# ULTIMATUM.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

America's Full Demands for Reparation.

WAR THE ALTERNATIVE.

Minister Sickles Prepared to Leave Madrid.

POOR HOPES OF PACIFIC SETTLEMENT.

Spanish Justification of Seizing the Virginius as a Pirate.

MORE WAR SHIPS FOR KEY WEST.

The Latest Report on the Situation from Washington.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Gravity of the Situation-Our Ultima--The Steel Glove Sheathed in Sympathetic Velver - Our Minister Packing Up for Departure-The Last Day for Consideration Expiring. Paris, Nov. 26, 1873.

The following despatch was received in cipher to-day from the HERALD correspond-

ent at the capital of Spain: -MADRID, Nov. 26, 1873. The situation is one of great gravity. On Nevember 19 General Sickles, by order of the President, delivered to Senor Castelar the

formal ultimatum of our government, demanding prompt and rigorous reparation for the insult to our flag, as follows :--First-The restoration of the Virginius;

Second-The release of the surviving prison-

Third-Indemnity for the families of the men murdered;

Fourth-The punishment of the murderers;

Fifth-A satisfactory guarantee against future putrages in Cuba.

The demand including these points was pouched in kind and sympathetic words, but was unmistakably firm in tone, and indicated no alternative save inferentially; for General Bickles was instructed to say that if the demand was not complied with in one week he should call for his passports and leave Madrid with the United States Legation.

The time expires to-day, and no answer has yet been received. General Sickles has everything packed for immediate departure, and has no hope of compliance with the demands of the ultimatum. He telegraphed to Paris yesterday that all official correspondence from arrive in a few days.

In conversation to-day General Sickles said that he did not see how war could be avoided, as Castelar can give no assurance that his orders will be obeyed in Cuba, and that public feeling is such as to make concession on the part of the Spanish government well nigh impossible.

General Sickles will leave Madrid immediately unless Senor Castelar responds this evening. In case he is thus compelled to leave the British Minister will probably assume the protection of the archives of the United States Legation and of our citizens

Señor Castelar is personally anxious to concede our demands, and the British Minisher has exercised his good offices to effect a compromise, but there seems no hope that the necessary response from the Spanish government will come to-night.

All the United States ships-of-war in the Mediterranean have been ordered to Key West.

Points of our Demands on Cuba.

The following is the copy of the so-called sidiplomatic memorandum," including the above points, as it was published in the HERALD of the 21st inst. It will be seen that at gives the demands more fully and specifies the guarantee required by the fifth clause: -First-The formal delivery of the Virginius

to officers of our government in a port of the United States.

Second-The release and restoration to our protection of the surviving captives. Third-A money indemnity to the heirs of

all taken from on board the Virginius and

Fourth-The trial and punishment of General Burriel and all other responsible officers. Fifth-The immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in Cuba as the source of

all the pending difficulties and complaints. Press Opinion Justifying the Virginius' Capture by a Precedent of the United

MADRID, Nov. 26, 1873. The Iqualdad (newspaper) justifies the execution of the Virginius' captives, and cites as a precedent for the action of the Spanish an-

thorities the circular issued by the United

States government during the civil war de-

claring the Confederate privateers pirates.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

render of the Virginius-Position of the Castelar Government-They Want Time-Admiral Polo Declines Acting as Minister Plenipotentiary-A Despatch from Minister Sickles Not Yet Deciphered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1873. The issue between our government and that of Spain is still pending, and cannot be settled till Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, receives further instructions from Madrid, his powers being limited to the ascertainment of what our government can be induced to accept as the alternative of war. Delay is still unavoidable, though the transfer of the discussion to Washington from Madrid has facilitated the means of settlement.

THE PRESIDENT MUST HAVE THE VIRGINIUS. The President will not consent to abute our leading demand for the formal surrender of the Virginius, especially as he now believes the Castelar government is strong enough to make the actual delivery if it shall agree to give the vessel up. The disquieting rumors of plots and conspiracies at Madrid to overthrow Castelar have had the effect to stiffen the resolution of our government to adhere to the main point, that the seizure of the vessel was an act so unjustifiable and insulting as to imperatively require the replacement of the Virginius under the American flag, with appropriate ceremonies, in

the nearest port of the United States. through events in Spain, it would not be to our advantage to make concessions in respect to the surrender of the vessel that his successors would seize upon as agreements already perfected when they came into power, and, therefore, beyond the reach of the reconsideration that they would claim for all the remaining questions. If, on the other hand, the present government at Madrid should develope stability enough to outlast the restoration of the Virginius, the surrender of the surviving captives and the release of the embargoed estates of American citizens in Cuba, the administration considers that it can safely enter upon

THEN REMAIN UNSETTLED. including the abolition of slavery. It is believed at the State Department that the Virginius will be given up and the prisoners and estates released, and all this in time to preserve to the administration the honors of a victory regarded as a fitting companion piece to the arbitration of Geneva. The latest advices from General Sickles confirm this belief. The Spanish government admits the strength of our position in denouncing the whole proceeding as illegal and a flagrant disregard of the sovereignty of our flag.

and the feeble opposition it vet makes to our pre-

A MORE LEISURELY SETTLEMENT OF WHAT WOULD

scribed method of acknowledging the wrong done to our national dignity is known to proceed FROM ITS FEARS BATHER THAN FROM ITS CONVIC-

As already shown in these despatches the methods and principles in which the war has been prosecuted in Cuba, from the time of the sanguinary decrees of Valmaseda against the life, liberty and property of all residents Cuba within the limits of Spanish territorial jurisdiction, have been adopted and defended by the predecessors of the present Spanish government, and discussions in the Cortes and in the press have familiarized the Spanish people with what they believe to be the rights of their government in suppressing a rebellion and the precedents set by our own government in a similar case. surrender of the Virginius, it is admitted here would be ant to impress the Spanish people as a grave reflection upon the ministers who have pre-Spanish rights and honor: but, on the other hand. THE PREDECESSORS OF THE CASTELAR GOVERN-

are held to be responsible for the fatal weakness in the present case-that is, compelling Spain to concede our demand for the return of the vessel. They would not admit the existence of acruel war in Cuba, and so took away their treaty and international rights as belligerents. If, contrary to the expectations of our government, the Spanish government should decline to surrender the vessel, the pending negotiations will be completely blocked, and the President will continue the present preparations for war in anticipation of the authority and means that Congress will invest him with for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction.

These despatches receive ample confirmation in the situation of the Virginius question at this moment. It will be remembered that from the first they took the ground, upon high authority. that the seizure of the vessel and those on board, with the summary trial and execution of a part of her crew and passengers, were acts that could not become the subject of prolonged diplomatic discussion while the Virginius remained in Spanish possession, and such of her people as had not been put to death were held in confinement at Santiago.

OUR FIRST AND SECOND DEMANDS, being those for the formal restoration of the ship to American protection and possession, and the surrender of the survivors, are still the only stumbling blocks in the way of peaceful adjustment, or at least the first one is the only dangerous cause of immediate war. The demand for indemnity is one that it is admitted can well wait a reasonable time for consideration and settlement, and that the trial and punishment of the Spanish officials who captured the Virginius and judicially mur dered the victims necessarily falls, with the transfer of the whole responsibility, on the Spanish government. It was their government's or ders these officials were obeying at the time, and whose restraining authority they have respected from the moment of its exercise in be half of those not already tried, convicted and shot. There is now the same authority for stating that the inquiries set afoot in the Treasury Department to ascertain

THE ACTUAL RECORD AND CHARACTER OF THE VIR GINIUS

as an American merchant vessel were not inspired by any consideration given to the claim and intention of the Spanish government. to dispute her papers and transactions, but for the purpose of further justifying the course of our government in preparing to resort to arms in the event of the rejection of our demand for her surrender, or of taking proper proceedings against the vessel if she should be given

up to the United States, The delivery of the Virginius to our government is

A DISTINCT MATTER PROM HER RESTORATION TO HER

PRETENDED OR REAL OWNERS and resumption of her adventures in the West India waters. The government hesitated to seize her and bring her to the United States of its own accord, in the absence of better proof than the mere declarations of Spanish officers as to what

she come into government possession, in the manner dictated by the President through Mr. Fish in his instructions to General Sickles, the opportunity will be presented of applying our navigation and neutrality laws to her case in the manner provided by the laws themselves. This much is conceded to be due to Spain should she conclude to condone her affront upon our national dignity by handing over the Virginius and saluting our flag.

THE QUESTION OF INDEMNIFYING THE OWNERS of the vessel, the survivors of her capture and the heirs of those who were shot, depends upon the determination of the other questions just indicated. The State Department is anxious and careful to keep apart, for the present at least, the questions of what is due from the Spanish government in

REPARATION OF OUR NATIONAL WRONG and the liability incurred with respect to those affected by the capture, executions and imprisonments, who may establish their rights as citizens of the United States. Some of those on board, both among the dead and the living, were not, and are not, Americans citizens, and there is no certainty yet as to what demands our government should maintain as to them. Everything of consequence now turns upon the surrender of the vessel in a proper manner, and if that should be done the rest will be plain but tedious sailing. The demand for the release of the survivors will be adhered to on the ground that there was no right in the commander of the Tornado to make them prisoners at all. The appearance of Admiral Polo as the conductor of the negotiations on the part of his government gave great impetus to the prospect of a peaceful settlement. At midnight

THE CRITICAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IS UN-CHANGED.

The Spanish Minister declines to assume the responsibility of acting even as Minister Plenipotentiary. He will do whatever he is directed to do, but will not permit himself to involve his government by his own acts. Our government still insists upon its original demands or good reasons why they should not be enforced. A long cable despatch from Sickles has been received by Mr. Fish, which cannot be fully deciphered until morning. The Castelar government ask for considerate delay, but beg that nothing authoritative shall be promalgated until the issue is forced upon the Spanish government.

What Would Happen Were the Virginius an American Vessel-Surrender of the Vessel and a Salute to Our Flag-If Indomnity Were Granted, the United States Should Consider the Case of Americans Only.

As it is not customary for governments to publicly make known, unless by competent authority, the progress of negotiations, it can therefore be said that the statements regarding an alagreement between Spain and the United States are, to say the least, premature. It is known that our government has protested to that of Spain against the seizure of the Virginius while flying the American flag and the summary execution of a number of the prisoners captured, notwithstanding the efforts of our Vice Consul to secure a delay in order that our government might be heard before judgment hould be pronounced, the conduct of the Spanish man-of-war and that of the authorities at Santiago de Cuba being contrary not only to international law, but against the comity which should always exist among civilized and friendly nations,

STAY OF FURTHER EXECUTIONS ernment placed the case in a condition for settleginius, baving a United States register and carrying a United States flag, was prima Jacle an American ressel; at least this character attached to her at the time of setzure and hence the United States, in the absence of proof that the ip resided in some foreign party, were bound to protect the flag she carried. The Spanish government has been afforded an opportunity to the proper explanations on these points and to justify the conduct of those acting under its authority. The nationality of the vessel seteasy solution, and these include the nationality of the captives. If it should be determined that the Virginius was an American vessel in the sense that shielded her from capture

HER SURRENDER would follow as a matter of course, and the firing of a salute to our flag would not be a severe draft on Spanish pride. A demand for the surrender of the surviving passengers and crew, and for a suitable indemnity for the benefit of the families of those slain at Santiago de Cuba, would deon contingencies, and on the facts of the entire question. If such a demand were made it could not, certainly, include the families of those of a nationality other than our own. Spain has before now delivered captured American vessels to their owners through the intervention of the United States government, after long delays, the contests always be ing as to the lawfulness of their transactions, and our government has for many years been engaged American citizens unjustly imprisoned or deprived of their property in the island of Cube, while insisting upon respect to the United States flag and the right to navigate the great highways of nations without the exercise of search or other molestation. In repeated cases indemnity has been claimed for the families of those cruelly and unjustifiably put to death, the latter cases of this

SPEAKMAN AND WYETH. who, several years ago, were executed at Santiago de Cuba. While it can be repeated that the Spanish Cabinet still manifests a disposition to do whatever their honor will warrant, and while the United States ask nothing more than what the facts in the present controversy may justify, there is as yet no such condition of affairs as will authorize the statement that a conclusion has been reached placing beyond doubt the surrender of the Virginius; for, whatever agreement Admiral Polo, with his enlarged owers, may have made with Secretary Fish will depend for ratification on the Spanish Cabinet, who, as expressed by several gentlemen in high public positions, will well consider the effect of their action, with a painful appreciation of the political and military embarrassments with which they have to deal at home, irrespective of the condition of affairs in Cuba.

A meeting of colored citizens was held here tolight, to express their views on the Cuban question. Professor Langston, Messrs, Purvis, Downing and others made speeches, and resolutions were adopted in favor of the liberation of the slaves and the recognition of free Cuba. attendance was small and there was but little

## CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 26, 1873. Hon. Alexander McKenzie, Premier of Dominion, has been elected by acclaration to represent the county of Lambion

CUBA.

Spanish Cabinet Communication Concerning the Estates of Foreigners.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Nov. 26, 1873. A communication from the Spanish Colonial Min ster to the Political Governor of the Island, under date of the 24th inst., is published to-day in the official Gazette. It is in substance as follows :cure faithful observance of treaty agreements contracted between Spain and foreign nations, de citizens of such nations, and moved by the same reasons which impelled the Council Ministers to direct to the predeces of Your Excellency, then in of the island, their telegram of the 15th of September last, has decided that you should order tions of the Ministry under my charge and should place the estates of foreign citizens, acquired tration, in such position that those having rights therein may enter into possession. "By order of the said government I communicate

this to Your Excellency that it may take effect as decreed.'

Which, by order of His Excellency, is inserted in

[The Associated Press agent at Havana appends the following remark to the desputch given 15 was not published here,"-ED. HERALD.1

### AIDA.

Verdi's Lutest Work-First Production of the Opera in America.

Verdi's latest work-his Egyptian opera-com posed at the instance of the Khedive, was produced at the Academy of Music last night for the first time in this country. And for the first time in a long series of years our Italian opera was presented with an effective mise en scène. In all there are seven scenes in the opera and each is perfect in itself. The hall in the palace of the King and the interior of the temple at Memphis are not only excellent pieces of scenic art, but they are architecturally and hieroglyphically exact. The same remark applies to the scenes of the second act, a hall in the apartments of Amentrance to the city of Thebes. The third act represents the banks of the Nile by starlight, and the painting is as effective as the best work in any of our theatres. The hall in the king's palace in the last act is exceedingly massive, and the transformation to the temple of the gods, beneath which is the tomb of the lovers, is brilliant in light, color and architectural adornment. The costumes, too, are very fine and historically accurate. All this work. we are told, has been brought from Italy, the nodels being the same as upon the production of the opera at Cairo and in the Italian cities. As to the opera itself, it is not by the chef d'œuvre of Verdi-though no one un acquainted with the fact that Verdi is the composer would suspect it to be his work. It is utterly unlike anything he ever did before. No opera now on the stage goes from one extreme to the other second act is a picture so brilliant that the music would be mere noise but for the life and magnifiother hand, is entirely devoted to the plaints and plans of the lovers and the fatal interposition of Amneris. This act requires the highest art to its adequate interpretation and the soprano part, on which its success depends. was not adequately filled last night. But the opera itself was a very great success-a success so great that Mr. Strakosch was tumultuously called before the curtain at the close of the second act. Much o this success was due, however, to the scenery, and we think this ought to be a lesson to managers when they produce such great works of the masters as "Le Prophète," "L'Africaine," "L'Etolie du Nord," "William Tell," "La Juive," &c., to put them upon the stage with an effective mise en

them upon the sage.

The prelude to the opera, short though it may be, is a key to the new style in which this latest work of Verdi is conceived. The opening phrase for the violins is a portrait of the uninappy are should be a princess. All hat realistic writing so successfully inaugurated by Meverbeer and Berlioz. It is not unlike in spirit the phrase that at the commencement of "L'Afriby Meverbeer and Berlioz. It is the phrase that at the comme caine" introduces ines. A short tugue, with the subject taken from the grand march in the second act, is the first surprise for those acquainted with Verdi's earlier style. As the curtain went up, disclosing a view of King Pharaoh's palace at Memphis—after the short in-terview between the High Priest and the Captain Campanin—the first solo for the latter was heard. A fan/are followed each phrase of the preceding rectative as a response to the soldier's dream of battle. The aria "Celeste Arda" is remarkable more for the entire novelty of the accompaniment than for melodic beauty. The flute accompanies the voice in thirds and sixths, while the violins come in at every second measure, con sordini. The oboe then takes up the melody, with the tremolo of the flute, producing a singularly pleasing effect. The treatment is changed again to a beautiful figure for the violins. Signor Campanini's costume and make up as the singularly pieasing effect. The treatment is changed again to a beautiful figure for the violins. Signor Campanian's costume and make up as the Egyptian chief was very impressive and historically correct; and the clear, sympathetic tones of his pure Italian voice, which remind one more and more a each performance of poor Gluglini, gave an emotional and tender rendering of the lover's apostrophe to the Ethiopian slave. Miss Cary then entered as the representative of the hangity Egyptian princess. Amneris, a character evidently modelled after Meyerbeer's Selika. A very beautiful theme for the violins accompanied her first greeting of Radamès, and an allegro agitato e presso movement, also for the strings, gave a peculiar coloring to her first passionate expressions of jealousy. This movement is frequently repeated throughout the opera wherever the jealous nature of Amneris is to be delineated. A thoroughly verdian them accompanies the Princess' hypocritical expressions of sympathy for her slave. The first entrance of Alda in this scene is prefaced by the opening phrase of the introduction given by the clarinet. The trio between Alda, Amneris and Radamès is very dramatic in expressing vividiy the various emotions that agitate the breasts of the three characters. It was not, however, delivered with the intensity of passion and effect that it demanded.

The entrance of the King and the High Priest,

three characters. It was not, however, delivered with the intensity of passion and effect that it demanded.

The entrance of the King and the High Priest, Ramfis, with a glittering suite, was heralded by a fanfare of trumpets of the most approved Meyerbeer pattern. The first grand chorus of "War" revealed the nervous strength of the composer's new style and might be mistaken for a waif from Wagner. The King, Signor Scolara, sung with spirit and effect the aris "Sui del Nilo," a melody of a popular order and one that readily found its way into the hearts of the audience. It was repeated again and again by the chorus with a most effective instrumental accompaniment, the figure for the violins resembling the finale of the overture to "Tannhauser." The prima donna, Mile. Torriani, then had a scene for herself, illustrating the struggle between her love for Redames and her duty towards her country, expressed by a peculiar and most un-Verdian theme, not unlike the style of Weber. The second part, allegro giusto poco agliato, has a tinge of the second act of "Robert" about it. The address to the gods of her country, "Numi, pieta," was delivered by Mile. Torriani with a degree of spirit that none of her previous impersonations of operatic rôles led us to expect. It gave expectations of a finished rending of this trying rôle which were not unfilled in the subsequent scenes.

The second scene, representing the interior of the temple, began with a very quaint theme of an Oriental character, chanted by Mile. Torriani, and atterwards taken up by the chorus. This subject is presented again in the last scene of the opera. The address of the High Priest, Ramfis (Signor Nametti) to the gods is tramed in a melodic subject of breadth of expression and dignity, which was afterwards taken up by the chorus with a wealth of instrumental effect that is not surpassed even by Meyerbeer in his best moments. The theme hrought a reminiscence of Halevy to the mind. The dance of the priestesses in this scene is one of the happiest efforts of

teresting study for musicians.

The female chorus in the commencement of the

The female chorus in the commencement of the second act is another surprise, being utterly unlike Verdi's former style. It is very effective, and, for a wonder—thanks to the exertions of Amestro Muzic—it was given without a flaw, last night. The dance of the little Moorish slaves, which followed. lowed, was more calculated to excite laughter than applicate, and it might be excised with benefit

than appliates, and it might be excised with beneat to future representations.

The spirit of Gounod presides over the succeed-ing scene between Amneris and Aida, until we come to the words of the latter, "Ah! pieta ti prenda del mio dolor," There an unmistagable

reminiscence of "Robert" is introduced. In the second scene of this act occurs the gem of the entire opera—the grand march of the victorious army entering the city of Thebes. It is as strongly orchestrated as ever Meyerbeer or Wagner would desire, and the effect of the chorus, orchestra and band on the stage is very grand and impressive. A contretenps occurred in the Fuckellanz measures of the subject given by the trampets on the stage, and had it not been for the firmness and decision of Muzio a disastrous break might have taken place. M. Maurel, as ammasro, King of Ethiopia, here made his appearance for the first time among the captives that followed the triumphal entry of Radames. He looked and acted to the life the role of an untamed Bedouin, and his noble barytone voice and finished school of singing came forth in their brightest light. The best specimen of ensemble writing that can be found in any of Verdi's works is the sextet for Aida, Amneris, Radames, Amnasro, Ramna and the King, assisted by the entire chorus. There is abundance of deep thought and study of the Wagner school, with the essential quality of the composer's own effective dramatic coloring. A theme & la Donizetti followed, and the act came to an end in a perfect whirlwind of voices and instruments.

The banks of the Nile, in the third act, were eminiscence of "Robert" is introduced. In the

wagner school, with the essential quality of the composer's own effective dramatic coloring. A theme & la Donizetti followed, and the act came to an end in a perfect whiriwind of voices and instruments.

The banks of the Nile, in the third act, were apostrophized by the violins, consordini and a sombre unison chorus of priests within the temple at the left of the stage. The instrumentation of this act is very uovel and startling, and yet subordinate to the demands of the situation. Aridain, "O' freache vaill," is very trying, and it was rather beyond Mile. Torriani's powers to give it the desired effect. The scene between Arida and her lather was a triumph for Maurel, who sung the Donizettinn aria "Rivedral le foreste imbaisamate" with rare clan and expression. A mogt beautiful effect is produced by the Peculiar monotone of the violins in accompanying Arida's appeal to her lather. Here was a grand opportunity for a prima donna of genius to achieve a triumph, but Mile. Torriani missed it. Campanini sung the stirring theme, "Pur it rivergo," with electrical effect, Mid his voice gave effect to the "Nel flero adellio," with its extraordinary but effective accompaniment of trumpets. The entreaties of Arida to her lover to fly with her from Egypt were accompanied by the oboe, a reminiscence of "L'Africaine." The concluding trio between Arida, Radames and Amasson is of the mogt stirring description, abbeit it is a walf from "Ill Trovatore."

In the fourth act the composer introduces some of his best dramatic effects, making particularly liberal use of the bass clarionet and cor Angiais to color the utterances of his characters. Amneris' lamentations and remorse over the cruel late of Radames, which her insensate jealousy had brought on him, are clothed in music of the most effective kind, and the refusal of the chieftant to purchase life at the price of forsaking the object of his affection was another grand triumph for Campanini. The scene of the trial is very effective. The solemn accusation by the high priest in t

### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

"The Geneva Cross" is the play at Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre this week. The success of Sardou's "Uncle Sam" in Paris is

haracterized as the success of curiosity, and nothing more. The cost of the dresses amounted to

evening performances. This atternoon the regular entertainments will be as follows:—Niblo's, "The Black Crook;" the Olympic, Mr. Edwin Adams in "Enoch Arden:" the Broadway, Miss Carlotta Leclerco as Mercy Merrick in "The New Magdaien:" the Union Square, "The Wicked World," and the Grand Opera House, "Humpty Dumpty Abroad," only. Three performances of "Notre Dame" are to be given at the Lyceum Theatre this week, beginning this evening. Mr. T. C. King again appears as Onasimodo. The Theatre Comique, the Metropolitan and Dan Bryant's all give performances tertainments will be given. At the Academy of Music a special performance in behalf of St. Agnes' Germon, Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. Dan Bryant and others will participate. At the Germania Theatre Offenbach's "Les Brigands" will be given in the afternoon, and in the evening Goethe's tragedy of "Egmont," with Beethoven's music.

## WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, NOV. 27-1 A. M. Probabilities.

FOR THE MIDDLE STATES NORTHEASTERLY TO SOUTHEASTERLY WINDS, RISING TEMPERATURE, IN-CREASING CLOUDINESS, POLLOWED AT NIGHT BY For New England northwesterly winds, backing

to easterly, with partly cloudy weather, For the lower lakes southerly winds, cloudy

reather and snow. For the Northwest and upper lakes and thence to Missouri and Kentucky northwesterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather and occa-

sional snow and rain, clearing in the evening. For the Southern States southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven. All reports are missing from the Southwest, the

Western Gulf, and generally from the trans-Missis-

sippi States. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in

comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:— 1872, 1873, 1872, 187 3 A. M. 42 27 3:30 P. M. 37 6 A. M. 40 23 6 P. M. 35 9 A. M. 40 24 9 P. M. 34 12 M. 56 26 12 P. M. 35 Average temperature yesterday. 27 Average temperature or corresponding date last year last year..... 37%

### SNOW STORM AT CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26, 1873.

It is snowing very heavily here this morning, with the wind from the southwest.

Suicide of Young Myers-The Contest Between Theocracy and Mormonism. SALT LAKE, NOV. 26, 1873.

The young journalist. Horace A. Myers, who com mitted suicide yesterday at Corinne, was formerly associated with Oscar W. Sawyer in the publics tion of the mining journal in this city. Before

act that could be done. Your ownson, H. V. M.
There is a universal leehing of sympathy for the deceased. He was a victim to the fanatical desperation which reigns in Utah on both sides. He are table that the decease of the leek of the leek and sought to retrieve his fortune by friendship with Brigham's friends. They blessed him, but would give him no financial sid. Brigham never spends a dollar out of Washington. The former friends of Myers would render him no aid, and he took landanum.

Though the death of this gentleman is a personal act, it reveals in its intensity the struggle

and he took landanum.

Though the death of this gentleman is a personal act, it revenis in its intensity the struggle going on here between theorrary and republicanism. Two distinguished lawyers will leave here immediately to oppose the Mormon Apostic Cannon, husband of four wives, from taking his seat in Congress. Brigham swears by all the gods that he will conduct Congress.

SPAIN.

German Demand on the Cartagena Insurgents-Reparation in Face of Danger.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Nov. 26, 1873.

quadron was on Tuesday last formed in line of battle before Cartagena to enforce a demand upon the insurgents for the restoration of man subjects in the city.

Upon notice that refusal would be followed by

mbardment the insurgents paid the money

### GERMANY.

The Prosecution of the Archbishop of Posen-Panal Exhortation to the Prelata.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HESALD.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, 1873. Archbishop Ledochowski has been ordered to reign within a week from the notice. He has received a letter from the Pope exhorting him to firmness

### MARSHAL BAZAINE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 26, 1873.
In the trial of Marshal Bazaine to-day M. Rouber testified in relation to the negotiations of the Empress Eugénie in the endeavor to save the Rhine army and to avoid a cession of territory.

### ENGLAND.

Movement of Bullion-A Peerage for a Chief Justice.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Nov. 26, 1873.

The amount of bullion come into the Bank of Knoland on balance to-day is £20,000. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bullion was shinned from Southamnton for New York yesterday by the steamship Mosel.

CROWN HONOR TO THE-JUDICIARY. Sir John Duke Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, is to be raised to the peerage. He will become Baron Coleridge.

# THE POLARIS' BOAT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

whaler Ravenscrafg took on board when she rescity to New York by the steamship Georgia. It will be placed in the Smithsonian Institution at Wash

Scorr.—On Wednesday, November 25, at his residence, 131 Union street, Brooklyn, John Scorr, a native of the county Wexiors, Ireland, in the 73d year of his age.

There will be a requiem mass for the repose of his soul at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic caurch, Carroll street, near Hicks, on Friday morning, at eight o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further native.

without further notice.
[For Other Deaths See Eighth Page.] Phalon's Vitalia Restores the Original celor to GRAY HAIR in 3 to 10 days. Nourish and pre-serve the hair with PHALON'S INVIGORATOR, the best HAIR TONIC in existence.

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