

NEW YORK HERALD BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 51 Broadway.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.
WOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.
BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.
LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth st.—NOVA DANCE-THE DEBUTANTE.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 85 Broadway.
PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.
HARLEM THEATRE, 3d av. between 19th and 20th st.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st.
RAIN HALL, Great Jones street, between Broadway and Bowery.
THE RINK, 3d av. and 6th street.
COOPER INSTITUTE, Lancing Gas and Medical.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 613 Broadway.
DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 683 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET. New York, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1873.

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THINGS TO BE THANKFUL FOR.—That Secretary Fish has been prevented by public opinion from making an apology to Spain in the Virginian affair; that Charles Sumner is not such a rabid anti-slavery man as not to tolerate slavery and the Spanish slave power in Cuba; that General Grant loves peace so much as to forego war when it would reflect him for a third term; that the republican party is likely to lose the opportunity of restoring its fading popularity and perpetuating its power through subservience to Spanish arrogance and ignoring the cause of Cuban freedom.

Our Ultimatum—Rupture of Peaceful Relations with Spain Imminent.

By the time this day's Herald gets into the hands of our readers the Spanish government will either have conceded the demands made by the United States or the United States Minister will have left the Spanish capital, and that rupture of diplomatic relations which we have hitherto reported as imminent will have taken place. It will be seen by our special despatch from Madrid that the demands of our government, exactly as they were given in the Herald of the 21st inst., were presented to Spain in the nature of an ultimatum on the 19th inst., with a declaration that unless the terms were complied with within a limit of seven days direct diplomatic relations would cease by the withdrawal of our representative. Although the journals that with more or less distinctness sustain the case of the people who murdered the men of the Virginian and deprecate all earnest denunciation of the insult to our flag, as well as the journals that are supposed to be specially favored with dribblings of cheap news from the Department of State, have railed at our despatch publishing the terms of the ultimatum—have declared that it was fabricated in this office and that it covered a multitude of manifest absurdities, yet it is now evident that the famous "five points" of our so-called "diplomatic memorandum" have been in negotiation for seven days between the two governments, and that the Spanish Executive, though impressed by our resolute attitude, has evidently appreciated more vividly the effect its refusal would have on this side the water, and has, in fact, feared its people and a crisis that would have carried it out of office more than it has apprehended the inevitable consequences of assuming as its own acts of barbarity that no necessity could palliate and an attitude of defiant injustice toward us that we, as a self-respecting Power, cannot tolerate. It is intimated by our correspondent that, in the refusal to accept our terms, Señor Castelar is overruled by the other members of the Executive Council, and whether we take this as an indication of his sense of the justice and legal right of our position, or as a consequence of his opinion that Spain in her present crippled condition cannot meet the alternative, it is equally creditable to the judgment of the orator; but we should have expected of him that he would have resigned office rather than by remaining in the government have given the sanction of his name to a decision that he could not approve, and thereby participating in the determination that will launch his country into war on an issue in which he does not believe her cause is just and in circumstances in which he cannot imagine that she can sustain her ancient glory. With all our sympathy for this gentleman's endeavors in extreme difficulty, and our admiration for his enthusiastic faith in the great principles of free government that we hope may some time find the atmosphere of his country more congenial to their growth, we cannot but observe that he puts himself, if our correspondent represents him accurately—of which we have no doubt—in a position altogether false and in a dilemma between his political probity and his love for his country; since, if he has decided as a patriot to plunge his country into a hopeless contest he is a poor politician, and if he has decided as a politician to hold office rather than revolt against a bad decision his patriotism is not beyond reproach.

Since the occurrence of the event, the results of which are likely to be so momentous to Spain, there has been an earnest endeavor to reconcile by diplomacy the position of the two nations, but in simple truth they were radically irreconcilable. It was published yesterday with puerile inconsequence that all the difficulties were smoothed away. We were told that Spain was willing to concede all our demands if we would consent to prove first that the Virginian was entitled to our protection, but that our government required this essential fact to be taken for granted and would not consent to examine this point till the demands were first complied with; and that, inasmuch as this was the only difference between the nations, the trouble might be regarded as satisfactorily overcome. In other words, the fact that the United States and Spain took diametrically opposite views of the main issue, was looked upon as an evidence of their agreement. The circumstance that Spain could not possibly concede to our demands, save with a condition that we could not, in any circumstances, admit, was given as an evidence that peace was secured. There was a central fact, and two distinctly opposite sides to it, and Spain was on one side and we were on the other; therefore there was no longer any difference in our views. And all this was ostentatiously put forth as an inspired account from the State Department. It is to be hoped the diplomacy was not inspired in the same way, and that it was a little more logical than this report of it, and we are disposed to believe it was. It had at least a back bone in the very distinct attitude as to our rights taken in the terms of our demand—an attitude that indicates the character of the President. Those terms were clearly laid down upon an intimation from Madrid that the government there was actuated by the most friendly spirit toward us, but required to know exactly what we wanted it to do. The position, however, that we must first prove our ship before it could make reparation, was fatal to the progress of that negotiation; for the Madrid Ministry, under the necessity to accommodate their attitude to the temper of the fickle and violent public, dared not recede from the support of an act that the populace applauded, unless it could recede under cover of the pretence that investigation had proved that the officers who seized the ship had committed an error; but they could not have this investigation, because for the United States to make such an inquiry as a condition precedent to Spain's making reparation would be to admit the right of search. Even President Wooley, whose opinions have come prominently forward in this discussion, as they did also in the discussion of the Alabama arbitration—and then, as now, on the wrong side—ought to admit that the United States cannot at this day relinquish its opposition to the right of search, and ought to recognize that it is an admitted point of

international law with all the nations who have any interest in that law that such a right does not exist in the absence of war, save in one contingency, which does not apply in this case. Yet if the United States should consent to investigate the regularity of the papers of the Virginian before reparation is made, this would involve the notion that the Spaniards have a right to go behind the ordinary documents that establish a ship's character, for these they have already seen in this case, and it would assume as legitimate and necessary the fact of her seizure for the sake of search. It would, therefore, concede to them a right for the exercise of which against us we fought England.

But, upon the failure of the negotiations at Madrid, it was taken up in Washington, for what could not be done by Sickles and Castelar it was hoped might be done by Mr. Fish and Admiral Polo. But as what may be done here cannot well reach a satisfactory conclusion without a ratification at Madrid, and as it must there meet the same difficulties which caused the failure of the other negotiation, we cannot be sanguine of the result, though at the last moment there is a promising report of it; but our hopes of success in this quarter would naturally be qualified by a want of faith in Mr. Fish's stamina, which we share with the whole country, and which naturally suggests the apprehension that this gentleman, finding himself at the last moment called upon to determine an issue involving war, would, in a mistaken spirit of humanity, so modify our demands as to sacrifice our position. If it should be reported, therefore, that Admiral Polo and Mr. Fish have overcome all the difficulties, we shall suspect their settlement till we learn the detail. Mr. Fish, we know, has already agreed to waive the demand for the punishment of Burriel and others, on the ground that they acted under orders, and that the government would make proper reparation for them in surrendering the ship and paying indemnity; and in this same style it would not be difficult for a fertile fancy to supply reasons for relinquishing our case altogether. We are not reassured, therefore, by this point in Mr. Fish's progress. Mr. Fish would also very probably soften the great first point of the surrender of the ship and consent to send for her and receive her in Spanish waters; but here, it is believed, the President is resolute in insisting upon the maintenance of the demand made, without limitation or restriction. It is certain, too, that the demand for the abolition of slavery in Cuba is an almost insurmountable obstacle, and this is a point, we trust, on which it will be found that the President will not yield. This is General Grant's requirement as a guarantee against future outrages in Cuba; and though we would prefer a guarantee whose relation to the subject might be more immediately obvious, though we would prefer any settlement that went to the bottom of the whole subject and established on a satisfactory basis the future relations of the island of Cuba to this country, we must admit that the securing this point will be an important step taken in that direction. It is tolerably clear to us that the politicians in Madrid have made up their minds that the worst that can happen as a consequence of war is the loss of the island of Cuba, and that they have weighed that loss to their country against the loss of the government to themselves, and have determined to venture the chance of the former; and if this be their temper it is clear that we cannot have peace without such a limitation of our demands as would deprive their acceptance of all value, and from such a shameful close to this negotiation we expect to be saved by General Grant, whose ready appreciation of the necessities of this case and his active sympathy with the national will, as well as his earnest energy in calling for reparation, have given one more title to the gratitude of the people.

The Jay Cooke Bankruptcy Case.

Jay Cooke has been making a desperate effort to prevent a formal and legal declaration of bankruptcy, though all the world knows he is a bankrupt. And a host of friends who have basked in the sunshine of his liberality, including a great portion of the press of Philadelphia and a little army of Bohemians attached to it, have been equally earnest to prevent a receiver being appointed in bankruptcy over the estate, books and secrets of the Cooke firm. It has been said, though we do not pretend to vouch for the truth of the statement, that some damaging revelations might come out regarding subsidies and favors to the press of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. But it appears from the latest news that a declaration of bankruptcy cannot be fought off by interested parties, powerful as they may be. The case is too plain. Judge Cadwallader, in the United States District Court, after hearing the petitions for an adjudication in bankruptcy in the case of Jay Cooke & Co., has granted the prayer and appointed Mr. J. Gillingham Fell a receiver. Now let the public have a full exposure of the ways and means used by this firm to puff its doubtful schemes and to prop up its credit. Yes, let all the witnesses be examined, as well as the books, and, if we are rightly informed, some prominent men will squirm under the investigation. We have commenced an era of severe justice upon offenders in high places, as, for example, in the case of Tweed, and it should extend to the guilty of all political parties.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF POSEN AND THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.—From Berlin we learn that the Archbishop of Posen, Lidochowski, has been condemned to two years' imprisonment and an additional fine of five million four hundred thousand thalers. It was only yesterday we learned that the residence of the Archbishop was entered by the officials of the Prussian government, and that his furniture was seized. The Archbishop does not show any signs of yielding. Why should he? Is not Prussia making him a martyr? Is not martyrdom a gain to the Church? Will not the Archbishop be the more beloved the more he is persecuted? It really does seem as if the Prussian government were going a little too far in its efforts to compel obedience from the Church. In the Prussian dominions proper, in Prussia Poland particularly, the Catholic Church is subjected to persecution; and persecution cannot but defeat the ends of government and benefit the Church. As applied to the Church the "blood and iron" policy will not do.

Thanksgiving Day.

It is Thanksgiving Day—the appointed day for the people of the city, the State and of the United States, "for renewed thanksgiving and acknowledgment to the Almighty Ruler of the universe of the unnumbered mercies which He has bestowed upon us." The institution was first proclaimed in the constitution given to the children of Israel by their divinely appointed leader and teacher, Moses. It was brought over to Plymouth Rock by the Puritans of the Mayflower, from whom it became firmly rooted in New England. It was, down to our late civil war, limited to the New England States and a few others of the North; for south of Mason and Dixon's line and in all the slave States it was studiously avoided as an invention of the Yankee abolitionist, between whom and the Southern slaveholder there could be no fraternization in thanksgiving. It was reserved for President Lincoln to enlarge the New England Thanksgiving Day to the dignity of a national festival "with all the modern improvements;" and, as thus established, a day of family reunions, social enjoyments and acts of charity to the poor, the destitute and the suffering, it is, we hope, through the length and breadth of the land, destined to be transmitted from generation to generation for a thousand years.

The President in his proclamation recommending the 27th of November for this year's Thanksgiving Day, speaking of the country at large, says that the year which is passing away has been marked by abundant harvests; that, with local exceptions, health has been among the blessings enjoyed; that tranquillity at home and peace with other nations have prevailed; that industry is regaining its merited recognition and rewards; that gradually the nation is recovering from the lingering results of a dreadful civil strife, and that for these and all the other mercies vouchsafed us as a people it becomes us to be grateful, and with our thanksgiving to unite in prayers for the cessation of local and temporary suffering. The general state of things with us, as thus officially set forth on the 14th of October last, has been in some important particulars materially changed since that day. The cholera and the yellow fever, which in the cities of Shreveport and Memphis, and in many other communities in the Southwest, have left such fearful evidences of their deadly ravages, have wholly disappeared. On the other hand, from the financial pressure which, beginning with a few great failures in New York, has extended over the whole country, thousands of our industrial classes, East and West, have been thrown out of employment. For large numbers of these unfortunates, with all that can be done in the charities of the day, there will be no Thanksgiving dinner. And, again, our late universal relations of peace with foreign Powers have been rudely disturbed by provocations and preparations for war, and we know not what will be the consequences. Nevertheless, in our abundant harvests and substantial elements of prosperity, and in our inexhaustible resources for peace or war, we have abundant causes for especial gratitude to the Almighty Ruler of the universe on this appointed day for thanksgiving.

We are gratified to note the general preparations and arrangements which have been made by public officers and private citizens for a Thanksgiving dinner to the poor and the destitute of this densely peopled metropolis; we are gratified that these arrangements extend not only to our charitable institutions and our prisons, but to the naked and the hungry, the sick and the despairing, in our streets and pestilential holes and corners. And here is a field of duty for our churches this day, in which it will be more in accordance with their Divine Master's examples to labor faithfully than to preach or attend the preaching of long sermons from morning till night. It is a great thing that our national Thanksgiving has assumed this beautiful shape of universal active sympathy for our suffering fellow men; for it is thus calculated to prove a bond of fellowship and harmony between classes, sects, parties, races, communities, States and sections, stronger than the bands of iron or any merely material interests which bind these elements to the Union.

The Ingersoll Conviction.

The conviction of James H. Ingersoll, the "Ring" chairmaker, and his clerk Farrington, of forgery in the third degree, is a prompt following up of the doom of Tweed. With the latter in the Penitentiary and the two former in State Prison, the grand old moral truth that honesty is the best policy seems in a fair way to take a new lease of life in New York. Although in neither case has the actual robbery of the City Treasury been the *res gestæ*, the community has been aware that stupendous thefts and a gigantic conspiracy against the people were in course of punishment. The corrupt neglect of Tweed in auditing was only a link in his chain of illicit money-making; the forgery in the third degree of Ingersoll and his accomplices, Farrington, was only a minor incident of the corrupt scheme by which thousands upon thousands were extracted by him from the county. From a great criminal like Tweed to a small tool like Farrington the descent is not so great as may be imagined. The opportunity to reap greater ill-got gains in the one does not make the little shifty wretch, who helped out fraud with all his might for what it would bring, anything less reprehensible morally. The "Ring" magnate who stole was on a level with the scurriest creature that ever laid his hand upon another's wallet. What he stole used some sort of difference, but not a moral one. As these men, some in furtive exile, some in jail, roll over in their minds the turn of events in their regard, even to them will come the tardy belief in a moral law that is unflinching in its retributions. Those who organized the "Ring," and who vent from time to time walls over their fate, must have the vanity which clings to them in their shame sadly shaken as they see themselves and their accomplices, pilloried one by one, with a sweep of public gratulation which is unmistakable in its meaning. That they have not been convicted on their great malfeasances, but on the small things they did in the pursuit thereof, shows how vainly they work who attempt to sheathe dishonesty in impenetrable armor. These convictions can have but one meaning for men. All attempts to give them any other are the fantasies with which dishonesty seeks to make itself a martyr. That meaning is one

which ought to be self-evident, namely, that which is often too easily forgotten—namely, he who steals is a thief. If two men who look the money of others go to prison, one as a corrupt official, the other as a forger, it is because these things are the expedients of thieves.

The Navy of the United States—We Do Not Need a Navy on Paper—We Need One on the Seas.

The navy of the United States numbers 175 vessels, carrying 1,378 guns, exclusive of howitzers, 68 steamers, 33 sailing vessels, 51 iron-clads, 28 tugs, &c. There are 45 vessels in commission for sea service. Of the ships built during the war, including those which, converted from their original purpose since its close, many were designed for special service and are not of a character adapted to our present needs. Most are too large for the economical and efficient distribution of our small peace force, and almost all built hastily, of unseasoned timber, have now fulfilled the measure of their useful life. It would be the wisest economy at once to afford the means and authority to build a number of small active cruisers, of the oak or iron, which, adapted to the duties and means of our navy in time of peace, and fitted with the more modern and economical machinery which has succeeded that in use at the commencement of the decade, could be maintained and employed with more effect for some years, with comparatively little expense for repairs, than our present force of iron-clads, and which, in the event of war, would be equally surprised to learn that the Spaniards have fifty-one gunboats in Cuban waters, some of them carrying 100 guns each, and can almost count ten guns to our one.—Admiral Porter in the Herald, November 19.

My own opinion is that we should exhaust the Treasury rather than submit to this indignity. I think this a good opportunity to shell out for the navy, and hope that when the hat is handed round for naval appropriations the people will remember that they can't have their flag respected on the high seas unless they are prepared to have something better than a navy on paper, for this our navy certainly is, as can easily be verified by an inspection of the old rookeries that encumber the Navy Yard. Our people are often astonished when they hear of one of our gunboats being sailed for Cuba with an eleven-inch gun and sealed orders, but they will be equally surprised to learn that the Spaniards have fifty-one gunboats in Cuban waters, some of them carrying 100 guns each, and can almost count ten guns to our one.—Admiral Porter in the Herald, November 19.

Congress meets on Monday next. We have done our utmost to impress upon its members and upon the public at large the serious deficiencies of our navy—a navy which, in the language of its highest professional officer, is "a navy on paper." We have also tried to be emphatic, while strictly fair and impartial, in presenting the kindred claims of our suffering commercial marine. We earnestly hope that the time has come for our legislators to perceive the necessity of a generous treatment of that portion of our citizens who in themselves or in their interests dwell on the sea. To our national shame and disgrace we have allowed our fine natural qualities as seamen and mechanics to be diverted to overcrowded branches of industry. Capital which was wont to seek investment in ships and the carrying trade now goes, by the magnetic attraction of large dividends, to the manufacturers of the East, the iron interest of Pennsylvania and the railways of the West. We no longer care to set out in a pursuit which is impotent to-day and may become of the past after the lapse of a few years. It was not long ago when the ambitious youth, fresh from college or the public schools, made it his highest ambition to begin life in some extensive house down town into which shipping entered as the largest element. Our great merchants—those who grew rich by trading with the far East, the West Indies and South America and remote islands—were made of this material. But there is little scope for our youth to-day. They no longer take to commerce, because it is a dying institution. The robust maritime sports—yachting, boating and fishing—will surely decline with the decline of our navy and our commercial marine if the country be insane enough to condemn us to the existence of an inland power. Not a day, then, is to be lost after the assembling of Congress; for, as Mr. Robeson says, our war ships, "hastily built of unseasoned timber, have now fulfilled the measure of their useful lives." The same in a larger sense is true of the commercial marine. Eight years of wear and tear leave an American vessel, subjected, as it is, to the rough elements of every ocean, a dangerous, unseaworthy hulk. In former times the Germans used to buy our cast-off ships, repair them and use them during their ante-modern existence. Now we keep them ourselves, whether in commerce or in war, and they are the only vessels we have with which to meet the Spanish iron-clads, and which latter, according to Admiral Porter, number fifty-one in Cuban waters. Our naval officers, we know, express great confidence in going into a war with Spain; but it is a confidence founded on courage and a desire for active service rather than on the utility of the worthless squadron they would fight to the death. We allow that there might be a hope for the remnant of a navy now being patched into form in a conflict with a nation which produces such martial specimens as Contreras and Burriel; but even then we would have to rely on torpedo-boats, the main source of our present strength. We have tried to imagine the naval situation as it would stand a month after the declaration of war. Our fleet—our entire available navy—would be gathered in Cuban waters, if, indeed, its wreck were not already being washed upon the shores of the island mid the Atlantic surf. The Spanish navy would be there too, and, finding out the puerility of its enemy, would it not be the next move to blockade our principal seaports—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Savannah and New Orleans? If we accept the views of Admiral Porter this would not only be a possible contingency, but it would be the most sensible conclusion of a naval contest between the two nations. Secretary Robeson should therefore canvass Congress and be sure of his figures; and if that body means war he should be able to draw his checks in payment for an iron-clad squadron before Tuesday morning next.

Lake and Canal Navigation.

The indications are very strong against the navigation of the lakes and the Northern rivers remaining open longer than this week. After the passage of Monday's storm centre the thermometer began to fall rapidly, and yesterday it ranged below the freezing point over the lower lakes and through Western New York and Pennsylvania. The cold, following the heavy and protracted snows in Canada, was intense yesterday in the St. Lawrence Valley, reaching at Kingston the very low temperature of two degrees Fahrenheit, with brisk northerly and northwesterly winds. The effect of these Canadian winds will be felt over the district intersected by our canals, especially the Erie Canal, so that the prospect is very dark for their continued navigation or for the liberation of the canal boats already frozen in. It is observable that this fall there has been lacking the beautiful and delicious

Indian summer, which often extends into the month of December. It is not impossible it may yet come, but if not its entire absence may perhaps be regarded as an augury of an early and short winter.

The Life of a Submarine Cable.

A remarkable instance of the precarious life of our submarine cables has recently been brought to light by the superintendent of the Persian Gulf telegraphs. It seems that in repairing the disabled wire between Kurrachee and Gwador—a nautical distance of about three hundred miles—the fault was ascertained to be about one hundred and eighteen miles from the former place. The telegraph steamer having arrived at the point indicated found, by soundings, that the sea bottom was very irregular and gashed; and, on winding in the cable, the resistance was so great that the electricians supposed it was caught in a rock. When it was brought to the surface the body of a large whale, firmly secured by two and a half turns of the cable, just above the tail, revealed the real trouble. It was supposed that the huge fish was using the cable to rid himself of parasites, and, as it overhung a submarine cavity, he, probably, with a fillip of his tail, twisted it around him and came to an untimely end.

Such casualties, of course, are rarely to be looked for. But the facts which are now constantly coming into notice regarding our submarine cables go far to explode the prevailing notion that these vital nerves of civilization are not in danger from submarine life. In the Malta-Alexandria cable a piece of the core, from which the iron sheathing had been worn away, was found to have been pierced by a shark, pieces of his teeth inhering in the gutta percha. The Cuba-Florida and the China cables have been similarly damaged. In the recent operations for the repair of the Atlantic cable of 1865 pieces of the old strand of 1858 were raised, and where the sheathing had given way the core was indented by worms, resembling old worm-eaten timber or books.

These interesting facts argue the necessity of multiplying submarine cables between the great international marts and centres of trade and intercourse to meet grave emergencies, when a single cable might be silenced. They also suggest the need of much greater care in selecting and surveying the deep sea bed, so as to find a level and smooth surface for the safe repose of the wire.

A NEW ADVENTURE.—Since the slaughter house butchery in Cuba we have had instituted "Burriel press," "Burriel orators," "Burriel statesmen," "Burriel ceremonies for the Catalan butchers," and so on. So far as "Burriel ceremonies" are concerned, a good many people think that there should be at least one burial in Santiago sans ceremony.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- George S. Boutwell is in Chicago.
Senator Hoscoe Conkling has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Professor C. F. Fairley, of West Point, is at the Albemarle Hotel.
Extra Cornell, of Ithaca, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Captain Prince, of the British Army, is living at the New York Hotel.
Edward Jenkins, author of "Ginx's Baby," is cradled at the Brevoort House.
Ben Perley Poore, of Massachusetts, has apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Congressman C. W. Willard, of Vermont, is registered at the Grand Central Hotel.
Asa H. Willie, Congressman at large from Texas, is registered at the Metropolitan Hotel.
George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Professor A. H. Merrill, of Amherst College, is among the late arrivals at the Everett House.
Congressman Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on his way to Washington.
R. F. Gascoigne, of the Royal Horse Guards, British Army, is quartered at the Brevoort House.
Ex-United States Senator Jesse D. Bright is working 300 men "down in his coal mine" in Kentucky.
In the midst of his bachelor despondency the editor of the Cincinnati Times cries out, "Let us have Anna."
A clergyman's daughter in Kentucky, the other day, broke a young man's heart by putting a bullet through it.
Senator Sumner has been hobnobbing with Smith R. Phillips and other Massachusetts dignitaries in Springfield.
George Harrington, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has arrived at the Westmoreland Hotel from Washington.
Ex-Senator and ex-Representative W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, has gone back to journalism. His voice is still for W. A. R.
Bears promenade the streets of Baldwin, Wis. Some specimens are to be seen here every day on our ferriesboats and street cars.
Colonel John H. McHenry, of Owensboro, Ky., proposes to raise a regiment of troops in case Kentucky should be called upon for men for service in Cuba.
This is the way they report the death of a saloon keeper in Omaha:—"Death lurked in every corner of that darkened room—Satan howled at every crevice."
Council Bluffs proposes to reduce its police force. That is a bluff game that cannot be played successfully in many Western localities, or Eastern either, for that matter.
The secretary of a teachers' institute in Indiana has for some time been devising means to suppress idleness in school, and finally succeeded—until school met the next day.
It is not Andy Johnson, the bellicose ex-President, who has taken out a patent at Washington, but a man of the same name and of more pacific tendencies, inasmuch as he hails from California.
Baron Stowe used to speak of certain ministers who used Scripture texts merely as "percussion caps to fire off their big orations." Probably they considered them among the cautions of the Church. "Grace Greenwood" writes of the late John C. Beenan, that the deceased expressed to his physician "great regret and a manly shame for much of his past career, and an humble desire to live that he might lead a better life."
A Western editor says he saw a beautiful maiden in the street the other day, "who had what seemed to be a stake and rider fence of lace around her ordering neck so high she was compelled to tiptoe in order to see over it." Is not this rather ruff?
A white man vainly importuned several gentlemen (Bl.) magistrates to perform a marriage ceremony uniting him to a colored woman. They all declined. Why did he not do as a couple did in Golden, Iowa, on a recent Sabbath? They stood up in church, dispensed with the services of a minister, declared their intention to live as man and wife, kissed each other and went on their way rejoicing.
Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu has written to a friend in New York from the interior of Norway. The intrepid traveller says he had gone through, during the last two years, the whole of Scandinavia, from its southern limits to the Polar Sea, and that he had collected a vast amount of splendid material for his forthcoming book and lectures. He entertains a great affection for the honest and simple-minded Scandinavians. Mr. Du Chaillu writes that he expects to be in New York at the end of this month or beginning of December.