NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.-

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway.-VARIETY BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-THE GIAST'S CAUSE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston LYCBUM THEATRE, Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-Vaniers

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third NIBLO'S GARDEN, Brondway, between Prince and

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—The Genera Cross. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery .-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR, 27th street and 4th

AMBRICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 63d COOPER INSTITUTE.-LAUGHING GAS AND MAGICAL

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Nov. 14, 1873. THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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INFRINGEMENT OF MARITIME RIGHTS .- "That quick sense of injury and that prompt assertion of the national dignity in former times at every infringement of our maritime rights was the best guarantee of the safety of citizens and property entitled to the protection of our national flag."-World, Nov. 13.

GOOD NEWS FOR LEGISLATORS.-A deadhead, while riding on a railroad in Indiana, met with an accident and sued the company for damages. The plea was put in that the injured party was travelling on a pass, but the Jury gave him eight thousand dollars, notwithng. We have no sympathy with deadheads, but the result of the trial will be good news for Congressmen, State legislators and needy Bohemians.

WHERE LIES THE RESPONSIBILITY?-The responsibility for the outrage on our flag on the high seas lies with Spain; the immediate responsibility for the murder of the ship's passengers, officers and crew belongs to the Spanish cutthroats of Cuba acting upon their own authority. To simplify the settlement, while Mr. Fish is negotiating with Spain a few iron-clads should be sent down to the Gulf to look after those Spanish cutthroats of Cuba.

"WALL STREET .- Operations "on 'Change' yesterday exhibited a healthy reaction from the late heavy depression -a returning spirit of confidence, which is encouraging, and there were no canards afloat calculated to frighten lame ducks or green goslings. Common sense is taking the place of the late stampede, and the idea is gaining ground that the country will weather the storm, peace or war. nor respect the rights of other nations.

The Outrage on Our Flag-Immediate Reparation or Immediate and Adequate Punishment.

Mr. Secretary Fish ought to see in the unanimous sentiment of the press of this country the deep feeling of indignation which is felt against the Spanish authorities in Cuba for the recent outrage upon the American flag. Seeing this, he should see also that the present is not a time for that peaceful mission of diplomacy in the exercise of which he so much prides himself. When the territory of the United States is invaded by the capture on the high seas of a ship bearing the American flag, when every man found on the vessel is doomed to death and barbarously murdered without even the mock forms of a mock trial, diplomacy only means a demand for immediate reparation at the cannon's mouth. The outrage upon the Virginius is not equalled in annals of the past. Retribution must be as swift and speedy as the offence. Mr. Fish's diplomacy must be left to take care of itself, and, instead of waiting for official information, the strong arm of the government must demand a full atonement. Enough is known to make any unnecessary delay a crime. The Virginius was a vessel bearing the American flag, captured on the high seas and car ried into a Spanish port, where all on board were murdered. More than this need not be known to make the duty of the government plain and immediate. Every available manof-war must be at once despatched to Santiago de Cuba to demand immediate reparation by the return of the vessel and the surrender of the men who committed the foul massacre, at which the whole world shudders. Only twenty-four hours should be permitted to elapse from the time the demand is made till its fulfilment or the punishment of its nonfulfilment. In a word, war must take the place of diplomacy, and the vengeance of our insulted government follow quickly upon the outrage to its flag.

The Virginius had violated no law. Admit ting every allegation of the Spaniards, she was still as untainted as if she had never carried a musket to the insurgent Cubans. When captured she was on the high seas, and every man on board was under the protection of the American flag. No treaty stipulations with Spain operated against her, for Spain always claimed she was not at war with the Cubans. This vessel, whatever may have been the purpose and intent of those on board, was simply an American vessel, and as such she must be regarded as a part of the territory of the United States. The American people, proud of their national honor, will insist now, as they always have insisted, that the national territory must not be invaded, and will punish its invasion. We may have a war with Spain, but the Spanish barbarians in Cuba will be taught how dangerous it is to trample on American honor. War is a thing always to be deprecated, but to be courted when national humiliation and disgrace are the only alternatives. As we said before, immediate reparation, full and complete in every particular, must be made or the guns of the American navy be opened upon the un-Cuba, who, like savages, revel in scenes of butchery and blood.

Our despatches from Washington this morning contain one sentence which should make the blood of every American citizen tingle with shame: - "The newspaper accounts giving the details of the capture of the Virginius and subsequent proceedings, while they serve to gratify anxious seekers after intelligence, do not furnish sufficient foundation for government action." And so Mr. Fish is truckling still, and forgets the honor of his country in the weakness of his nature. He waits for official information while his countrymen, smarting under national dishonor, are panting for immediate action. The only question which needs be asked is one our government can answer for itself-Was the Virginius an American vessel? If she was there can be no true policy except the one we have suggested. Immediate reparation or the immediate and adequate punishment is the necessity of the hour. With the flagship which carries out the order of our government to obtain full redress by the return of the vessel and the surrender of the culprits who committed this wholesale assassination, or to lay the city of Santiago de Cuba in ashes, a representative of the State Department might be despatched as the adviser of the admiral charged with this important mission. A man learned in international law and ready at a moment's notice to determine the legality of any meditated action-as Mr. Evarts, for instance-should be chosen for this purpose. Thus the outrage upon the flag may be speedily avenged, and avenged in a manner in strict

accord with the law of nations. Since the news of the outrage was received there has been much active preparation in the Navy Department. All the available vessels-ofwar are being put in commission. The iron clads are preparing for service. The Kansas is to sail to-day for Santiago de Cuba. The only thing lacking to make the occasion honorable to a great people is the backwardness of Mr. Fish. He hesitates when hesitation is disgrace. War is the only thing that remains it reparation is refused. The Spanish authorities in Cuba are barbarians, fiends, butchers. They neither obey the government in Madrid Primarily we have not to deal Spain, but with these barbarian They neither listen to the throats. tates of reason nor hear the cry humanity. It is impossible that their inhuman work should continue in a land so contiguous to ours. National safety as well as national honor alike forbid it. We have the remedy in our own hands, and it is swift, overwhelming retribution. It is better that we should subdue the whole island, that we should destroy every seaport town from Santiago de Cuba to Havana, than that these outrages should continue. This is the sentiment of the American people, and the administration must yield to the popular will. Long suffering as we have been this latest outrage must prove the last. There is no longer any respect for the weakness of the Spanish Republic, any forgiveness for the fearful crimes of the infuriate volunteers, in a single American heart. The whole nation cries for reparation or retribution—reparation by the return of the Virginius and the surrender of the murderers or retribution at the cannon's mouth. Anything short of this is a dishonor which no American has ever yet accepted. Though Mr. Fish may beg us to wait for official information we cannot endure it now for a single day beyond what is necessary to get ready for action. The flag has been stricken down on the high seas, and those whom it protected have been murdered without a trial and without excuse. Delay is mockery as grievous as the crimes which have roused the great heart of the nation to teach the criminals the weight of a great people's

General Grant, we know, is too true a soldier not to readily apprehend the situation. He is too much an American not to avenge America's honor in a crisis so clear and so appalling. He cannot fail to see the necessity of adopting the course we advocate. Till Congress meets he has the honor of his country in his keeping. He can only fulfil his trust by dealing vigorously with the Spaniards in Cuba. Congress will soon be in ses sion to second and approve all his efforts. Now is the opportunity to put an end to the bloody and barbarous struggle, and we cannot but believe the President will make the most of the opportunity.

"No ALTERNATIVE but to topple their in famous and impotent provincial government into the sea and take possession in the name of outraged humanity."-Evening Post,

The Comptroller's Accounts-Informa tion Wanted.

The first and last report of the Commissioners of Accounts did not show the affairs of the Finance Department to be in a very promising condition. Months elapsed before they could ferret out from old papers and badly kept blotters, which were made to supply the place of bookkeeping, the correct amount of the funded debt of the city. Even then they found the sinking fund securities apparently ninety-four thousand dollars short, this amount, as it was afterwards claimed. being represented by receipts for which no bonds had been issued. But the receipts, although quite as important as the bonds themselves during the absence of the bonds, were not in the tin box where the sinkfund securities were kept. They were probably poked away somewhere in a clerk's desk, if the bonds themselves had, in fact, ever been issued. Where so much confusion and irregularity prevail, however, it must be difficult to decide whether the amounts taken from the sinking fund are represented by bonds or receipts, or where either may be. In one instance a bond of one hundred thousand dollars was found bearing date in June or July last, although the money was taken from the sinking fund one year and three months previously. It is singular that the ninety-four thousand dollars' worth of bonds, which were missing from the box, and which it is claimed were represented by receipts in some other place, ought to bear date about the time the bond for one hundred thousand dollars, which had been absent for fifteen months, was placed in the sinking fund box. It is singular also, and certainly it does not appear desirable, that a box containing many millions of securities should be kept in the Comptroller's office, apart from the other city treasure, instead of being placed in the bank of deposit, where neither the Comptroller nor any of his clerks could have access

We have been promised another very neces sary report from the Commissioners of Accounts-namely, a correct statement of our floating debt, including, of course, all outstanding claims against the city. This report should have been before the people weeks since. It is probably delayed by the confused state of accounts and books in the Comptroller's office, or probably by the obstruc tions notoriously placed in the way of the Commissioners by the Comptroller. Yet it is necessary that we should have this information before we can tell how we stand financially. It is precisely because no one can find out exactly what our liabilities are, while our expenditures and taxes are largely increasing. that our city bonds do not find as ready or profitable a market as they did even under the corrupt Tammany rule. Let the Commissioners of Accounts hurry up their report, or tell us why it is delayed.

THE CUBAN SLAUGHTER -"The shock of such a wholesale slaughter we all feel, and the demand in the name of humanity is that it shall be stopped."-Express, Nov. 13.

THE SAILORS ABOARD .- The seamen of the port of New York held a meeting yesterday to remonstrate against their alleged wrongs and give vent to their opinion of Commissioner Duncan's course. They signed a petition praying Congress to repeal the present Shipping act, and resolved to make a public demonstration on Saturday, by means of a parade, to enforce their prayer for relief.

The Harlem Explosion-A Courageous Jury Needed.

In the sickening review of the culpable acci dents that occur during the year, whatever doubt may be felt on other points, everybody agrees that a great wrong exists somewhere which it is in the power of the law to do some thing toward righting. The terrible Harlen explosion is the latest opportunity that has occurred of testing what patience and intelligence will do in discovering the cause of the calamity, and what courage and impartiality can accomplish in rendering an appropriate verdict. 'The Coroner's jury in the present instance is a much more intelligent one than is ordinarily had. The danger is not so much that the truth will not be known as that individual responsibility will not be definitely declared and adequate punishment inflicted No one can take a retrospect of the history of "accidents" of this nature which have occurred during the past year without being disgusted with the weakness and ambiguity of laws whose function it should be to reduce such possibilities to a minimum, and with the ignorance, venality and cowardice of jurymen If such accidents are accidents in the true sense of that term, if they are absolutely unavoidable, then let the dreary acknowledgmen be made that the steam boiler is the very Frankenstein of machinery, which the nine teenth century has brought into existence and of which it does not know how to obtain the mastery. If we are not masters of steam, then steam is master of us, and a horribly cruel and capricious master, giving us the semblance of power from month to month only to take a more malignant advantage of some unsuspicious moment to scatter death, mutilation and agony around. The jury summoned on Wednesday by Coroner Kessler has a duty to perform the importance of which can scarcely be overrated. The age is one in which crime too often receives the name of accident, and in which accidents happen which would better be known as crimes. The Harlem disaster is a case in point. Either the blame lies with an individual or individuals, who deserve heavy punishment, or else the explosion was una voidable, and on the latter supposition we are left to the mockery of the knowledge that we are at the mercy of a monster named Steam who serves us thirty days in the month only to mutilate and destroy us on the thirty-first.

"A CRIME for which no apology or explans tion can atone." - Times. Nov. 13

THE FISHERY QUESTION. -The final settle ment of the fishery question between Canada and the United States was one of the advantages secured by the Washington Treaty. But the matter is not yet arranged, and there are likely to be some sharp controversies before it is happily closed. Mr. Rothery, a gentleman of much ability, is the British Commissioner, and, having spent some time in Canada gathering information as to the views and interests of that side of the question, he is now on his way to Washington, where he will hear the American story. The fisheries have always been a source of disagreement and of some danger between the States and the colony, but there is fish enough in the sea and trade enough on land to furnish a profitable business for the adventurers on both sides of the St. Lawrence, and a very little conciliation and liberal spirit will make all things agree able. The Commission will meet at Halifar shortly, and their labors, if brought to a successful termination, will conclude another gratifying branch of the Washington Treaty.

NATIONAL HONOR .- "We call the national honor a possession which, like the chastity of woman, must be kept far above the region of assault, doubt or controversy."-Evening Mail. Nov. 13.

AMATEUR DETECTIVES. - There are several amateur detective agencies in New York, and they occasionally distinguish themselves by curious vagaries. Some of the parties belonging to such a business are now under bail on a charge of attempted kidnapping and assault in Jersey City. It appears that they held a warrant and a requisition for the arrest of an alleged offender against the laws of this State, and it is charged that they proceeded to capture their prisoner and take him bodily to New York without waiting for the formal pro. ceedings. A collision with the police was the consequence. An efficient regular detective force is the more desirable because it renders the amateur detective business the less likely to flourish. We ought to have a good municipal torce and a law against these private concerns, which are generally public nuisances.

"THE MOST AMPLE REPARATION must be exacted for this terrible outrage."-Sun, Nov. 13.

"A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT."-They are beginning to talk of a dangerous precedent at Washington. We catch through a window of the State Department a glimpse of the white feather. To avoid a dangerous precedent why not cover the whole ground in apologizing for the Virginius and in reimbursing Spain for the costs involved in her capture and the Spanish assassins of Cuba for the cost of the fixed ammunition used in shooting the ship's passengers and crew?

WAR .- "Nothing left for the United States government but to declare war against Spain."-Times, Nov. 13.

A HEAVY SNOW STORM descended upon Quebec on Wednesday last, continuing through the day and the night. Excellent sleighing is reported and snow drifts two or three feet deep. Another sign, this, of the approach of winter for a regular siege over all the land north of the cotton States, and another warning to all hands to prepare to meet the inevitable trials and duties of the season-

OUR DUTY IN THE FUTURE .- "We must in future protect our own flag and our own citizens in Cuban waters." - Tribune, Nov. 13.

OLD HICKORY'S WAY .- In the matter of those French spoliations on American commerce, General Jackson gave notice to France that she must pay the indemnity, or that he would take it out in reprisals, and the indemnity was paid. We would now commend that satisfactory chapter of our diplomatic history to the special attention of General Grant,

"Unconditional Subbender."-This ultimatum to the rebels at Fort Donelson was the making of General Grant. Something of this sort is now needed to set him right on the Cohen question.

Mr. SECRETARY FIRE has been described by his opponents as a man of peace at all hazards; as one of those nice old gentlemen who will not forget his dignity or his dinner under any provocation; in short, as a straitlaced, dipomatic peacemaker, who is always ready to apologize to a troublesome customer, right or wrong. But this is a mistake. Our amiable Secretary can be aroused like the sleeping lion, and he is terrible as a lion when aroused. Touch his official dignity and his wrath is the wrath of Achilles. The importunate Catacazy, for example, gave it as his opinion that Mr. Secretary Fish was an old granny, or in words to that effect, and what followed? The indignant Secretary, rising to the importance of the occasion, pounced upon poor Catacazy, tore him to pieces, and, scattering his fragments to the four winds of heaven, defied the great Gortschakoff, yea, the mighty Czar of all the Russias, as Ajax defied the lightning. Yes, and he made things lively; he inspired his friends, confounded his enemies and amazed the world. If the Spanish Ambassa

persuaded to call Mr. Fish an old granny? THE DUTY OF OUR GOVERNMENT .- "A prompt and thorough reprisal for the repeated ets of hostility to our flag."-Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 13.

dor at Washington would only call Mr. Fish

an old granny Cuba would be free before

Christmas. Cannot the Spanish Minister be

THE BOARD OF EMIGRATION. -The Commis sioners of Emigration, at their meeting yesterday, put the principle of economy into practice by cutting down salaries of employés and abolishing offices. The Superintendent of Ward's Island was dispensed with by not filling the vacancy and leaving the deputy to do the work, under the supervision of the General Superintendent at Castle Garden. The Commissioners also cut off the salaries of the resident clergymen at Ward's Island, on the principle, we presume, that the good work they do is sufficient reward for their services. The Commissioners are either so godly as to believe that religious labor is compensated fully in another and a better world, or so irreverent as to reckon a parson's work of very little account. We see, however, that the treasurer's salary was increased from three thousand to four thousand dollars This is the difference between God and Mammon in the ethics of Castle Garden.

WE MUST DEFEND OUR CITIZENS in Cuba the same as in New York, even if war should be the result "-Telegram, Nov. 13.

THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT has, as we are specially informed by a HERALD telegram from the capital, put down the revolutionist movement which was lately undertaken in opposition to the laws on national reform. Thirty lives were sacrificed in the operation. Congres remains prudently cautious with regard to the important matter of railway contract awards. The members act in harmony with the Executive.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir A. T. Galt arrived at the Gilsey House yester day from Montreal. Viscount Taroat, of England, yesterday arrived

at the Brevoort House.

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning and left in the evening for Washington.

Mayor Dwight, of Binghamton, is registered at

the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. E. A. Rollins, formerly Internal Revenue

Commissioner, now a resident of Philadelphia, is among the arrivals at the Union Square Hotel, Rollins moved and Vermont calm! "'Tis passing

Ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont. has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. James R. Osgood, the Boston publisher, is at the

Chief Engineer William W. W. Wood and Lieutenant Commander E. N. Kellogg, United States Navy, are at the Union Square Hotel. A. Barbanson, Secretary of the Belgian Lega-

tion, is registered at the Brevoort House. Wisconsin papers do not like the idea of a heavy soggy school marm of 150 pounds avoirdupois bringing a ruler down upon the shrinking fiesh of a child of seven years. These papers do not, per haps, reflect that these are times of "shrinkage" in many things, and that cruel school marm should shrink from rapping seven-year-old knuckles.

ART MATTERS.

Mr. Page's Lecture on "Shakespeare and the Mask" To-Night.

This evening Mr. Page will deliver at Steinway Hall his lecture on "Shakespeare and the Mask." which embodies the results of the experience and investigation of years. Those who are per sonally acquainted with Mr. Page know that he is an accomplished talker. The words which stream fluently from his lips always contain interesting and frequently valuable ideas, but he never remains a monologist when he finds anybody ready and willing to give him valuable idea in return. The qualities for which he is eminent as a painter and as a conversationist will very likely find round and harmonious expression to night. Zeal, affection, patience, industry, genius might. Zeal, allection, patience, industry, genius will have worked together on the best terms in the preparation of the lecture, and several masks upon which Mr. Page has wrought at intervals for years whil give vivid illustration to his explanations. There are those who believe that Mr. Page's enthusiasm on this subject verges upon monomania; but if give vivid illustration to his explanations. There are those who believe that Mr. Page's enthusiasm on this subject verges upon monomania; but if they are right the monomania is based upon so admirable a loundation of research, conscience, conviction and intellectual and artistic lacor that it is a pity professional men in this field are not oftener haunted with such hallucinations. If Mr. Page's doctrines are illusions they are illusions which have enabled him to accomplish beautiful and important results. We shall not be too much anticipating the details of the lecture by announcing that it seeks to support the theory that the Shakespeare mask, formerly in the possession of the Von Kesseistadt family and now owned by a descendant of Mr. Ludwig Becker, and occupying a niche in the cabinet of Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, is the only authentic material upon which a modern likeness of the great dramatist can be based. We know that Mr. Page's logic will be fervent; we think it will be strong. If it is half as interesting as the informal monologue of the painter in the seclusion of his studio it will be sure to give pleasure to every one who appreciates the theme.

THE MUCH LIBELLED STEAMERS. The Fifth Edition of Libels on the Southern Railroad Company's Steam-NEWPORT, R. L. Nov. 13, 1873.

Again to-day James H. Caggeshall, United State Marshal, visited this city for the purpose of placing thirteen additional libels on the steamers supposed to be owned by the New Jersey Southern Ratiroad Company. He stated that he had more on the tapis, which would be forthcoming, and that when he had covered the masts with notices he would paper the cabins. The Ribellants on this, the flith series, were John Harris, of New York city, against the Metropolis, Empire State, Plymouth Rock and Jessie Hoyt; Pellock and W. A. Genen, of New York, also against the Empire State. The latter parties, as announced in Wednesday's Herald, previously attached the other steamers. John F. Correy, of New York, against the Metropolis; F. A. King & Co., of Broostyn, against the Jessie Hoyt, Empire State, Metropolis and Plymouth Rock; H. R. Bradway & Co., of New York, against the Empire State and Plymouth Rock; Lagar & Reed, of New York, against the Empire State and Plymouth Rock; Lagar & Reed, of New York, against the Empire State and Plymouth Rock; Lagar & Reed, of New York, against the Empire State and Plymouth Rock; Lagar & Reed, of the total of the learning in Providence on the 29th inst., but when all the previous attachments are settled, not much will remain for settlement of the latter claims, as the above are the fifth instalments of similar actions, by the Creditors of the company. on the tapis, which would be forthcoming, and

ANOTHER DEFALCATION.

The Cashier of the Commercial Nations Bank of Providence a Defaulter to the Amount of \$45,000-How He Did It. PROVIDENCE, R. L. Nov. 13, 1878.

The latest local sensation here is a bank defai-cation to the extent of \$45,000. Our whole community was thrown into surprise to-day upon learning that Stephen P. Wardwell, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank in this city, had become a defaulter to that institution to the amoun stated. It is the same old story of speculation oss and ruin, and furnishes additional evidence o the inattention and too confiding policy of our bank officials and the general stitutions are conducted. For several years thus cashler has carried on his dishonest transactions, cessfully managed to conceal the business from the knowledge of the directors and other officers of the bank—even escaping the quarterly examinations. It transpires that a former teller of the bank, W. J. Clarke, had a hand in the doines, having carried on the greater portion of the proceedings, and when, several years ago, he was discharged from the bank, he succeeded by persuasions and threats in Shiffing the Responsibility and burden of the affair upon Wardwell. The actual extent of the latter's speculations exceeds, but with a fear and weakness produced by the threatened exposure he assumed the whole burden.

but with a fear and weakness produced by the threatened exposure he assumed the whole burden.

The money panic which has spread with such disastrous effects throughout the country has already brought to light numerous financial irregularities, and no doubt forced the disclosure of the present one, which has startled our sommunity. A portion of the money taken was in the form of a loan at the New York corresponding bank of the institution here, and when the last payment of this loan was required further concealment was useless, and the unfortunate cashier was at last compelled to disclose the secret of his guilt, which he carried for so long a time. Wardwell shocked and surprised one of the directors by first revealing the matter, and as the news of it spread it was generally considered.

A MATTER OF WONDERMENT
how he managed to continue so long and clude the observation and scrutiny of the bank officials. The observation and scrutiny of the bank officials. The observation and scrutiny of the bank officials. The observation and scrutiny of the bank officials from weak banks placed in a critical condition by the way, has had his heads full of late from weak banks placed in a critical condition by the great Sprague suspension—an examination was instituted into the affairs of the bank. The confession of the cashier thus far has been found correct, and the examiners say they believe the loss is no greater than reported, though a thorough and official investigation can only show the actual amount takes during all these seven years of abstraction and speculation. Wardwell, as a matter of course, was at once displaced, and his position is now filled temporarily by Mr. Alexander Farnum. The bonds of the defaulting cashler amount to \$15,000, and his private property, which is understood to be considerable, he being the owner of real estate to some extent in the city, is valued at about the same amount, and will be transferred to the bank, so that

to some extent in the city, is valued at about the same amount, and will be transierred to the bank, so that

THE AGUAL LOSS TO THE BANK,
as far as it appears at the present time, will not be very large. The institution has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has an excellent standing, so that it will not be seriously affected by this deslication. It is an institution that was generally thought sale and secure against any such business. Wardwell is a man about forty-live years, is married and has three cniddren. His father, who ded recently, was a deacon and a'so cashier of the Eagle Bank in this city. Stephen Wardwell enjoyed the confidence of his associates and the business community generally; but his case is only another illustration of how such confidence is oftentimes abused. The general expression is that he is the last person and the Commercial Bank the last institution that one would think likely to be subject to such a surprising defalcation. The official report of the Bank Examiner and directors will be completed to-day, and, when the real situation of the bank will be made known,

WARDWELL AND CLARK
will fare about the same as Hoar and Pearsons, the defaulting cashier and teller of another one of our national banks, who were discovered nearly two years ago, and who are now serving out their terms of imprisonment in the State Prison.

This late defalcation, following as does the disclosures about the banks in connection with the Sprague crisis, occasion an increased leeling of insecurity and uneasiness in money circles.

It is said Wardwell was placed under arrest this atternoon. Waker, the discharged teller and acomplice of Wardwell was placed under arrest this atternoon. Waker, the discharged teller and acomplice of Wardwell, has fied, and, it is reported, gone West. The bondsmen for Wardwell are General Ambrose E. Burnside and Wardwell's father-in-law.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lycoum Theatre-"The Magie Flute." Mr. Maretzek made a great mistake last night in attempting Italian opera in a theatre utterly unsuited in every acoustical point of view for any performances where acoustics must be considered He presented the "Flauto Magico" with a cast similar to that which we spoke of a few weeks ago at the Grand Opera House. The effect of the voices of the three principal singers, Mile. Di Murska, M. Jamet and Mme. Lucca, owing to the wretched acoustical properties of the house, fell without effect on the large audience assembled on the occasion. We cannot recall a performance in this city in which operatic artists have been so unfortunately placed. The Astrafammente of Mile. Di Murska was as brilliant as ever, and Mme. Lucca's wonderful voice—wonderful on account of the im-mense breadth of tone and thrilling effect of the mense breadth of tone and thrilling effect of the lavish gits of nature with which she is endowed—produced the usual effects on the multitude. An apology was made for Sarastro, on the score of indisposition, in the second act, yet, strange to say, three minutes after, M. Jamet sang without the slightest trace of indisposition, but in his best voice, the grand aria, "Qui Odegro Non S'accende." Such an extraordinary proceeding is one of those mysteries that operatic managers in this city-occasionally indulge in, and the audience last night did not seem to understand it. The staccato passages of the second air of the Queen of Night, commencing with "Gli Angui D'inlerno," were delivered by Mile. Di Murska with an élan and dash that such an accomplished bravura singer could alone produce, and Mime. Lucca brought to the rôle of Parmina all those qualities that a prima donna possessed of such a grand voice can furnish. Mais après elles le déluge. The general tenor of the performance was not calculated to inspire confidence in the capacity of the company, What between the theatre, horrible for all acoustic purposes, and the company, always accepting the prime donne, the performance of the "Magic what between the theatre, horrible for all acoustic purposes, and the company, always accepting the prime donne, the performance of the "Magic Fute" last alight was a complete flasoo. Even the prime donne, artists though they undoubtedly are, could not succeed in making the performance even within the reach of mediocrity. It is to be hoped that no such performance will be allowed to disgrace the operatic boards of the metropolis again this season.

Musical and Dramatic Notes. Miss Emma Celia Terry sings at Robinson Hall

on Saturday evening. Senor Delgado, the Mexican violinist, will shortly appear at one of the operatic concerts.

Mr. J. N. Pattison will play at the celebrated Henselt concerts with full orchestra this season. A new symphony, by Mr. George F. Bristow, will be the chief feature of the Philharmonic season It is settled beyond doubt that Wachtel, Santley

and Parepa Rosa return to America next season. Uilman announces a concert tour in America next season, with Hans Van Bulow, planist, as the chief of the company. Rubinstein has well nigh exhausted all sensation in that line.

Rev. Father Flattery, of the Church of St. Cecilla. in this city, has engaged the entire Strakosch Italian Opera troupe for a concert for the benefit of his church, at Tammany Hall, on Sunday evening, the 23d inst.

The rehearsals of "Alca," Verdi's latest work, are going forward with diligent energy at the Academy of Music. It will be brought out by Mr. Strakosh in a week or so. Mile. Torriani will sustain the title role.

Mr. Theodore Thomas' programme for his first symphony concert, on the 22d inst., comprises works by Beethoven, Bach, Schubert, Berlioz, Molique and Svendsen. The soloists will be Messrs. Whitney and Lubeck.

Mme. Natali Testa has severed her engagement with the Maretzek Italian Opera company on account of an alleged breach of contract on the part of the management, the part of Azucena in "Il Trovatore" being given to Mme. Lucca without her

"Die Räuber," which was given at Neuendorf's Germania Theatre on Monday last, is the chef Course of German drama. The occasion was a happy one, being the anniversary of Schiller birthday, Mr. Neuendorf proposes to devote each Monday performance to German classical drama as represented by Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Uhland Raupoch and other authors. This company is a well-chosen array of artists, and our German friends speak highly of their attainments.

PITTSBURG COAL MINERS COMING TO TERMS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 13, 1873.

At a meeting of coal miners in this city to-day a resolution was adopted accepting the reduction of ten per cent, or \$3 60 per hundred bushess.