a shadow of justification for acting as they are reported to have acted with these men they should have captured them, if not in the very act with which they charge them, at least within the limits of Spanish territory, on the land or in the neighboring waters. But the ship was captured far away from the Cuban coast. It will doubtless be said by the Spaniards that she was surprised in the attempt to land men and pursued and captured in consequence, and was thus constructively caught in the act, though in the order of the chase the whereabouts of the capture seemed a matter of indifference to the commander of the Tornado. But there is no such consecutive relation of events. There was a collision of some sort with the people of the Virginia and some Spanish armed force on the 29th ult., in which collision the telegraph reported, erroneously, it seems, that Bombetta was killed. It is probable that this collision happened in an attempted landing from the Virginia. But the Spaniards then evidently lost sight of the ship, and only saw her again when she was sighted by the Tornado two days later at such a distance from the Cuban coast that in a run of seven and a half hours she reached a point within six miles of the coast of Jamaica. There can, therefore, certainly be no pretence that she was surprised while landing men or arms, and it is barely possible, even, that she was in Cuban waters when sighted by the Tornado while she was most assuredly on the high seas when taken. She was, therefore, entitled by the general law of the world, whatever her character may have been, to trial and judgment before a tribunal competent to determine on the rules of international law, and it is insultingly obvious that the denial of this right to a ship carrying the American flag was an affront and an indignity to this nation, and was so intended.

Certainly, the United States cannot be charged with holding lenient views toward the violators of neutral obligations. Our position as a nation is, that if this ship was an American vessel and sailed from any American port on a hostile expedition against Cuba, and could have been stopped by ordinary vigilance on our part, we would ourselves have become responsible for the damage done by her; and the most memorable verdict of the age, given in our favor on this point, binds us to the support of this doctrine. It is very unlikely, therefore, that any point would have been strained to cover this ship with our nationality, before a proper tribunal, that she was a law breaker. We would certainly have refused her protection; and it is, and always has been, the wise policy of this government not to permit our flag to be discredited by making it the refuge and the cover for vagabond adventurers who are of no country, but under pretence of a Quixotic devotion to freedom, and, with a real love for plunder and a wild life, prey on all countries alike in the time of their distress, and would as readily prey on our country as on any other. Our sympathies and our support, therefore, might, very likely, not have been with the Virginia if it had been shown before a proper tribunal that she was not a legitimate trader; but the Cuban authorities have closed the pursuit of the subject in that direction by the arbitrary course of inflicting condign punishment on men taken from the deck of a vessel that must be assumed to be an American vessel, because they have disdained to legally denationalize her, and have preferred, in a spirit of bullying arrogance, rather to outrage an American ship than to inflict a legal penalty upon a ship shown to have no nationality. It is not a question, therefore, of the character of the Virginia, but of our own dignity; and here the case is very clear. An American

ship is captured on the high seas, on a voyage not shown to be other than legitimate, and though, by the facilities of the telegraph, our government could have been consulted as to her character in a few hours, and though such consultation is no more than was to be expected between two friendly and neighboring Powers, yet with an arrogant indifference to our views, with even a contemptuous ignoring of our very existence, the ship is seized and dealt with as great naval Powers have from time immemorial dealt with the ships of their pigmy neighbors who were utterly without any remedy. And the American people are the pigmies who are thus metaphorically slapped in the face by the mighty Spaniard. How long shall they thus abuse our patience? How long shall we permit this one people of the earth, that is utterly contemptible in every aspect, to play the Hector in our neighborhood? There is but one remedy for this Spanish nonsense. It is to abate the Spanish dominion in this hemisphere as a nuisance. "To that complexion it must come at last." Sooner or later we must do it, and it will be a great economy of the national temper to do it sooner. We do not want Cuba. We have got a great deal more land already than we know very well what to do with; but the presence of the Spaniard there is an inconvenience to us and a source of constant irritating complication, and we must act as nations have always acted in similar cases, and give him fairly to understand that he is to leave within a reasonable time. He remains on this side the water only by our sufferance, and he has so flagrantly abused his tenure as to have forfeited all further claim on our magnanimity.

The Condition of the Park Hospital—A Timely Hint.

The State Charities Aid Association have been making an examination of the City Park Hospital, and comment fully on its condition in their monthly report. It will be remembered that the hospital in question was started for the special purpose of the reception of sun-struck patients, in the old engine house building. It is necessarily an inconvenient and insufficient building, and there was probably little thought at the time of its establishment that it would be turned to the purposes of a general hospital. According to the report now before us it is in fact more of a pest house than a hospital. The roof, directly beneath which the women's ward is located, is an old, leaky piece of patchwork, through which the rain pours in streams during a storm. The small, close kitchen, on the same floor, serves also as a dining room for the helpers, and as an ironing room, the heat and smell adding to the unwholesomeness of the atmosphere in the damp ward. The laundry is in the basement—a cellar adjoining the stable and the dead room—and in this dark, confined space, aired and lighted only by two or three panes of glass, mere apologies for windows, the foul clothes are washed, and, sooner or later, must breed disease. There are thirty-one beds only in the hospital, twenty-five in the men's and five in the women's ward, and yet thirty-five hundred cases have been treated there during the year, and of these twelve hundred demanded great surgical skill. Although the hospital is only intended as a temporary or "transfer" establishment many cases are necessarily compelled to be kept there for long periods. It is the only institution in the crowded part of the city between the Battery and Canal street where a person can receive medical or surgical treatment in case of an accident, and, for the purposes to which it is devoted, a building with at least one hundred beds is absolutely necessary.

It is very evident that we ought to have a new, spacious and well-appointed hospital in this part of the city in place of the old engine pest house, and now is the time to erect such a building. The work is one which humanity as well as safety demands, and it can be undertaken at no better time than the present, when it will give employment to laborers who have nothing to do. It need not be, like the proposed City Prison, a job, and there is immediate need of it while we can do very well with the Tombs for some time to come. The Common Council has the power by a two-thirds vote to provide for this remodeling of the present building, which is demanded by the public necessity, and they should attend to the matter at once. The present hospital is a disgrace, a nuisance and a public danger. Let us have a new one built at once, so that its erection this winter may give employment to some few of those who will soon be cast as a burden upon our charities unless they be provided with work.

New Pen Cent.—The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to nine per cent in order to arrest the continued flow of gold from England to the United States. Such is the demand for our cotton and broadstuffs, however, in England and in all Europe, that even at nine per cent, the balance of trade being with us, the gold must come to fill it. Thus the necessities of England, France, Germany, &c., are continuing, and will, doubtless, continue through the winter to assist us in raising the value of our national currency to the specie standard.

Rapid Transit.—The friends of rapid transit should avail themselves of the advantage offered by the popular endorsement of annexation to push the enterprise with vigor. A railroad for steam communication between the Battery and the new Westchester wards of the city is now an imperative necessity, and must be built. The work if undertaken by the city would pay for itself, both as to the interest and redemption of the bonds, after the first three years from its commencement, and if started this winter would furnish employment to thousands of laborers who will otherwise be a public burden. Let us have an honest, disinterested bill for the construction of such a road by the people, for the people, prepared by citizens of unquestionable integrity, and ready for presentation to the Legislature at the commencement of the session. Public sentiment will demand that such a bill be at once passed into a law, and then the prospect will be good for the success of a work which should long since have been completed.

Wall Street.—There was a feeling of anxiety on the street yesterday in reference to the financial situation on the other side of the water. The street, however, is still panicky, and is frightened at shadows which under a reign of general confidence would not be noticed.

The Commercial and Trade Prospects—Provide for the Unemployed.

Until the stringency in the money market is relieved the present depressed state of industry will remain a growing evil to those who depend on labor for their bread. The one thing cried for and prayed for is the return of confidence. With it money would again commence to circulate and most of the industries affected would be able to resume work at full power. Money once in hand now is parted with very reluctantly, even in the legitimate channels of trade, for every one is fearful that a deeper gulf of financial disaster lies beyond. The great firms which have overtraded, speculated and wildly extended their businesses are the most difficult to help, for there is great trouble in finding the places where a stoppage of the leaks would do any good. They are too often like ships hastily built of green wood, that after a time become so honeycombed all over that no amount of plugging or pumping would fit them to pass through a storm. But in all great tempests even staunch ships will founder, and this financial one can scarcely prove an exception. The general indications of "slowing down" all over the country show that all the industries are carefully and prudently measuring their forces to contend with whatever hard times the winter may bring. Partial or complete stoppage of work with them will not mean failure; but, as we have said before, the man out of work can get only a prospective benefit from the ability of his industry to resume work when money gets easier. In small communities this prospective benefit may allow of the workman's case not being so very hard, as credits for necessities of life may be easier to obtain; but where enforced idleness exists to a large extent in the great commercial centres like New York, Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, the situation of the unemployed could hardly fail to become deplorable. Our reports from the Eastern States, published in to-day's HERALD, are gloomy enough, with, however, a few exceptions. In Boston the merchants complain that demand for home and foreign goods has fallen off terribly. Great quantities of imported silks had been thrown back on the European market. This particular feature of the crisis will not work very injuriously, for it means that gold will leave the country in smaller proportions; but thousands are out of work, and the number, it is feared, will soon be largely increased. The manufacturing towns and villages of New England, such as Lawrence, Manchester, Lowell and Fall River, are meeting the stringent times by running the mills and factories on half to two-thirds time. They wisely adopt this system in preference to reducing their hands, for, as the Mayor of Fall River remarked to a HERALD correspondent, skilled operatives are of real value to the millowners and cannot be allowed to wander away under the stress of searching for a living. At Pittsburgh the iron trade is under the same difficulties of scarce money, and many hands are unemployed. The iron workers have prudently accepted a reduction of wages, generally of fifteen per cent, and further accommodate their employers by taking payments of half cash and half on promise to pay when times improve. If labor and capital all over the country can only thus accommodate their mutual wants to the circumstances a great deal of suffering may be fought off. In Connecticut signs of depression in its varied industries are evident. From Ohio and Indiana reports of dulness in the pork trade are forwarded, with an unusual number of men out of work. All this must be of serious portent, and in many cases the danger is aggravated by the dismal belief that the worst has not yet come.

The advance of the Bank of England rate of discount, intended, as it is, to check the flow of specie to this country, may tend to keep the restoration of confidence here further out of sight; and if there is any truth in the rumor that a panic may take place in the London market it will not help matters on this side. The banks yesterday showed a slightly improved condition, but the chariness to extend banking accommodation is kept up as a measure of self-defence. The private hoards of currency are still in their mysterious hiding places, helping to keep matters at a standstill. The declaration of a scrip dividend by railroads may be very consoling to those who expected less—namely, nothing; but wherever it occurs the issue is a poor consolation when stocks are low and buyers scarce at that. A man would often find it hard to live on the legal interest of his expected income, and those who build their hopes on cash dividends may in these times be compelled to put up with that reduction of their expectations.

For the unemployed poor of New York the winter will be a hard one. Our reporters have ascertained that there are many public works in this city upon which a great deal of this surplus labor might be employed to advantage. All that can be done in this direction should be done—and quickly. In the Brooklyn Aldermanic Board a motion will be introduced at its next meeting directing the Mayor to confer with the Comptroller and the Board of Works to find all possible means for employing those forced from their usual industries. This is a step which might be copied with advantage in New York. Let the philanthropists now take their cue and set to work. Every little will help, and all will be needed. We must not desert the poor even while we pray Heaven to help the rich.

The Lull After the Elections.

The lull in politics after the late State elections is unusually noticeable. The republican papers have very little to say by way of explanation in regard to their late reverses other than avowing that, as it is an "off year," their party had no particular incentive to rally its forces, and the democratic sheets are content with giving their old and almost forgotten roosters an airing and printing in conspicuous type the election returns in their favor. These exhibitions have already subsided, and the admonition, "Crow, Chapman, crow!" is no longer echoed through their columns. Things political are again moving in their wonted placid channels, and peace reigns throughout the camps of the once heated partisans. There will be nothing to disturb this phase of quietude until Congress meets next month, when the tocsin of political strife will be again sounded, and the champions of either party take up the gauntlet and place themselves in battle array. Mountain lot all

good people, politicians and others, think of the poor and their necessities the coming winter, and turn their attention to the best and most effectual methods of relieving those necessities. Efforts in that direction should not be left until the wails of the starving and dying come from the homes and haunts of poverty-stricken wretchedness.

Yesterday's Rain Storm and Its Probable Effects.

From the reports by telegraph the whole country this side of the Mississippi seems to have been involved last night in a rain storm. For several days past the Gulf States have been under the rain cloud. Yesterday the States lying between the Atlantic seaboard and the Upper Mississippi valley, as well as the lakes, experienced a general rain. The clearing away which must soon follow the cloudiness in the Southern States will be auspicious for the speedy extermination of the lingering seeds of the fever plague. The present period seems to be a transitional one, in which the autumn seeks to retain its supremacy and spread abroad the charms of Indian summer before the winter comes. For the sake of the poor and unemployed we could wish it a long success, but we must not forget that the winter is not far off. Indeed, it will not be surprising if a general rain storm like the present should at once usher in the rude Boreal blasts. Last year the arrival of the "November air wave," as it has been called, was the signal for the ice king to seal up our streams and rivers, as well as to give great trouble and cause much disaster to the shipping over the whole Atlantic, from Sandy Hook to the Danish coasts. We have, as yet, heard nothing of the recurrence of such a meteorological phenomenon this fall; but, as we have intimated, the general rain storm of yesterday and to-day is not without its premonition. It will be well to be on our guard against its rude invasion.

THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER BAVARIAN, a Canadian boat, near the outlet of Lake Ontario, furnishes another case for a rigid investigation—first, as to the origin of the fire, and second, as to the three lady passengers who were left on board with the Captain and ten other persons while the crew made good their escape to the shore in the two boats of the steamer. This matter particularly demands an investigation, as it appears that those fourteen persons left on the burning steamer are given up as lost. It is said that the three ladies were not able to get into the boats; but why, then, were they not helped in? The officers of every steamship and steamboat should be compelled by law in time of danger to look first to the safety of the helpless women and children in their charge, and the officers concerned should always be equal to the enforcement of this law.

FENTON'S LUCK.—"Fenton's Luck" is an old saying of the politicians, who hold that no man has been more liberally favored by fortune in his political career than the senior United States Senator from New York, and that his luck "banged Bannagher" if it does not beat another party. In his former Senatorial contest his opponent generously supplied him with the money he lacked and which was necessary to success. Now that he is taboed by his party and left with only a corporal's guard of "liberal republican" followers, one of these managers, in the whirligig of chances, to get elected to the State Senate. The prospect now is that the Senate will be politically tied; so that this solitary "liberal," this David in the cave of Adullam, may drive his bargains with one side or the other and may gather around him a host that may conquer Israel.

OUR STATE LEGISLATURE, elected on Tuesday last, will be a pretty close fit in both branches. Some wise men entertain the opinion that this close division between the two parties will be a comparative security against the lobby jobbers; but the danger is that, where only a vote or two from one side or the other may be needed to turn the scale, a job with money in it will cost less to engineer it through than it would cost if it required the purchase of a dozen or more of our incorruptible legislators; but we shall see. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- M. Emile Olivier is residing at St. Tropez, in the south of France.
The Emperor of Austria will visit St. Petersburg in January next.
Senator Reuben E. Fenton yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Senator-elect John H. Seakree, of Ithaca, is staying at the Astor House.
Bishop John Sharp, of Utah, yesterday arrived at St. Nicholas Hotel.
Ex-Congressman E. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, has arrived at the Hoffman House.
James R. Osgood, the Boston publisher, arrived at the Windsor Hotel last evening.
Admiral Godon, United States Navy, is in Paris, having ended a long tour in Europe.
Abd-el-Kader has sent three horses of pure Arab breed to President McMahon of France.
Lieutenant Commander W. K. Wheeler, United States Navy, is quartered at the Albemarle Hotel.
Ex-Governor T. F. Randolph, of New Jersey, is among the recent arrivals at the New York Hotel.
Mr. Joseph Arch, the English labor reformer, sails in the steamship Republic for Europe to-day.
Samuel S. Fisher, late United States Commissioner of Patents, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Mr. John L. Motley is visiting the Duke of Buccleugh, at Drumhallow Castle, in Dumfriesshire, England.
Captain Fitz Roy England, of the Eighty-seventh, Royal Irish Fusiliers, and Captain Taylor, of the British Army, have apartments at the Brewster House.
Robert L. McCallan lately died intestate in South Carolina, and our government is now looking for an heir to his \$100,000, in his native county of Armagh, Ireland.
President McMahon has remitted part of the term of George Williams, an American seaman, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for manslaughter.
Colonel Fred Grant was too ill to attend the reception at the Walker House, in Salt Lake City, on Thursday evening. He was better yesterday morning and left on his return East.
The Norfolk Virginian announces the death of Miss Louisa Tazewell, daughter of the late Governor Tazewell, from heart disease. She was quite an aged maiden lady, and was much esteemed in that city.
Mr. Martin Madison, of the firm of Madison, Pierce & Company, of Southampton, England, will, it is stated, reach the ripe old age of 115 years in May next. He is very active, regularly attends to business and bears no sign of decay or incapacity.
Captain S. O. Buddington, sailing master of the Polaris Arctic expedition, has been passing several days at his home in Groton, Conn., with his wife and daughter. Mrs. Buddington never gave up

hope during the long interval of doubt regarding his fate after the separation from the Tyson party. The appearance of Father Hyacinthe's "bad on earth" has drawn new attention to the revered gentleman's name. The London Cosmopolitan suggests that the reverend gentleman shall continue to adopt names of horticultural significance, and remarks upon the sweet sounds of Father's Mosebud, Primrose, Holyhook and Sunflower.

A Western paper states that last summer "a gentleman from Sioux City received an Indian scalp from up river. The other day he wanted to show it to some friends who had never seen anything of the kind. He asked his wife for it and found she had wadded it in with her own hair for a front switch." That Sioux City man ought to be sued for slander.

Mrs. Brown, widow of Governor Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General during the administration of President Buchanan, has been appointed Regent of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association for the State of Tennessee. The appointment is peculiarly appropriate, as the lady who is its subject is a relative of President Washington's family and also President Madison's. Marshal Bazaine, before he enlisted as a private soldier, was rejected from the military school of St. Cyr. When he had become a Marshal, and was one day examining some cadets who were preparing to enter St. Cyr, he made a grimace at the weakness of their replies. Noticing that one of the youths was annoyed by his partial failure, Bazaine said, "Bah! don't torment yourself about that. They would have nothing to do with me at St. Cyr, and yet here I am all the same."

THE HERALD AND THE NORTH POLE.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 4.] We hope the report is true that the New York Herald is about to fit out an expedition to search for the North Pole. Many well equipped expeditions have been lost while trying to find it. Many have been the wonderful adventures and dreadful experiences of those determined to reach it. But the anxiety about it is never diminished. It is impossible to express the desire of mankind towards it. There is never any difficulty about getting new leaders and a new set of men to undertake the work of finding it. We don't see any reason, therefore, for discouraging Bennett, of the Herald, from sending out another Polar expedition. If he should undertake the work, we may be sure that he will get the most competent man that can be found to command it; that he will secure proper vessels for it; that it will be thoroughly equipped; that there will be no scarcity of money for any purpose, and that its commander will not be hampered nor his plans thwarted by foolish orders. Bennett's order to the African Stanley was, "Find Livingston and draw on the Herald;" and we presume his orders to the Polar expedition will be, "Find the Pole and draw on the Herald." His fortune and his income are very great. He has full control of them, and they are assured against any contingency for the future. He is a bold navigator himself, and he is impossible for him to resist the temptation to accompany the expedition. What limitless glory it would be to Bennett, the Herald and the American Eagle if his expedition should actually find the North Pole, and find it in time to make display of it at the great Centennial Exhibition of 1876! But we must not elaborate this overpowering thought. We are sure that those who allow it to gain possession of their imagination will presently be swallowed up and lost in the bottomless ocean of their own wonder.

ARRIVAL OF THE POLARIS SURVIVORS.

The steamskip Glasgow, from Glasgow, arrived at this port last night, having on board L. R. Mauch and J. Booth, of the crew of the Arctic exploring ship Polaris. The Glasgow brought also one of the boats of the Polaris, the one in which the two men were when picked up by the bark Ravenscraig, under command of Captain Allen.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

The Secretary of State of Pennsylvania and the Constitutional Commission Not Agreed as to the Election on the New Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873. A special despatch just received from a Harrisburg correspondent gives the result of an interview with the Secretary of State of Pennsylvania as follows:— The special election for the adoption or rejection of the new constitution shall be held under the Registry law of 1850 and the amendments of 1856 and 1872. The chief conflict will be the election of the Constitutional Convention itself which has already appointed its own commissioners to conduct the election. The Commissioner of State says that he will inform the commission mentioned above of his determination so that they may, if they think proper, refer the decision of the matter to Court.

THE BAVARIAN.

Fourteen Men Lost with the Burning Steamship on the St. Lawrence.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 7, 1873. All hope is abandoned as to the fate of the fourteen persons left on board the burning steamer Bavarian. Their names are as follows:—Captains Carmichael, Chief Engineer, Finlayson, the steward, Mr. Spence; Mrs. Tibald and daughter, of Brockville, and Miss Ireland, of Kingston, the three lady passengers, and Mr. West, of Chatham. The names of the other persons missing are unknown.

DARING BANK ROBBERS.

The Cashier of a Delaware Bank Seized and Gagged in His Own House by Masked Men.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 7, 1873. Great excitement was created this evening by an alarm proceeding from the residence of the cashier of the Bank of Delaware in this city, caused by an attempt of five masked men to gag and bind the family of the cashier with a view to robbing the bank. The men gained admittance to the house by stratagem, seized the cashier, handcuffed and threw him on the floor. They then proceeded to the dining room where the ladies were at tea, and, with drawn pistols, enforced silence.

One of the ladies, escaping, gave the alarm. Two of the police force hastily repaired to the scene, arriving in time to find the burglars escaping. Chase was given and one of the police gained quickly upon the retreating gang. Shots were exchanged without effect, when one of the robbers suddenly stopped and allowed the officer to get near him. He then dealt him a murderous blow, and the officer fell senseless to the pavement, seriously wounded in the head. The robbers so far have evaded arrest, and it is hoped, will be captured before morning.

COCHISE'S LOVE FOR MEXICAN PROVISIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7, 1873. Advice from Tucson, Arizona, to the 1st inst., state that Cochise refuses to stop trading into Mexico and New Mexico, and will not submit to good discipline and to have his wife confined. He will continue to draw regular rations from the government whether on or off the reservations.

BOSTON'S NEW FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

BOSTON, Nov. 7, 1873. The Mayor has nominated David Chamberlain, Timothy T. Sawyer and Alfred P. Rockwell for the new Board of Fire Commissioners.