NEW YORK HERALD, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1873,-TRIPLE SHEET.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING METROPOLITAN THEATER, 586 Broadway .- VARIET

BOWRRY THBATRE, Bowery .- Tax Giast's Cause

MRR. P. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

PARE THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.-

HARLEM THEATRE, 3d av., between 129th and 130th

THRATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway .- VABIETT

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Housto and Bloscher ats -- Rie Van WINELE, Matines at 2

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

ACADENY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place .-

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, Dear

by

lars

lining.

millions is by sending out the hard cash. The

mising of the bank rate may mean dearer

bread to the English workman, but if they are

to be fed money must be found to purchase

food for them, and on the question of stom-

ach John Bull is imperative. A great prob-

em which troubles the heads of the

quacks of finance is how this gold is to relieve the stringency among a people

by the government as their currency. If it

cannot find its way into circulation it will give

those hoarding greenbacks they have no

present use for a chance to hoard some-

thing more solid, which may appre-

ciate in value. But its most magical

resume their buying and selling, and in re-

lieving the anxieties of the manufacturers as

to the ultimate end of the present troubles.

Already we learn that this feeling of relief has,

in several instances, induced manufacturers to

run their works at full time. Let us, there-

fore, while freely acknowledging the presence

of the cloud, not neglect to point to its silver

We are not so sanguine as to think that the

effect of breaking up a business system carried

on largely under false conditions can be met

by the community without some ruin to a few

of the rich and some suffering to the poor.

We are opposed to the government doing any-

thing to help the former; the rich can and

must help each other. For the help of the

poor we hope to see no extraordinary meas-

ures on the part of the general government

necessary. But in face of the want that

exists and will exist we demand that every

work which can fitly be put in operation by

local governments shall be pushed at once

to relieve want by furnishing labor to the hungry unemployed. The blatant inter-

nationalists who howl, and sly jobbers who

egg them on, urging the President, Congress

and the departments to adopt all manner of

wild panaceas, are simply noise and nothing

more. Each community, except under very ex-

traordinary circumstances, is capable of caring

for its own poor, and towards this object the

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtleth st-

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty third at.-

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av -- NEGRO MINSTERIST, &c.

P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S PAIR, 27th street and 4th

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 34 av., between 63d

COOPER INSTITUTE .- LAUGHING GAS AND MAGICAL NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"A MORE CHEERFUL FINANCIAL PROSPECT! THE CITY AND THE POUR! 'I HAVEN'T LOOKED AT THEM YET' "-LEADING ARTICLE-SIXTH PAGE.

A STEAMSHIP SENT TO ASSIST THE DISABLED CITY OF RICHMOND! SPECIAL SHIPPING NEWS-SEVENTH PAGE.

ANOTHER BOILER DISASTER! SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND NINE WOUNDED! FATAL HAVOC FROM CARELESS STUPIDITY ! NAMES OF THE VICTIMS! THE ARRESTS-SEVENTH PAGE.

CUBAN PATRIOT CO-OPERATION! GENERAL SENTIMENT ON THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR! A PROMINENT GENTLEMAN'S VIEWS! THE CUBAN AGENCY-TENTH PAGE.

FRENCH MONARCHICAL PLOTTINGS ! PROMI-NENT POLITICIANS IMPLICATED 1 THE PRESIDENTIAL TENURE-SEVENTH PAGE.

EXTENSIVE BUSINESS FAILURES IN LONDON, ENGLAND! FURTHER SPECIE SHIPMENTS TO AMERICAL SEVERE STORM_SEVENTH PAGE.

THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH FINANCIAL CRISES ! OUR BANKS GAIN ANOTHER MILLION ! OPERATIONS IN DRY GOODS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES_EIGHT PAGE.

THE BANKS AND MONETARY AFFAIRS GENER. ALLY ! AND YET ANOTHER DEFALCA TION ! THA CLEARING HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANK REFORM-THIRD PAGE.

A More Cheerful Financial Prospectntire faculties bent only on tinkering with eyesores and replacing The City and the Poor-"I Haven' Looked at Them Yet." Many indications are coming to the surface hich assure us that matters, financially, are replacing in its turn. We want durable of stone that will last Diers an earthquake shakes them. The rapid taking a brighter turn. It may be that the revival of American commerce alone demeasures taken everywhere to contract forces have produced a good effect upon the nerves ands this, not to speak of the work which of the commercial class and that an improved feeling of confidence is the result. The fact that the country is not a cent poorer for all the panie is dawning slowly upon those who first ran to hide their greenbacks in old stockings. The market in Wall street was stronger yesterday than for a long time past, and, as it was there the trouble began, we should be getting stronger everywhere else. The inflow of specie, too,

the preparatory stages might be made to give to thousands during the best part of the winter. There is no fear that the city's credit will be unequal to carrying anything which will prove a material benefit to the city itself. The building of a line or lines of railroad which will give us rapid transit from one end of the island to the other is another matter which will pay for itself. They are works, also, which should not be delayed. They will be a relief to the poor in giving must have its share in convincing our merchants and manufacturers that the couna chance for cheap rents, and will compensate the rich in many ways which we need try which, in the midst of its financial dis tress, can compel England to send over eleven not mention, for wealth soon finds out how it million dollars in specie for its corn and cotcan be increased. The fact that the general ton, is not the trembling bankrupt which outlook is a little brighter should stimulate all, that the effect of the panic may be limited some people would have us believe. The panio has had one effect which must be benein suffering to the poor. Private charity, ficial. It has prevented trading in Europe on the always magnificent in this great city of ours, proceeds of our produce sold there, and hence should, from the light on the edge of the finangiven us a solid margin for use at home. cial cloud, take heart of grace to scatter 60 determined has been the outflow of specie from England to the United States that the efforts of the Bank of England to stop it by raising its rate to nine per cent have its benignancy abroad in golden showers, and all we ask of those whose public trusts enable them to help the poor in a way safe to the city and honorable to the recipient, is to do their duty in the premises. Neither private been ineffectual. Yesterday, we learn charity nor public duty should, where the cable despatch, fifty thousand dolpoor are concerned, make the cold excuse, were shipped from Southampton for New York. The fact is that, owing to haven't looked at them yet." the scarcity of money here, the only hope England has of buying corn to feed her

The Terrible Catastrophe at Harlem-Who Is To Blame !

The terrible catastrophe at Harlem-the particulars of which are published in to-day's HERALD-is of a character to horrify and alarm the community. In the middle of the afternoon, while the streets are filled with people, a large boiler, attached to a hoistmachine, standing in the middle of a public thoroughfare, suddenly explodes, killing seven persons outright using government paper or paper guaranteed and mangling and scalding nine others. There was nothing to warn the poor victims of danger. The men working on the machine were just engaged in moving it higher up the road when the explosion came. A young lady eighteen years of age, the daughter of wealthy parents, was walking past at the moment, and met her death instantly. A effect will be in encouraging the hoarders to poor little Italian girl carrying her harp, on her way to earn a few more pennies, was killed in her tracks. A schoolboy on his way home from school, pausing a moment to view the machine, shared the same fate. Four men were also killed, of ages varying from twenty-three to fifty-two. The noise of the explosion and the shricks of the wounded attracted the attention of a policeman passing near, and, hastening to the spot, a sickening spectacle presented itself. The wounded were cared for as speedily as possible ; the remains of the dead were gathered up and carried to their homes, and all evidence of the calamity had soon disappeared.

But what was the cause of the tragedy? The water in the boiler, we are told, had been allowed to run too low, and the men in charge, discovering this fact, turned on cold water, and the explosion instantly followed. There were about forty pounds of steam in the boiler when it burst. The fact is established that the management of the machine was left in incompetent hands, and while there are differences of opinion as to what was the immediate use of the accident, no one will question that the man who had control of the boiler knew nothing of the business. There ought to be some law-there may be some law-to punish the criminal act of suffering a boiler to be managed by an incompetent erson. If such a law is in hope that it will be rigidly enforced. There must at least be some responsibility on the part of those who were the authors of this cruel and heartrending slaughter, and the crime should not be suffered to go unpunished. THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE PROSPECTS .- The Brooklyn Bridge has, thus far, had a road to travel very much like that which leads to Jordan. Its main trouble has, doubtless, been that it has had two corporations to feed with construction plunder-New York and Brooklyn. There have been holes in both sides of its treasury box. At the directors' meeting, yesterday, it was shown that over four millions one hundred and ninety thousand dollars have been received, and all but about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars expended. There does not appear to be four millions to show for the work, and now we are told that the total cost is to be twelve millions, or seven millions more than the original estimate. No wonder some one suggested at , the meeting that it was possible the twelve millions would soon be found to require eight more on the top of it. At this rate, between New York and Brooklyn rings, the bridge, although a very desirable work, will be a very costly one.

he Marders at Santiago de Cubi The Duty of Our Government. There is some reason to fear that the official of the State Department at Washington, in their desire to maintain friendly relations with the Spanish government, may wander from the main point involved in the case of the Virginius. If Secretary Fish will refresh his memory by a reference to the correst which passed between himself and Mr. Lopez oberts, the Spanish Minister, in April and July, 1869, he will probably find that in the opinion of our government, as then expressed there could have been no authority, under international law or under our treaty obligations with Spain, for the seizure of the Virginius on the high seas unless Spain was admittedly in a state of war with Cuba. The position of Mr. Fish on this question does not admit of doubt. Writing to Minister Roberts on July 16, 1869, on the subject of the proclamation by Captain General de Bodas, under which the capture of the Virginius is claimed to have been made, our Secretary of State declares that the vessels of the United States can only be subjected to the provisions of that proclamation "when Spain avows herself to be in a state of war, or shall be manifestly exercising the rights conceded only to belligerents in time of war." He very cor-

rectly argues that the transportation on the high seas in time of peace of articles commonly known as contraband of war is a legitimate trade and commerce, which cannot be interfered with or denounced unless by a Power at war with a third party in the ad mitted exercise of the rights of a belligerent, and that the freedom of the ocean can nowhere and under no circumstances be yielded by the United States. The treaty of 1795 between Spain and our segment mainly defines and regulates the reciprocal relations and obligations of the contracting parties, without reference to either being engaged in war. The eighteenth article of the treaty refers to the right of visit or of ap-proach in time of war for the inspection of the passport and the identification of the no tionality of a vessel; but this article confers no right of visit and search in time of peace, and only prescribes and limits the manner of exercising a belligerent right in time of war. "The whole scope and aim of the eighteenth article of the treaty," writes Mr. Fish, "establishes beyond possibility of question that it Fefers only to the rights which one of the parties may have by reason of being in a state of war." The Secretary even went so far as to say that an attempt to enforce the

Rodas proclamation against vesde of the United States would sels be taken as a recognition by Spain that she is in a state of war and claims the rights of a belligerent. The Spanish government and its representatives denied at that time, and have continued to deny, the existence of a war between Spain and Cubs, and hence could not. by Mr. Fish's showing, have legally made seizure of the Virginius, if she had been loaded down with articles contraband of war, provided she were an American vessel, with American owners.

The only point, therefore, seems to be, wa the Virginius in fact an American vessel. Her character and mission, according to Mr. Fish, have nothing to do with the question, for the Secretary claims for all American vessels the freedom of the seas and the right in time of peace to carry articles commonly known as contraband of war without challenge. The issues raised as to where the Virginius was sighted, in what direction she was headed and where she was captured, are all foreign to the subject and are only calculated to mystify the real point. Spain professes not to be engaged in war, and hence the Spanish authorities had no right, accord-Mr. Fish, to interfere w all, unless she was within their own jurisdiction and engaged in the violation of a municipal law. In this view of the case the insult to the American flag becomes the greater and the murder of persons found on board the Virginius the more brutal and revolting. The Spaniards knew that they were contemptuoualy disregarding the protest of our government; that they were grossly violating their treaty obligations, and their hasty assassination of their victims was on this account all the more outrageous and all the more insulting to the United States. The error we have committed has been in vielding to the importunities of Spain and withholding from the Cubans the recognition of their belligerency. The Spanish government recognized the belligerency of the South sixty-six days after the bloodless assault on Fort Sumter, and we have refused at the demand of Spain to recognize Cuban belligerency although the Cubans have been for five years struggling for their freedom, and tens of thousands of lives have been lost in the war. Our weakness has emboldened the murderous volunteers in their ruffianism and crime. Courteous as our government has been towards Spain the Spaniards in Cuba nourish a deadly animosity against Americans and do not hesitate to indulge their hatred when opportunity offers. At the present moment, while our State Department is engaged in a diplomatic correspondence with Madrid, the telegraph lines are cut between Havana and Santiago de Cuba, and the probability is that more outrages will be committed on the Virginius' prisoners, and more lives will demand an "apology" from the home government Instead of these cable messages, a war steamer should have been ordered to Santiago de Cuba without an hour's unnecessary delay, as soon as the outrage became known, with instructions to demand that every person found on board the Virginius should be placed under its protection, subject to legal trial for any alleged offences against the law. The attempt at this hour to excite sympathy for the government at Madrid, in the face of all the insults and injuries we have borne from Spain on account of Cuba for five years past, is simple poltroonery. We should defend our rights, as England enforces hers, at the mouth of the cannon, and our first act should be to extend belligerent rights to the Cubans for the safety and protection of our own citizens.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Edgar T. Welles, of Hartford, is registered at the

dge R. D. Rice, of Maine, is registered at the

General J. N. Knapp, of Governor Dix's at at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge Nathan Shipman, of Hartford, is regis

ered at the Clarence Judge George P. Comstock, of Syracuse, is stay-ing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Captain McMickan, of the steamship Calabria, is staying at the Brevoort House. Judge Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House. Ex-Governor W. D. Wasnburn, of Minnesota, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman R. C. Parsons, of Ohio, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. United States Senator John H. Mitchell, of Ore-

con, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. General Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, is among the recent arrivals at the Union Square Hotel.

Bishop Hendricken and Very Rev. J. Hughes, of Providence, have apartments at the Windsor Hotel. Ex-United States Senator Henderson, of Misouri, is among the late arrivals at the St. Ni

Mile. De Murska, her husband, Count Nugent, of he Austrian Army, and Monsieur Jamet, are at

Barnum's Hotel. George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel and Clayton McMichael are among the Philadelphians at the the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Count Ludoff, the Austro-Bungarian Minister,

and Count Ulysses Barbolani, Minister from Italy, made their bows to the Suitan on October 27.

Lieutenant H. C. White, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel. Lieutenant White executive officer of the Tigress during her Polar voyage.

Hufti-Bey, commandant of the Turkish arsena at Top Kaue, with a party of commissioned officers, is coming to this country to superintend the manu-facture of 600,000 Martini rifles at Providence, R. I The King's advent was prepared for in Paris. Several publishers dubbed themserves Pontifical merchants, and Tara Fordy to change, at a mo. ment's notice has been been been a pity to disappoint them.

The Englishman known as Rajah Brook, of Sarawak, in Borneo, and his wife, the Rashee, on their way to England, where they are now arrived, lost their three children by illness within seven days

before reaching Egypt. 37 Sir Henry Thompson, the surgeon, makes a larger income than any other member of his profession in England. In his youth Sir Henry was a linen draper, but now, at the age of ilfty-three, he is at the head of his profession. A doctor lives in the faubourg St. Honoré, Paris,

over a poulterer's shop. Their signboards, per-haps, do not clash. The first, announces the sur-geon, is "Visible at all hours," and the second, "Killing every day on the premises." Mr. Stanley James, an English journalist, who

has devoted much time to the question of labor reform and emigration, has been deputed by Mr Arch to act as American representative of the National Agricultural Laborers' Union of England.

New York Last Evening at Association Hall.

As a reader Wilkie Collins is not a success. He made his first appearance in New York last even-ing before an andience which filled sour-fifths of Association Hall. The medium through which he introduced himself was a literary composition entitled "The Dream Woman." His reception was hearty and a predisposition to be pleased was evident. Like almost every other interary work by which Mr. Collins is known, the events in "The Dream Woman" are related by several different parties, whose narrations dovetail felicitously. The arties in the present case are a Mr. and Mrs. Percy Fairbanks, a wealthy couple, who spend their time between France and England; Francis Raven, a between France and England, the central characters are Francis Raven and Alicia Warlock his wife. Alicia is the Dream Woman, who first makes her appearance to the hostler in a sort of vision, upon one of the anniversaries of his birthday, and whom he ubsequently encounters in real life under very subsequently encounters in real life under very mysterious and eccentric circumstances, and ulti-mately marries. He finds his death from her hands, and the death-blow is given by means of a buck-horn handled knife. But what is intended as the thrilling portion of the narrative is the corre-spondence of the mode of the hostier's death to the picture uniolded to him in the dream in which he first sees the face of the woman who becomes his wife.

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THE DARIEN INTER-OCEANIC CANAL

Lieutenant Fred Collins, of the United States can Geographical Society on "The Ist Darion and the Valley of the Atrato, Oc Darion and the valley of the Arrato, Consi with Reference to the Practicability of an occanic Ship Canal." Chief Justice Daly pre The locturer opened by calling attention i aingularity of the fact that a question invi-such immense interests as that of an oceanic ship canal should have been handed through more than 300 years of the greatest at in geographical research, to us of the press. for its solution. Quotations were made fro report upon interoceanic railroads and comade to the Senate by Rear Admiral Char Davis in 1867, to show that at that time the lat of Darien was almost a terra incognita, and that there did not then exist in the libraries of the there did not then exist in the libraries of the world the means of determining, even approxi-mately, the most practicable canal route. The absolute necessity for a capacious and well shel-tered harbor as a starting point for the canal, upon the Atlantic side restricts the range of inquiry, so far as Darien is concerned, to the violnity of the bays of San Blas, Caledonia and Device. The most partherly of these San or the bays of San Sha, Caledonia and Darien. The most northerly of these, San Bias, was first taken up. Here is the narrowess part of the isthmus. It had been previously sur-veyed by Mr. T. M. Kelley, of New York, who had reported favorably apon it. It was found by Com. mander Selfridge, however, to be less favorable than Mr. Kelley had supposed. The he "divide" is here 1,142 feet, and althou

than Mr. Kelley had supposed. The height of "divide" is here 1,142 feet, and although the tire line is but twenty-aix miles in leng ton miles of this distance would require tunn ling. It was therefore pronounced impractical The character, manners and customs of the S Blas Indians were then briedy altided The iong famous "Darien route" from Caledo Bay on the Atlantic to the Gulf of San Miguel the Pacific, was then taken up. It had been pro-lously explored by several parties. Here was i going of the tearini sufferings of Strain and theroic companions in 1854. All who had examin the route had reported unfavorably upon it eXG Dr. Cullen, but their exploration had porer bg sufficiently thorough to settle the gneshtof of pietely. This was done by Commander Settled the stravegant stationicals of Culles refus and the extravegant stationicals of Culles refus the stravegant stationicals are strated by whom the unfavorable reports were confirm and the extravegant stationicals of Culles refus the function was then turned to the "Arreto-Tuy Route," from the Gulf of Darien to that of M Miguel, the Atrato River being utilized as far the mouth of the Carcarics, whence a cut had be proposed to some point on the Tuyrz. Ve incorable réports of this line had been made prévious explorers of this line had been made prévious explorers and the strato refus the moult of the Carcarica, whence a cut had b proposed to some point on the Tyra. V myorable reports of this line had been made previous explorers. The lecturer exhibited at of the region Recording to one A. de Gogora, which a dompiete break in the cordination was resented, through which a broad alloying of of only 190 feet. This was contrasted which a rect map according to Commander Selfrid where the Cordilleras formed an unbro chain, and the entire country was a work of hills 400 to 500 feet high. In a Frenchman, named be Purat, claimed to h ascended the Tenela River, and I have discover pass only 147 feet high. An examination sho this to be completely faise, no such pass exist in that locality. Having then exhausted its the could and attern and the faither of the faither the result of the saley of the Atrato was c sidered. The history of previous explorations the visit of Captain Selfridge's explorations the visit of the borned to the hard by south of Cupica Bay and the Nappi River 1871, and the more extended to shift initial point to Chirl-Chirl Bay, some miles south of Cupica. From that point the constant of the Atrato. The Atr possesses a changel now here less than 25 deep in the dryest season, as far as the mouth the Nappi. There is a present so ar at its mo which will have to be dredged out. The length actual cutting for a canal by this the would but 28½ miles, 29 of which are through an aim level plain, where by the use of eight locks the cut will have to be dredged out. The length actual cutting the a constant by this the would but 28½ miles, 29 of which are through an aim level plain, where by the use of spire is the the coarry the canal under the highest part of ridge. Herond this a system of the weak parts of ridge. Herond this a system of the visit locks wo canal with 25 feet of water. For the next four of five miles the cutting would be somewhat heavier, and then a tunnel three miles long would be resorted to to carry the canal under the highest part of the ridge. Beyond this a system of twelve locks would accomplish the descent to or the ascent from the Pacific. The water supply for these locks was ample and could be doubled by a feeder from the Cuta, three miles long. A profile of the line having a canal with twenty locks represented upon It was exhibited, and the minor details of the work ex-plained. By this route Captain Selfridge estimates that a canal may be constructed according to this plan for \$46,000,000. It would require the excava-tion of \$6,000,000 cubic yards of earth and 16,000,000 cubic yards of rock. Extracts from letters written by eminent engineers to Commander Selfridge were then read to show that a tunnel of the sign pro-posed was perfectly practicable. The advantages then read to show that a tunnel of the size pro-posed was perfectly practicable. The advantages of this route were then compared with those of its rivals, and special attention called to the fact that the geological formation of the country about the Nappi and the results of long experience go to show that it is a region little likely to be disturbed by the action of volcanic agencies, while the re-verse was a great and freely admitted objection to both Tehuantepec and Nicaragus. The lecturer then entered upon a consideration of the condition and resources of the country in which the Napipi-Dognado line is located. Rubber abounds in the lower portion of the valley of the Atraio. while

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Wilkie Collini-His First Appentance in

ile. It was unnecessary for Mr. Collins to inform his undience that "The Dream Woman" was an ex-Addience version of a short story written by him years ago. It bears innate evidence of a raw state, to which his mature revisionary touch has not succeeded in giving the semblance of mellow-ness. It presents none of those patient and earn-est attempts at characterization which, in Count Fosco, for instance, won respect for his strength as an artist, and none of that delicate articulation of incident which render the best of his novels alto-gether unique. The colors are as coarse and blotchy as they are ghastly; the humor is very in-frequent and commonplace, and the mixture of youptiousness, cruelty and horror is all the more powerful because the treatment of the subject is intellectually weak, and because it is always pita-ble to see a man of Mr. Collins' age, standing and ability so sadly misconceiving himself and his

THE TRADE CRISIS IN NEW YORK, PENNSYL VANIA, CONNECTICUT AND MICHIGAN! A GLOOMY STATE OF AFFAIRS! BOTH CAPITAL AND LABOR IDLE-FOURTH PAGE.

- WILLING HANDS WITHOUT WORK! FAILURE OF THE WAGES REDUCTION IN THE BUILD-ING TRADE! THE DISTINGS CAUSED BY THE PARSIMONY OF THE COMPTROLLER! THE CRISIS IN KINGS AND WESTCHESTER COUNTIES-FIFTH PAGE.
- THE PROPOSED SHIP CANAL THROUGH THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN-IMPORTANT GEN-ERAL NEWS-SIXTH PAGE.
- JUDGE FOLLERTON AND JOE CLARK THE WIN-NERS AT THE FLEETWOOD PARK FINALE-SEVENTH PAGE.
- EVIDENCE OF DETECTIVES INVING AND PAR LEY ON THE TRIAL FOR MALFEASANCE MR. HALL'S AND COLONEL HASTINGS' AD-DRESSES-OUTRAGE UPON A CITIZEN-THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE_THIRD PAGE
- A FORMER WAR SECRETARY SUED BY SOUTHERN PLANTER! STATUS OF THE SPECIAL SESSIONS! OTHER LITIGA-TIONS_THE KILLING OF MICHAEL COLBY-FIFTH PAGE.

THE COUNTY CANVASS. - The Board of Supervisors met yesterday as a Board of Canvassers and commenced the duty of canvassing the votes cast in the recent election in this county. Several protests were received, and egation from Tammany Hall was admitted to watch the count and prevent cheating. There is an old proverb which advises us to set a thief to catch a thief. The First Assembly district only was canvassed yesterday. As there are some close districts it is not improbable that a few changes may take place in the list of successful candidates.

CATCHING IT IN LONDON .- While our own troubles appear to be gradually clearing away the Londoners seem to be on the eve of the enjoyment of a panic. A large mercantile are is reported, and the high rate of money must speedily bring things to a focus. Business in England is not, however, conducted on bucha principles so much as in the United States, and hence we do not apprehend very great troubles across the water.

A NEW MARE'S NEST IN PARIS. - A new conspiracy has been discovered in Paris-this | Dock Commission discharged twenty men a few time to place the Count de Paris on the throne. No doubt, the best portion of the monarchical party would rather have the Count de Paris, a sensible man belonging to the present century, as king than the Count de Chambord, and, no doubt, the hope of many, in agreeing to the Count de Chambord, was that he would speedily abdicate in favor of the Orleans branch of the family. But the Orleans princes have never lent themselves to plots. That is their best recommendation to the confidence of France, and they will probably be the first to recognize the fact that for the present the Republic is not dead, or prepared to die.

What, we will ask, has New York done towards providing for those out of work on account of the panic and in danger of starying? Philanthropy is slowly organizing, but the city government is doing worse than nothing. Our Department of Public Works has discharged seven hundred men, and intimates that more are likely to follow on account of the want of funds. The Commissioner states that three thousand men could be employed immediately upon necessary works if the Comptroller would pass upon the sureties of awards of contracts already made. These sureties, we are informed, were sent to the Comptroller a fortnight since, and, although the latter has twice asked for five days' postponement, he has reached no action yet. The full measure of this official's insolent disregard of the public good, except as he chooses to interpret it, may be taken in his reply to a HEBALD reporter, when asked if he had passed upon the sureties :-were not aware how much time of his that the city pays for, and money that the people supply, he can expend upon his pet counsel for carrying the just creditors of the city into the courts, and promoting the ends of his lobby at Albany, we might want an explanation why he has no time to look at what is of vital interest to the poor of the city. It is shameful that there should be any delay in attending to matters of this kind, and it does not lighten the disgrace of the neglect that Mr. Green has no other explanation to offer than "I haven't looked at them." It is a public desire that this offensive indifference should cease so far as he is concerned. Let him render the only apology for his conduct which is possible, by setting to work at taking the clogs from the employment of labor by the city. Let him protect the interests the city by carefully scrutiniz-the contractors' sureties, but let of him confirm all the sound awards without delay. To the other branches of our city government we also look for a whole-souled energy in meeting the necessity of the hour. The days ago, but "as the lower piers of the East River are in a very dangerous condition" they hope to retain those remaining. Surely this is a very lame statement of their capacity to employ labor. We have bad streets in many places ; our public buildings are far from being worthy of the Empire City, but our docks and piers are a disgrace as well as an eyesore. The statement that the old wooden piers along the lower part of the East River are in a "very dangerous condition" is not surprising The same would apply to nearly all the piera on both water fronts of the lower end of the island. Yet the Dock Commission have their | Havemorer put them in his pocket?

Our Washington despatches tell us what Mr. Fish said to Spain about the pretended right to search and seize American vessels in 1869 and 1870. But what does he say to them in 1873, when they have dragged four or five victims from the protection of the American flag and assassinated them without trial? He spoke brave words to them then. He should speak to them now with an iron throat before the rest of the victims of the Virginius are slaughtered, and in language that they would understand.

Nor ALL GONE .- A despatch from Washington, in disproval of the statement that the government of the District of Columbia has been robbed to the point of bankruptcy. announces that the laborers are to be paid off to-day, the amount required for this purpose being two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is clear, therefore, that the plunderers have not taken everything; quite a hopeful sign in the present days.

WHAT has become of the Commissioners of Accounts? They found the affairs of the Finance Department in a most deplorable condition, according to their partial report, but we have heard nothing of them since They were to let us know the real amount of our floating debt, but the information has not yet been furnished. Has Comptroller Green locked them up in the tin box where he keeps the sinking fund securities, or has Mayor

THE ANNEXATION of a portion of Westchester county to the metropolis will require the opening of new streets, new sewers and other essary works in the enlargement of a great city. Why cannot our present municipal authorities gain for themselves the gratitude of workingmen by making arrangements at the earliest opportunity for the employment of a strong force for such improvements 2

intellectually weak, and because it is always pitia-ble to see a man of Mr. Collins' age, standing and ability so sadly misconceiving himself and his auditory. Mr. Collins' reading is better than his material, but it is not what one has a right to expect from a man who enters upon this branch of work as on a profession. In common with more than one reader who has appeared before a New York audience during the last year, Mr. Collins commits the great mistake of assuming the position of a gentieman reading in a very large partor filed with his friends. A lecture room is not a partor, nor can it be reasonably expected that the public shall exercise the amiabilities of private friend-sing. Mr. Collins comes to this country on a busi-ness enterprise, meaning to make as much money as possible in as short a space of time as may be, the object is not an unworthy one. We have no word to say against it. All that we claim is that the enterprise, its strictly a business one, and that all appears to the personal iriendabilp of readers are humbug. Mr. Collins is a clever reader, dis-playing that amount of ability which would be re-garded as talent in the amateur. He pronounces ins words distinctly, can be heard plainly in all parts of the house, and assumes, not altogether unsuccessfully, different pitches of voice according to the identity of the speaker represented. In be-ginning the evening's entertainment he discistmed all intention of acting, but in reality stillified him-self, and in some portions of the reading introduced one or fivo resources borrowed from the stage, to S greater degree than his opening protestation would have given war-rant to expect. Some of the and expressions of disappointmegt were numeroes. Our opinion is that Mr. Collins has made two mistakes. One conof disappointment were numerous. Our that Mr. Collins has made two mistakes. that Mr. Collins has made two mistaices. One con-sists in reading a piece of trash, that might just as well have been named "The Buck 'Orn'Andle; or, The 'Aunted 'Ostler," so far as relevancy is concerned; and the other in having assumed that his vast and deserved success as a novelist was sufficient to wat him triumphantly through an enterprise demanding qualities of the very opposite to those he is universally admitted to possess.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Mile. Marie Bonfanti, the première danseuse, is assenger on the steamship Hansa, for New York, hich is expected to-day.

Miss Jeffrays-Luis, who was the leading lady at the Lyceum Theatre, has been engaged for the season as a member of Wallacz's company. Alexander Dumas is coming to this country in

January to deliver a course of fifty lectures. His principal subject will be that of infidelity on the part of a wife. His "L'Homme Femme" rhapsody

will be "boiled down" for the purpose. The rest of the Galaxy Course of entertainments will be given at Association Hall instead of Mr. Hepworth's church, which is found too far up town. Mr. John G. Saxe's readings from his own poetic works will be given this evening.

The annual benefit in aid of the Orphan Asylum, ander the charge of the Sisters of Charity, will be dynn at the Anal given at the Academy of Music to-morrow. It will consist of two grand dramatic entertainments, both afternoon and evening, and every theatre in the city contributes talent such as will render the performances most attractive and amusing. The tole affair will be under the direction of Mr. Augustin Daly and this, together with the worthy object of the benefit, ought to draw large audiences. more worthy charity exists in the city to-day. and with the prospects of a hard winter staring us in the face an opportunity is here offered to all persons to do something for the poor little orphans who are cast upon the charity of the world.

and resources of the country in which the Napipi-Dogrado line is located. Rubber abounds in the lower portion of the valiey of the Atrato, while its upper portion is undoubtedly one of the riohest now covered with a vast unbroken forest, filled with precious woods suitable for the builder and the cabinet maker, and with valuable dvewoods of various species. The soil is rich beyond comparison, and abundant crops of all the tropical productions may be raised with little labor. The country is peopled principally by negroes, but there are some white descendants of the builder and the cabinet maker, and with valuable dvewoods of various species. The soil is rich beyond comparison, and abundant crops of all the tropical productions may be raised with intel abor. The country is peopled principally by negroes, but there are some white descendants of the early Spanish settlers and a few Indians. These are all rinedity to the various locatities re-ferred to were then briefly discussed. There are two dry seasons-Jannary, February and March, and August and September, with corresponding periods of rain during the other months. A mild type of malarial fever prevails at the commencement of the dry seasons; but the fact that Captain Self-ridge never lost a man from climatic curses shows the climate to be less insalubrious than is generally supposed. The necessity for a contain across some one of the American istimuses was re-garded as being too generally admitted to requiry argument. From the statistics of trade for 1470 is in a few years doubled by the impetus given to trade by the canal itself. The canal would, there-tor, without doubt, prove a financial success. The remarks throughout were illustrated with accompliated that, the recent deast of Mr. Cassing barling this society regrets the loss of ausent indent were. The remarks throughout were illustrated with and optici.—That, in the recent deast of Mr. Cassing barling this society regrets the loss of ausent and accomplished member, and one who, by his onited to coile

Dr. G. W. Hosmer and others were elected cor

responding members of the society. A vote of thanks was unanimonsiy passed to Lieutenant Collins for his able and elaborate paper, after which the meeting adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Abd-el-Kader.

A telegram from Paris, dated in the French capit tal yesterday, reports as follows :--- "Abd-el-Kader, the famous Arab chieftain, is dead." The readers of the HERALD are well informed

relative to the brilliant prestige of the great Arab warrior, Abd-el-Kader, and of the part which he played against the French conquerors of his native played against the French conquerors of his native soi. For more than fifteen years he waged incessant war against the generals sent to oppose him, and not unfrequently gained decisive victories over large bodies of disciplined troops. The history of this extraorunary man is as follows:--He was born in the environs of Mas-carra in 1807, and was, consequently, only thirteen years of age when Charles X., of France, undertook the Algerian expedition. After a great victory gined by Marshal Chausel some of the bolder tribes, determined to dispute their territory with the invader linen by inch, banced themselves to-getter. Abd-el-Kader was already distinguished of ho, on the 17th of August, 1852, the head of 10,000 horse, he opened his first campaign by an assault on Oran. Though requested in this, is first battle, Abd-el-Kader performed prodigies of vior. His various battles, his declar and pro-tracted captivity have been frequently told of. On the 17th of August, 1852, the hate Emperor of the French, the Prince Napoleon, stopped at the castle of Ambolies, where the furit was unprisoned and, having sent for the knowledgment of this generosity, awore on the Koran never again to disturb the French rules in Africa, s vow which he observed religiously. A fwe months since he forwarded six Arab borses, of the purset breed, as a broaset to Provident Mas-the hate. soil. For more than fifteen years he waged