NEW YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1873 .- TRIPLE SHEET.

KHIVA-NO. 6.

The Khan Makes a Formal Surrender.

Interview Between the Russian General and the Khan.

KHIVA, Sept. 3, 1873. OCCUPATION OF BUITA

In my last letter, giving you an account of the mpture of Khiva, I spoke of the fact that the Rhae, under the influence of Russian shells tum-bing into his palace, had taken counsel of his fears, and, with a few Turcoman horsemen, had escaped be the desert. Finding refuge in the Turcoman country, he awaited General Kaulmann's response to his effer of surrender. That commander sent bin word that if he returned within a week he Pould have nothing to fear from the Russians, but, I he would not return, then the Russian General, who could not allow the country to remain with-out a government, would set up another prince in his stand. So on the 14th of June, the Khan, in and so become absolute masters of the whole of the Khivan dominions. newer to his summons, returned to Khiva, accomanied by his 100 followers, and was connected bto the presence of his conqueror. The army had in this time left the town, and was encamped out-ide in a large garden belonging to the Ktath. This marden was filled with fruit trees, and under some garden was filed with fruit trees, and under some police eins the Russian General had pitched his beat. There was a little fountain- not much in its way, but a wonderful comfort after our desert ex-perience-and a pond, with duck and goese and monstrous peikans. Here Kaafmann lived; here he first met the Khan. As soon as the arrival of the Khan was announced we all gathered about the Russian General, curious to see the despot who had made so much figure in the Russian Dind. He rode humbly enough into the garden, where a few days before he had been supremo, fol-lowed by about 20 soldiers. When he came to the lowed by about 20 soldiers. When he came to the and of a short avenue of popiars that led to the Russian tent he dismounted from his richly aparisoned horse and advanced on foot. Taking of his tall sheepsin hat he bowed low, and, seconding the little piatform, kpcli down balore Kaufmann, who was seated on a camp stool, and offered to kiss his hand. This the Russian General refused. He withdrew a little further on the platform and remained Enceiing. It should be observed that these people to not sit like the Turks, cross-legged, but take a Enceiing posture, with the weight of the body thrown back on the feet, which are twisted inward and pressed upon the ground flat. In this posture bey eat, drink and converse, so that the kn was not an evidence of humility. In years he was about 30, with a pleasant expression of counte-mance when not darkened by lears, as at present; large, full eyes, slightly oblique; aquiline none; a thin black heard shading the face; a mustache covering a heavy, sensual mouth; in body, power-ful; six lect three inches high broad shouldered and weighing, I should say, between 250 and 300 pounds. His raiment was a robe of bright bine sik and the tall sheepskin cap of the Kuivan country. He was pale and sat patiently before the General. carcely daring to look him in the face. Here he was at last, this Governor of Turkestan ; this famous Tarim Padishah, as he is called all over Central Asia, crouching at the feet of this Minister of the Gzar, was the terrible Khan oi Khiva. The two formed a curious contrast. Kaufmann, very small in size. looking staringly, almost with a smile of satisfaction, upon his enemy, formed a picture of the superiority of mind over brute force, and civiization over barbarism.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE KRAN AND THE RUSSIAN GENERAL.

General Kaufmann said to the Khan, "I have come to see you at last, as I wrote you I would do three years ago," The Khan answered, "Allah has so willed it." "No," said General Kaufmann, "you are mistaken; this is not the work of Allah, it is your own. If you had listened to my counsel three years ago and answered my just demands you would not have seen me here. If you had taken my advice Allah would not have so willed "The pleasure," said the Khan, with an Oriental bow, "of seeing the Tarim Padishah is so great that I could wish nothing changed." Genral Kaufmann, with an ironical smile, answered, "I assure you the pleasure is mutual. Tell me what you wish to do ?" "That," said the Khan, "I leave to you to decide in your great wisdom. If I could wish for anything it would be to become a subject of the Great White Tsar (the name given to the Czar in Central Asia)." The General anbut his triend, though all depends upon yourself. The Great White Isar does not wish your throne ; he only wishes you to understand that he is too great a Tsar to be trifled with. He cannot take revenge : having shown you his might he is ready to forgive you, and to let you retain your throne under conditions which you and I, Khan, will discuss another day." "I know," re-sponded the Khan, "I have done wrong in not granting the just demands of the Russians, but I was ignorantly advised. I will know better in the inture. I thank the Great White Tsar and you. lliustrious Tarim Padishah, for your kindness and forbearance, and will always be your friead." "You may return, then," said the General, "to your capital. Re-establish your government, and let the Minister of Justice preserve order. Tell your people to return to their work, and they will receive no harm; that we are neither barbarlans nor robbers : that we do not come to carry off their wealth nor offend their women." Thus, with some few questions and answers of courtesy about each other's health, ended the interview, the Khan saying as he left that he thought the Tarim Padishah was a great and good man, and he should always THE SHAN REGINS TO GOVERN. After this there were other interviews, at one of which the Khan reviewed the Russian troops. It was curious to observe the astonishment with which he watched the filing past of the Russian army, with its solid, regular tramp, short, quick shout, moving like machines, without turning their heads. At a second interview the Khan was informed by Kaufmann that he could hold his throne upon condition of paying an indemnity of about £300.000; possession of the right bank of the Oxus to the Russian dominions; the complete abolition of slavery, the liberation of 40,000 slaves; the proc lamation of free trade in the purest sense of that term; the withdrawal of all custom house duties, and the removal of all disabilities on Rus gian merchants, who should enjoy the same rights as the Khivans themselves. To these conditions the Khan readily subscribed, only asking for time to pay the indemnity. Under the orders of the Russian commander a Divan, or Council of State, was formed to discuss the ways and means of carrying out this treaty. This council was composed of the Khan and three of his ministers, together with three Russian officers well versed in Central Asian affairs. This council was not only to carry out the treaty, but to advise the Khan upon the future government of his province, the best way of collecting taxes, and to raise money for the indemnity. Kaufmann told the Khan that he must not be offended with his council, that this was the very way he himself was governed, that even the Great White Tsar himself never took any measure without first asking advice of ministors. The Khan entered into the arrangements with great zest, as the busimess had a charm of novelty to him. During his reign the Khan had been governed by a Perstan favorite, who possessed the authority of his kingdom, and to whose counsels he owed his misfortunes with the Russians. A proclamation was issued freeing the slaves; the old Prime Minister, the Persian favorite, was locked up by the Russian General, and no intercourse allowed between him and the Kuan. THE KHAN AND HIS REVENUE. I learn that the private revenue of the Khan is I learn that the private revenue of the Khan is \$50,000 a year. Luxury is unknown to him, aithough he has a large household and a good many wives; yet the manner of life is simplicity and frugality itself. The only expensive luxury that he can induige is an occasional new wile and an addution to Lia stable of Turcoman horses, A flearn that the private retained in the him, \$50,000 a year. Luxury is unknown to him, ethough he has a large household and a good

wine cottles I am disposed to doubt this story. I take it that the whole revenue of the State is £50,000, and that out of it the Khan has been com pelled to support his army and pay for the execu-tion of justice. The treaty of peace, signed by the Khan before the departure of the Russians, stipu lates that the war indemnity shall be paid in the following manner :-- The first two years, £15,000 a year; the second "wo years, £17,000 a year, and so on, increasing £2,000 every two years, until it reaches £30,000, at which figure it is to re-main until the whole sum is paid. Interest is to be paid at five per cent, and the whole sum, principal and interest, is to be defraved in 20 years neral Kaufmann's reason for increasing the payment was that commerce will advance so rapidly after Khiva is open to the Russians that the Khan will be better able to pay £30,000 in a few years time than he can pay £15,000 now. Myown thought is that long before the sum is paid the death of the Khan or some local and political event will enable the Russians to find a pretext for quietly occupying the left bank of the Oxus, as they now occupy the right, without resistance or commotion

JAY COOKE & CO. ADJUDGED BANKRUPTS.

Receiver of the Estate Appointed by Order of the United States District

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 26, 1873. Jay Cooke & Co. were to-day declared bankrupt by order of United States District Judge Cadwal-

Mr. Edward Wilson, representing the Lyon Square Building Association, and Mr. Brinckle, representing other creditors, moved the Court that Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co, be declared bankrupt, Mr. John C. Bullitt represented the firm, and he opposed the motion. He stated that the defend ants failed on the 18th of September, owing nearly \$8,000,000 to various parties who lived not only in this State, but in other States of the Union. The assets of the firm consisted of debts due them. certain real estate, stocks and bouds of corporations, of individuals and communities. frm was much embarrassed, and did not know what to do. Mr. Bullitt conanued :-- There were two courses open to them-<text><text><text><text><text><text> namely, either to go into voluntary bankruptcy or effect an adjustment or settlement with their cred-itors. After consulting such of their creditors as

heard that the Khan received a supply of wine from Russia every year, upon which he frequently got exceedingly drank; but as the soldiers found no The Commander-in-Chief of the Navy

Caller P

The Commander-in-Chief of the Navy on a Tour of Inspection-He Takes a Look at the Spanish Iron-Clad and a Yankee Torpedo Boat.

Admiral Porter arrived in New York by a late train on Tuesday evening from Philadelphia, where he has been for a day or two inspecting the progress of affairs in the Navy Yard. Yesterday he visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard also, and spent some time there with the officials, during which Secretary Robeson also arrived.

At six o'clock last evening a HERALD reporter called on him at the Gilsey House, where he is at present quartered, and, upon introducing himself to the Admiral, had a brief conversation upon the objects of his visit and the state of the naval preparations now going on. The Admiral is an exceedingly easy, off-hand, unpretentious sort of man, and as the reporter made himself known the distinguished sailor looked up, took off the spectacles he had been using to read some letters, and said :- "I suppose you have come to see me on a search for some news, ch?" "Well, yes, Admiral, and to get some of your

views on the question of the day, which is, of course, naval preparations and the war prospect." "Well, sir, to tell the truth, you know about as much as I do about what is going on, and I have no opinions to express, unless I repeat those which have already on one or two occasions given the HERALD. I've been away from Washington for two or three days and have heard nothing from that quarter, and I have had my time so taken up in the interval that I actually have not read a newspaper for two days. As I came in just now I bought a HERALD, which I intend to look at by and by."

"I believe you have been to the Navy Yard to-day, have you not, Admiral?" interrogated the re-

"I beneve you nave been to the Navy Yard to-day, have you not, Admiral?" interrogated the re-porter. "Yes," he replied, "I have been taking a look around there. Everything looked quite busy and affairs seemed to be progressing very weil. I came on here chiefly to see my torpedo boat, the one that was launched the other day. I wanted to see how far the work was advanced on her, and I found things generally satisfactor." "Will the work at the havy Yard be continued with its present activity?" asked the reporter. "I suppose it will; but of course I can't tell any-thing about that. You know as much as I do in that respect. To show you how little I know about it, I can't tell yon how many men they have at work there, for I didn't happen to inquire. I wanted to see that Spanish irigate, the Arapiles, as she appears affoat, for I had understood that she was anchored off the Battery. The rumor was in-correct, however, for she is still in the dry dock at the yard."

the yard." "Did you examine her in the dock ?" "No, i didn't attempt to examine her. I didn't go aboard-merely took a brief look at her out-ide."

"No, I didn't attempt to examine her. I didn't go aboard-merely took a brief look at her out-ing aboard-merely took a brief look at her out-merely and a state in the armor plating, has she not. Admiral "rejoined the reporter." "It's not a very heavy one-only four inches, I inderstand," was the Admiral's reply. "I shouldn't think that would amount to a very effective defence against heavy shot." "Have you made any estimate, or can you give are very nearly the figures of the number of ships or gues that could be brought into active service it he last resort is needed in the present complica-tions? I mean to ask, what force you could have available, say by the end of next month, for emer-ent purposes, "inquired the Admiral. "That is matter that almost anybody can estimate very nearly. Our navy is about what it has been ior the have nearly the whole strength ready pretty soor. You see we have not been building any new ships, or that its numerical or argrezate strength is not al know the full general estimates on that subject, you have a liteady published them. The lay is a liteady published them and a bar is not the press already, so far as for a state to you have a liteady published them. The lay is a liteady published them at the has every inthe occupied lately, so that I have had very inthe to shape opinions. I have been at-tending to business affairs." MAVAL PREPARATIONS.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Naval Assignments.

WARHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1873. Lieutenant G. K. P. Ragsdale, Midshipman W. P. Ray, Assistant Surgeon Josiah Scott and Acting Boatswain William Winchester are ordered to the Colorado.

Midshipman J. H. Lefavor is ordered to the Brooklyn.

Ensign Edward M. Hughes is ordered to the De-Lieutenant Commander Horaca Elmer is de-

tached from the naval station at League Island, Pa., and ordered to the Colorado. Lieutenant Bloomfield Mclivaine is detached

from the receiving ship Potomac and ordered to the Colorado, Laentenant Edwin Longnecker and Master Carl

department new numbers about 200 men, in-cluding the boiler makers and moulders. The lo new boilers for the engines of the Galena were progressing with commendable zeal.

Yesterday morning 25 additional workmen were taken in the rigging loft and all the calkers employed that could be obtained. The Equipment De-partment is very busy. Operations have been temporarily suspended on the repair and improvement of the Navy Yard.

Why the Mahopac Put Back-List of Officers of the Mahopac and the Ossi-pec-Affairs at the Norfolk Navy Yard-The "Rip Raps," de.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 24, 1873. The United States monitor Mahopac, upon which the employes of the Gosport Navy Yard have been night and day for the past two weeks, engaged dropped down to the Roads late last night, and but for a heavy southeast storm would have been well out to sea by this time. She is convoyed by the sloop-of-war Ossipee, and owing to the threatening weather it was decined prudent to anchor in the Roads and remain until the storm abated. The Mahopac was ready for sea on Saturday morning having taken on board her coal and ammunities and a drait of 80 men from the receiving ship New Hampshire: but, just as she was about to sail, a leak was discovered, and she had to be detained until it was repaired. The Mahopac is a single turreted monitor, carrying two 15-inch guns and all the latest improvements for torpedo service.

THE MANOPAC'S OFFICERS. The following is a list of her officers :-

Captain-T. O'Kane, commanding. Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer-C. E. Clark.

C. E. Clark. Lieutenant and Navigator-W. S. Buck. Lieutenants-J. E. Jones and C. A. Stone. Master-C. R. Brown. Assistant Surgeon-H. Wikoff. Paymaster-J. E. Sunivan. Engineers-Ohief, A. J. Kenyon; First Assistant, J. H. Chasmar; Second Assistant, F. C. Burchard. Faymaster's Cierk-J. C. DeBern. Captain's Clerk-A. J. Homer.

THE OSSIPEE,

her convoy, is a screw sloop-of-war of \$26 tops, and carries eight guns. She arrived at the yard a few days since from Newport, R. I., where she had been carefully fitted up for topedo service. While at the yard she took in a full supply of coal, and is now in thorough fighting condition. The following is

A LIST OF HER OFFICERS.

Commander — Wallers, commanding. Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer-G. K. Haswell. mant Commander and Navigator-David

Lieutenant Commander and Navigator-David Woodrow. Lieutenants-W. W. Rhoads, L. V. Housell, C. F. Forse and J. O. Rich. Papmaster-H. T. Wright. Surgeons-Chief, B. H. Kidder; Assistant, F. B. Stevenson.

s-Chief, William H. King; First Assist-

Engineers-Chief, William H. King; First Assist-ant, A. Kirby. Lieutenant of Marines-F. Scott. Midshipmen-Frederick Taylor and E. H. Under-wood.

vood. Boatsvaa'n—John Bell, Gunner—James Thayer. Sailmaker—Samnei Tatem. Carpenter—John Buck. Pay Clerk—F. J. B. Frank. Captain's Clerk—D. Saddler.

THE NORFOLE NAVY YARD

for the past two weeks has presented a scene of bustle and activity not surpassed since the war, and the officers stationed there are fully alive to the duty and responsibility devolving upon them. In case of hostilities this will be an important sta tion, as being the nearest navy yard of any consequence to the West India Islands. Preparations are being made for any emergency that may arise, and vessels loaded with coal, ship timber, &c., are daily arriving and discharging their cargoes. Work on the Galena, which is being entirely rebuilt, and upon the new sloop-of-war authorized by the last act of Congress, are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and it is understood that the force of workmen will be largely increased on the 1st of

December. OPERATIONS AT THE FORT are progressing quietly, but a large increase in the force of the Ordnance Department will be made without delay. There is a large machine shop here, under the direction of the Ordnance Department, where heavy gun carriages are made for this and other points. During the war over 300 men were employed, but the present force only numbers about 40. They are employed in changing some 15-inch gun carriages from the old pattern to the new. This consists in placing two air cylinders under each of them to check the recoil-a recent and very important improvement in this class of carriages. They have nine of these to alter, and with the present force can turn out one in two weeks. Orders have been received from Washington to finish these carriages at the earliest possible moment, and when finished they will be shipped to one of the lorts on our southern seacoast. be made in ten days or two weeks. They are ponderous affairs, each one weighing from 12,000 to 15,000 pounds, and require a great deal of work and care in their construction, in order to properly stand the severe work for which they are intended. Two skilled mechanics from this arsenal have been ordered to Key West for temporary duty. The engineer officer on duty here has made a careful inspection of the works, and steps are being taken to strengthen the weak points.

low pressure engine, 64 inches in diameter. The confer in regard to military affairs in case of war and barbarism. The latter glows with the enlight-department new numbers about 200 men, in- with Spain, in which event he would have the chief end spirit of progress and of the age. Yours, AMERICAN. command in the field.

> THE BUTCHER OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Brigadier General Juan Nenomuceno Burriel y Linch has naturally been deified to no small degree in the city of Santiago de Unba on the occasion of his massacre of the unfortunates taken on board the ill-fated Virginius.

The Bandera Española, of Santiago de Cuba of the 10th inst., publishes the following editorial re-

mark, the wish being, doubtiess, father to the thought :-- "A Madrid paper states that His Excellency Brigadier General Juan N. Burriel has been rency brightner General Juan N. Burriel has been promoted to the rank of general, and, aithough the report lacks official confirmation, we suppose our colleague is well informed. Upon such an aus-picious event we heartify congratulate fills Excel-lency for his well-merited fromotion in the name of the Spanish Club of this city and in our own behall." The Linch at the end of Burriel's name is the

name of his mother, which the Spaniards offtimes add to the paternal name. In all probability the original spelling was Lynch.

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The London Daily Standard of the 15th Inst. Sees No Cause of Quarrel if Cuba is Annexed to the United States.

The London Daily Standard, the most tory of tory papers, and one which is fond of adopting Tom Carlyle's view of the future of the United States as the "Shooting Niagara" among the nations, says in its issue of the 15th inst. :--

<text><text><text> There can be no dount that the affair of the Vir

THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.

Card of the Confidential Agents, General M. Quesada and Carlos del Castillo. CONFIDENTIAL AGENCY OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, NOV. 26, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--DEAR SIR-Allow us the use of your columns for the purpose of informing the public that we, the undersigned, are the only officially authorized agents and representatives of the republican gov-Rohrer are detached from the torpedo station at | With a full force of workmen a new carriage could ernment of Cuba abroad. This statement has be- | overhauled at the Navy Yard. Why cannot these come necessary, not only in answer to numerous daily inquiries from all quarters, but also in view of the fact that various persons, some of them un-doubtedly with the best motives, have undertaken the task of collecting funds in and of the suffering Cubans, not only withou; any authority from, but even against the express directions of, our government. This general agency professes no desire, even if it had the power, to restrain individual action, but deems it proper that there should be no misapprehension in the maiter. Will regard to the repeated offers of "volunteers" for Cuba, while duly appreciating the generous spirit which prompts them, we feel constrained to de-clare that they will not be accepted at present, under any circumstances, and beg to add, lurtner-more, that, as the representatives of our govern-ment, we positively condemn all attempts to recruit or enlist men, as being in direct violation of the laws of the land, which it is our first duty to respect. Very respectivity, your obedient ser-vants, <u>CARLOS DEL CASTILLO</u>. daily inquiries from all quarters, but also in view

truty, One of "Old Hickory's" Officers Points

3

the Way.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD :---

In your article entitled "American Honor," published a few days since, the action of President Jackson in the case of our claim for indemnity for French spoliation is not made mention of, perhaps inadvertently. In 1833, Louis Philippe's government appearing to make baste slowly in that matter, Old Hickory ordered the frigate Constitution to Havre, with instructions to Mr. Livingston, our Minister at the French Court, to urge upon the King's government the immediate payment of our claim, and the ship sailed with orders to remain in the Channel until the indemnity bill was passed by the Chambers and ratified by the King. I was an officer of the ship, and upon arriving at Havre no one was permitted to land. The ship remained in the offing and messengers were immediately despatched to Paris to urge the necessity of the preservation of peace by prompt measures.

The result was, that in a few weeks the in demnity bill was passed and the ship returned to the United States with Mr. Livingston and his family as passengers, which happily terminated the affair. Every one at the time presaged war, both at home and in Europe, but the end proved it a successful peace measure, as was everything else originating with Jackson. In vain did Mr. Berryer-the great leader of the opposition, a legitimist and perhaps the most eminent lawye and statesman of his time in France-denounce the measure and state in eloquent terms in the Cham

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What can be expected from Castelar, hampered

What can be expected from Castelar, hampered with the Carlists in the north of Spain and with Communists in the East, powerless to reach Cuba-or its mobocrat volunteers? If there was an Eric Rairoad to be revolution-ized by frand, chicanery or audacity, none better than the Spanish Minister to do it, the tempting hope of fees unlimited in prospect; but when It is, only a nation's insuited honor to be avenged, some there must be lound to do it.

only a hardon's insulted honor to be avenged, some other must be lound to do it. We don't want Cuba, but in the name of peace, security and the blessings of commercial inter-course, let the Cubans have it, and, keeping within the international law, let us aid them to cast off the rule of their oppressors. DALGETTY.

A Chance to Hold Hostages.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-There are now in Brooklyn nearly 500 "things" belonging to the Spanish man-of-war now being

as suggested. Judge Cadwalader—Then I withdraw the sugges. tion. In fact, I do not know that I would have had any right to enforce it, but a sufficient time has elapsed to have secured a certainty about that matter. Mr. Bullitt—If counsel will consent to a tempo-

maked to have secured a certainly about that maker.
Mr. Bullitt-If counsel will consent to a temporary supervision of proceedings. I can certainly ascentian this point by sindown and inform them.
Judge Cadwalader-Really there should be no further delay about this matter. I meant, a forthist ago, to assure the creditors that they could not suitable the content of the

THE VETO POWER.

President Grant's Flank Movement of Amending the Constitution Unmashed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

To The EDITOR OF THE HERALD:---In your Washington correspondence of the 20th inst. it is stated that "the President will recom mend in his Message that an amendment be made to the constitution conferring upon the President the power to veto a portion of a bill, should be deem such portion objectionable, and approve the remainder, making the act alaw as thus amended." If thus amendment should be adopted it could be made a very powerful instrument in more be made a very powerful instrument in unscrupu ious hands: for what guarantee would there exi

ious hands; lor what guarantee would there exist that any and every bill would not be garbied to suit the interests of the party in power? In inct. a bill, by this power of mutilation, might be made to serve the very opposite designs from those in-tended by its promoters. In either a full endorse-ment or a veto lies the only saleguard against the arbitrary power invested in the President in this matter, and we should be careful lest we permit it to be filehed from us. There has been only one instance where this pro-posed power could have been used to advantage. You have a due of how salary be would have robuked the mercenary spirit of its promoters and which increased his own salary be would have robuked the mercenary spirit of its promoters and set an example of how suits and part of the bill which increased his own salary be would have robuked the mercenary spirit of the same. As that opportunity has passed away, and such another is not likely to arise, if the people can prevent it, an insidious "flank movement," such as the President and inset an example of a bole study and part of another is opportunity has passed away, and such another is not likely to arise, if the people can prevent it, an insidious "flank movement," such as the President against. **YOUND DEAD**.

FOUND DEAD.

Coroner Herrman yesterday afternoon received information that Mr. John Francis Tappell, an em-ployé of the Windsor Hotei, Forty-sixth street and wport and ordered to the Colorado.

Lieutenants A. S. Snow and Frederick W. Crocker are detached from the torpedo station and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Licutenant Willie Swift and Midshipman Chauncey Thomas are detached from the Supply nd ordered to the Colorado.

Medical Inspector F. M. Gunnell is detached from the Frohc and ordered to the Franklin. Medical Inspector S. F. Cones is detached from he Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard and ordered

to the Colorado. Surgeon Newton L. Bates, is detached from the Sorfolk (Va.) Navy Yard and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. Dearborne is etached from the Supply and ordered to the Frankiln.

The Mahopac at Sca.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 26, 1873. A dispatch from the Commandant at the Norfolk Navy Yard, dated to-day, and addressed to Secretary Robeson, says :- "The pilot left the Mahopac at sea yesterday morning, eight miles beyond Cape Henry light. Everything was working beautifully.

Great Activity at the Gosport Navy Fard-Rumor that an Additional Force Was To Be Put On-All the Departments Busy.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 26, 1873. Since the sailing of the Mahopac and Ossipee perations and general activity have been increased in the Gosport Navy Yard, and to-day a rumor was circulated that orders had been re ceived to employ a large additional force of workmen in all the departments. There was a very gratifying rumor last night to the effect that ters had been received to fit out for sea the Constellation and St. Marys, now in ordinary.

The sloop-of-war Savannah is to be fitted out a? nce. Yesterday morning she was moved from her moorings opposite Poindexter's Point and made fast to a wharf about 200 yards north of the try dock, and a large force of riggers, calkers, joiners and laborers were immediately set to work upon her.

The Despatch, formerly the yacht America, has been placed in the dry dock. Her bottom is to be overhauled and scraped, and the elaborate interior fittings are being removed to give place to the more substantial fixtures required for naval war service. The joiners are hurrying forward with the job in hand, and expect to send the ship off South within 10 days. The Despatch will be under command of Lieutenant Commander Frederick Rodgers, who is now on board inspecting and directing the preparations.

In the spar shed the workmen are unusually busy getting out the spars of the Savannah, and

In the spar shed the workmen are unusually busy getting out the spars of the Savannah, and making new gaffs for the Despatch. The spars of the Savannah, which will be ready for sea in the Savannah, which will be ready for sea in the Savannah, which will be ready for sea in the Savannah, which will be ready for sea in the Savannah, which will be ready for sea in the Savannah, which will be ready for sea in the Savannah, which will be ready for sea in the Savannah, which will be ready for sea in the Savannah, which will be ready for sea in the Savannah, which will be ready for sea in the Savannah, which will be ready for sea in the Savannah, which will be ready for sea in the Savannah, which will be ready for sea in the Savannah, which will be ready for sea in the Savannah, which will be ready for sea in the Savannah, which will be ready for sea in the State of Countant Colonel Forney will command the gurad on the Minnesota. It is runored in naval circles that Admiral Porter with orman the West India squadron, but there is no the machinests and boller makers are now overhaning the machiners and boller makers are now overhaning the machiners and bollers of the steame Despatch. Active operations were commenced yesterday on the new compound engines to be built here for the Galena, portions of the drawings for of steam Engineering at Washington. The pattern makers are getting out the material for the two pistons—one for the Burgar for the two pistons—one for the big pressure of the State of Connecting by the ten of clock train. It is understood the the solution of this a pre-

FORT WOOL.

As yet nothing has been done at the Rip Raps or Fort Wool; but, in case of an emergency, both could be placed in a tolerable state of defence in a week or 10 days. These, in connection with the fort, would effectually protect the harbor and navy yard beyond; while to prevent any mistakes, a few topedoes could be used to great advantage.

A BUOY CARRIED AWAY. Pilots report that the Red Can buoy, on the tail

of the Horsesnoe, four miles northwest by north from Cape Henry light, was carried away by the gale on Monday night, the 17th inst.

Philadelphia Navy Yard-Work Pro-gressing Rapidly-Monitors Fitting Up at Private Shipyards.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV 26 1872 The activity at the Navy Yard to-day was unabated. Commander Mullany says he had not, up to a late hour this alternoon, received any orders to decrease the work or hours of labor. The workmen are employed from seven in the morning untli half-past ten at night. All the monitors that can be made serviceable save one have been removed from League Island and either sent to private shipyards or to the navy yards, and orders issued to push forward the necessary work upon them with all speed.

No Holiday at Torpedo Station.

NEWPORT, R. L. Nov. 26, 1873. On account of the demand for torpedoes Thanks-

pedo Station. The greatest activity prevails. THE MARINE CORPS.

giving will not be observed as a holiday at Tor-

Recruitment Up to the Full Standard.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1873, There has been great activity in the Marine Corps within the past two or three days, and it is understood that a large number of officers will be ordered to duty in a day or two. Orders have been given to recruit the Marine Corps up to the full standard provided by law. When the vessels now fitting out for active service are provided with their full complement of marines there will be none left at the navy yards. The battalion to be sent to Key West will be for the purpose of guarding public property there, and will be, with the entire marine force of the West India squadron,

THE PUBLIC VOICE FOR WAR.

Why Not Call for a Land Force if "Business" is Meant !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--As an American citizen I desire to endorse your sentiments on the Cuban question, and, perhaps, go "a step further;" and I would like to inquire what all this great bustle in "naval preparations" means? Does it mean "business," or is it really only a sort of "soothing syrup" to be administered by our navai officers develled to the grade of nurses) for the purpose of quieting the clamorous indignation of the American people ? For the honor of our country I hope I may be mistaken; but to me it seems to be only "syrup," and that no decisive ac-tion is designed or will be taken until Congress meets to act in the matter. Eise, why is not a land force called for to support the navy if immediate redress and reparation is to be de-manded, and

Right the wrong where it is given. Doubtless our naval officers have the most post Doubtless our naval officers have the most posi-tive and explicit orders to see to it that the Cubans don't do that thing again to the Virginius, and to "paddle around" the waters of Cuba faith-nily for that purpose. All that will proba-bly be done before Congress comes to-gether will be "paddling around." Well may England be quoted in contrast with ns for protect-ing her subjects and preventing future outrages, by inficting summary punishment on the offenders without waiting for an endless exchange of "diswithout waiting for an endless exchange of "dis without waiting for an endless exchange of "dis-tinguished considerations" and other diplomatic twaddie. And I will venture to assert that, were England in our piace to-day an overwheiming navai and land force would be in possession of Cuba, and Spain would be toid, virtually, if not in words, "Come to us and settle." This should be the position of this country. What folly to talk about looking around for "precedents" to justify us in doing our duty to ourselves and to humanity.

It is quite time that this nation stepped out of her "baby shoes," and dared to be herseif and establish precedents where they are needed, and teach such barbarians as rule in Cuba that such inhuman butcheries must and shall stop at once

"things," captain and officers be detained and "things," captain and oncers be detailed and held as hostages by our government, and in case of any further slaughter of American citizens by the Spaniards, to hang 20 of these miserable "things" for every American that is murdered ? Respectfully yours, JACK BOWLINE.

One Who Prays for a Chance to Fight.

BROOKLYN, NOV. 21, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD :--

Can we call ourselves Americans who stand by and see our fellow beings taken by a barbarous set. to and from cells of imprisonment, to a public park before a multitude of bloodthirsty cutthroats and shot down like so many dogs ? No: we are neither Americans nor human who could stand by and allow such an atrocity to be committed. On and allow such an atrocity to be committed. On the other hand we should show a disposition to resent their inhuman acts and swear we will not leave a stone unturned until we have ferreted out the perpetrators of this fiendish outrage, and strike out, but not in bitter revenge, for those whose lives have been sacrificed and the lamihes that have been made destitute. I, for one, make it my earnest prayer that 1 may possess the oppor-tunity of stepping upon Spanish soil and, with God giving me strength, heip to crush the outlaws of such a nation. If war be declared we will fight lives of our citizens have been eavenged and Spain is taught a lesson by the American nation. A TRUE AMERICAN.

"Are 40,000,000 of People To Be Slapped in the Face 1"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

I am an American, and it is very plain to me that the flag of my country has been disbonored --torn from its standard on the high seas by Spanish barbarians and trampled upon on the deck of a vessel sailing under the protection of that flag. foderation is well enough when necessary and called for, but the emblem of our nations fag representing 40,000,000 of freemen-has been Ag representing 40,000,000 of freemen—has been special in suited, without instant reparation being devolution of beopie, each and every one, to take a provide the face from Spanish murderers and the official facts are received " Oh, shame, shamp on the face from Spanish murderers and the distract from which it is to do on the face from spanish murderers and the distract to which it is to do on the face from spanish murderers and the distract to which it is to do on the face from spanish murderers and the distract to which it is to do on the face from spanish murderers and the distract to which it is to do on the face from spanish cold born and the distract to which it is to do on the face from the eyes of the world which the the mark eyes of the world the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary Fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary fish of the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary for the the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary for the the doing for it now? And Mr. Secretary for the the doing for the for the secretary point of the doing for the for the secretary for the the doing for the for the secretary for the th grossly insuited, without instant reparation being A Boy Who Asks Questions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Reading the papers and reading of the outrages committed on American citizens in Spain, I would sk, is America so degraded that the American ask, is America so degraded that the American flag is no longer a protection, but the cause of abuse, imprisonment and butchery to all who clarm protection beneath its colors? My forelathers could gaze with testings of pride on that same hag and say all nations are bound to respect the that of our country. And now has the blood of American citizens become so collical with convariance that the dag of their country can be manufed by foreign Powers and then not raise a hand to its decence? If so, I never want to become an American citizen. Yours respectfully.