

ments. Such men as the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Forster are spoken of as the English commissioners. Now, let us see if we cannot select three statesmen here to meet them upon this question. We think that such men as Chief Justice Chase, Senator Sumner, and Senator Morton, of Indiana, would be a good selection, if the latter gentleman does not occupy the place of Secretary Fish before his services can be required on the commission. However, we are in accord with the idea of settling the Alabama claims and all other pending difficulties upon this plan. We never can get around them in a more simple way.

General Butler for the Cabinet—A War with England in Wall Street.

The duress which has for some time prevailed in Wall street was broken on Saturday last by the startling rumor among the bulls and bears that General Butler—"fighting Ben Butler"—"Butler the Fenian," was booked for the State Department at Washington, in place of the amiable and eminently pacific Mr. Fish. The bulls of Wall street were covered by the news, the bears began to play the bully, and the lame ducks quacked and fluttered. Gold went up to the extent of one half of one per cent, which is a wonderful rise for these days on a mere Cabinet rumor, and that rumor not of an event accomplished, but of an event among the probabilities of a new Cabinet. What, then, would be the effect in Wall street, with the official announcement of Butler's appointment as Secretary of State, if this mere rumor is regarded as a pretty sure sign of an impending war with England? We should no doubt have "a blue Monday" or another "black Friday" among the gold bulls, and another batch of good cases for the lawyers from the cheated and cheating gamblers of "the gold pool."

Nevertheless, the time has come for some such man as Butler in the State Department—a bold and daring statesman—a positive, active, aggressive and popular politician—a king among the lawyers, and a master in all the arts and profundities, and strong points, and quibbles and chop logic of diplomacy. Why not Butler? They have pronounced against him in England because of his resolution in Congress expressive of American sympathy for the exiled Fenians. The thin-skinned Britishers construe that resolution as an insult to England or as a demagogical bid for the Irish vote, just as the ferocious Canadians construe General Butler's Cape Cod programme on Yankee fishermen's rights as an outrage upon "the Lion and the Unicorn," or as a bit of buncombe for those cod fishers of Cape Cod who poach upon the cod fish of the Blue Noses. But what does all this signify against General Butler's appointment as General Grant's secretary on foreign affairs? It signifies nothing.

We go further. We hold that these English and Canadian objections to General Butler are good American reasons for his appointment. In the name of common sense, what sort of independence is this, which binds us in everything we do to consult the wishes and feelings of John Bull? Do we owe him anything? Are we under any such special obligations to England, or do we so much depend upon her gracious consent for our existence as a nation that the mere mention of the appointment of General Butler to our State Department as a probability frightens all the old grannies of Wall street? We say that we want just such a man at the head of our foreign affairs; and we believe that General Butler in this place, just in proportion to the sneers and objections of England, would be met with the approbation of the American people. In this view he is the very man at this crisis for General Grant and the republican party. Throw aside, Mr. President, all these old English crutches, and stand up like a man. "Let us have peace," you say; and so say we; but let us have American independence, too. We can have both. Don't be afraid of that old lion. He may growl, but he can't bite.

The Darien Expedition—Reported Discovery of a Canal Route.

The reported discovery by Commander Selridge of a practicable interoceanic canal route from the mouths of the Atrato across the isthmus, the highest points of the line being only three hundred feet above the ocean, will rekindle the ardent hopes which, according to Admiral Davis, this part of the Cordilleras has inspired in the minds of numerous writers and explorers, from Humboldt to Kelley and Michler.

But it must be remembered that Humboldt, who originally pointed out the Atrato route as likely to afford the best solution of the interoceanic canal problem, did not speak of its alleged advantages from his own knowledge, but merely from the favorable statements of his native correspondents. Nor can it be forgotten that almost all actual explorers of that region agree in their descriptions of "the same promising but deceptive appearance of the mountain range when viewed from the ocean." It is, in fact, this "promising but deceptive appearance," which largely accounts for the preference shown to this section of the isthmus by those interested in explorations of a route for a ship canal. If, however, the rumor that Commander Selridge has really discovered a line, the summit of which does not exceed three hundred feet, he has been more fortunate than any previous explorer, and the scientific and commercial importance of his discovery cannot easily be overestimated.

Nevertheless, it will still be requisite to refute satisfactorily the objection most strongly urged by Mr. Gisborne against the Atrato route—namely, its great length, which, in his opinion, would necessarily compel the use of tugs for sixty-five miles against stream, and which induced him to add that he thought it would be cheaper to transship goods for California and India over the Panama Railway, if good harbors were constructed at both ends.

In view of the great length of the Atrato route, and the vast expense of labor, time and money required in order to excavate bays, dredge streams, tunnel soil, primitive rock and create or improve harbors—in fine, to complete the construction of the canal—it is not to be wondered at that many intelligent persons adhere to their preference for the Nicaragua route, particularly recommended, as this has been, by the ex-Emperor of the French and by other eminent authorities. Nature itself has seemingly made advances in favor of the

latter route by offering the water communications of San Juan and the lakes, which reduce the isthmus to one-tenth of its whole breadth. Without indulging the extravagant expectations which the Nicaragua route has encouraged, it may not be unreasonable to believe that renewed and thorough explorations will yet revive the special favor for a long time enjoyed by the project of a transit from ocean to ocean on a line following the river San Juan del Norte, either in its bed or on its banks, crossing Lake Nicaragua and thence to the Pacific.

The Language and Sentiment of the Religious Press.

The record of the past week, we are sorry to say, furnishes no new evidences of the infusion of the true spirit of grace and enthusiasm among our religious contemporaries. The Observer falls to put in the usual amount of bromistone Prebyterianism; the Evangelist has suspended its flight of javelins upon the poor, good old Pope; the Independent is remarkable only for the pressure upon the "publishers department" in the shape of advertisements, conspicuously displayed, of financial ventures of doubtful integrity and medical manifestoes of peculiar morality. Henry Ward Beecher's Christian Union is prolific in "Letters of Marque," which have no letters of mark at all except those of "Your Uncle Dudley," together with a lengthy and labored editorial advertisement, written by Sam Wilkeson, in favor of Jay Cooke's new Northern Pacific Railroad, from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, and a number of sentimental sketches from the wives, sons, daughters and brothers of the Beecher-Stowe and the Stowe-Beecher happy families. The staunch old Methodist, the devoted advocate of lay representation, has hardly a word that might be likened to divine inspiration, unless it be the inspiration of the "almighty dollar." The Tablet (Roman Catholic organ) exhibits the most spirit. It is lively in defence of what it calls, with no little truth, the "mighty demonstrations of Catholic sympathy for the Pope," but it forgets its gravity and descends to the scurrility of some of the lower grade of the secular press when it refers to the "whipped Christian Intelligencer." The Freeman's Journal (Catholic organ) consoles itself with the fact that Pope Pius IX. has already reigned longer than any other Pope except St. Peter. The Jewish Messenger would be nothing were it not essentially Jewish, and it is, therefore, Hebrew and nothing else, all over. It talks of "real improvement," and it is to be inferred that it means real estate improvement, for it begins at once to talk about the "camp of Israel," just as A. T. Stewart would of his fine plantation at Hempstead Plains. The Messenger is also crabbed because some of its Christian brethren—the Protestant Churchman, the Christian Register, and so on—cribbed a sketch of Rabbi Chonia, which was originally published in and copyrighted by the Messenger. The Jewish Times is stirred in regard to Hebrew literature and advocates the establishment of a Hebrew library, which is just as important and a far more useful matter than the getting up of the famous annual Parim balls by our Hebrew fellow citizens. But, between the orthodox Jews and the reform and progressive Jews, our Israelites are getting into a serious muddle. Still, the support of a movement to restore and cultivate Hebrew literature is wise and beneficial, and we hope there will be no division among the Jews on that question. The most tender recollections and the most exalted aspirations of the Christian world are associated with ancient Hebrew literature. Without it the world probably would never have enjoyed that pyramid of wisdom, divine and human, the Holy Bible. The Hebrew Leader urges that energetic protests be entered against the Immigration bill now before Congress.

Our distant religious contemporaries, including the Baltimore Episcopal Messenger, the St. Louis Christian Advocate, the Chicago Standard, which is the consolidation of the Christian Times, of Chicago, the Witness, of Indiana, and the Christian Herald, of Wisconsin—a trinity of established religious excellence—the National Baptist, of Philadelphia (which publishes an appeal to the Baptists of America from the missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union in Barmah for material aid), the Christian Standard, of Cincinnati, Campbellite Baptist organ, regales us with a few pleasant "Walks About Jerusalem;" but, as if it were also determined to divide with its secular contemporaries the honors of "undignified journalism," preaches to the Examiner and Chronicle a homily from the text:—"Deliver my soul, O Lord, from lying lips and from a deceitful tongue." These of our distant religious contemporaries—and we have only included those just at hand—show that there is a lack of warmth, enthusiasm, of a will and a determination to carry out the natural mission of the religious press. Instead of preaching peace and good will they defile their brethren of the press by bandying opprobrious epithets; instead of advocating morality they publish advertisements of a questionable purity; instead of being the Mentors of a positively correct and healthy religious sentiment they are too apt to squabble about paltry temporal affairs and thus leave the high and noble principles of a sublime Christianity to be scattered to the winds. In short, they "swap" dollars for souls, and think they are doing a handsome thing by the exchange.

Fortunately for the religious world, and for the progress of Christianity generally, independent papers, like the NEW YORK HERALD, have entered the field, and bearing aloft the lustrous banner of the Cross, are prepared to fight and are now engaged in fighting—as will be seen from the comprehensive reports we give to-day of religious services yesterday—old Beelzebub in any shape he may appear. Again we appeal to our religious contemporaries to arouse from their languor and join us in the great work spread before us.

RUSO-GERMAN UNION.—A cable telegram from Vienna, by way of London, reports that the most influential and direct pressure is being brought to bear upon Prince Charles of Roumania with the view of causing him to abate his movement for the accomplishment of an independent rule in the Daubian territory, and in advisement of his being content with his present vicerainal position toward

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

Protests Against Gambetta's Decree.

Address of the Duc d'Aumale to the French Electors.

He Prefers the Monarchy, but Will Bow to the Republic.

The Paris Government Trying to Squelch Gambetta.

Thiers and Changarnier Candidates for the Assembly.

M. Favre and His Colleagues Going to Bordeaux.

THEIR AUTHORITY IGNORED IN LYONS.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

Germany, Austria, England, the father of the Prince and the Prussian Cabinet are active in their diplomacy lost the Eastern question should be revived. We are told, however—and this is the important point of the Vienna news—that even if the others fall, "the pacific disposition of Russia and Prussia favors a satisfactory settlement." Austria knows all about the matter; no doubt it is just as the Austrians say. Russia and Prussia, in "pacific disposition," conveys the idea of a Russo-German alliance, and this alliance may become at any convenient future moment just as warlike as it is now said to be "pacific." There's the danger.

ENGLAND'S MILITARY NECESSITY.—The British Parliament is about to reassemble. Britain, alarmed at the wonderful military revolution which has been accomplished on the Continent, comes out with a prefatory plaint on the subject of her unprotected condition, both at home and abroad. This plaint is destined for the ears of her legislators who, as it is hoped, may do something to remedy the causes which excite it. The truth of the matter is, as will be seen from the news illustration which we append to our cable telegram, that "John Bull" anticipates a coming danger—a danger from war in Europe after the termination of the Franco-Prussian struggle. Complications are feared which may imperil the very existence—not the glory—of "the flag which braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze."

SPAIN.

The Parliamentary Elections Canvas—Platform of King Amadeus a Point of the Manifesto.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1871.

I have received telegraph reports from Madrid, dated in the Spanish capital on the 3d instant in the evening.

I am thus enabled to state that the parliamentary elections canvas is being prosecuted with great animation by the leaders of the different political parties in Spain, who are becoming almost scrupulous in the points of issue which they present to the voters, particularly in the city of Madrid.

From that influential centre the republican deputies of the Cortes have sent out a manifesto urging their party in the electoral struggle to support candidates pledged to the repeal of article 33 of the constitution and to the dethronement of the Savoy dynasty in Spain. The deputies also express ardent hopes of "the ultimate success of the French people, now victims of the ambition of the Bonapartes, the crimes of the Bonapartes and the ingratitude of the House of Savoy."

THE ROUMANIAN QUESTION.

Anxious Efforts of the Great Powers for a Settlement—Foreign and Home Advice to Prince Charles—Russia and Prussia Calm but Pacific.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1871.

Interesting advices on the subject of the Eastern question, as it is likely to be affected by the Roumanian difficulty, reached this city during the forenoon to-day.

The despatches, which come from Vienna under date of the 4th inst., report as follows:—The apprehensions which were first felt that the Roumanian question will effect the peace of Europe are disappearing. The Powers still hope that Prince Charles will be persuaded to remain in his position as Hospodar in the principality. The efforts of Russia, Austria, Prussia and England are powerfully supported by the father of the Emperor but should all this fail the pacific disposition of Russia and Prussia favors a satisfactory settlement.

A BITING DAY.

Jack Frost Abroad with a Vengeance.

The church bells rung out yesterday, but not with their usual soft, joyous peal. A hard, discordant clanking struck upon the air, as if those monitors of duty were shriveled up in their towers with the bitter cold without.

Kitchen belles, hurrying to answer the call to prayer with florid faces, rubbed their ears and wound themselves tighter into their flaming dorsal wrappers as they sniffed the frosty air.

"What do you think of this, driver?" "Think, sir? It's a sneezer."

And he jumped off the platform and ran behind his horses for half a dozen blocks. The conductor followed his example, and as he ascended work indeed to get his polar extremities into anything like a comfortable glow.

Ladies' tickets yielded but miniature icebergs on the crowded omnibuses from the theatres. The mounds of snow on both sides of the street were hard and crisp, and tricky as a foothold. The tall parson, with long beard and ancient nose, looking out and fast and fast, conducting home his better half after service, has forgotten the different little intentions of the all absorbing topic of the weather, and madame and he moan the intense cold in concert.

Every now and then comes upon a party of warm and comfortable from the theatres. The mounds of snow on both sides of the street were hard and crisp, and tricky as a foothold. The tall parson, with long beard and ancient nose, looking out and fast and fast, conducting home his better half after service, has forgotten the different little intentions of the all absorbing topic of the weather, and madame and he moan the intense cold in concert.

Every now and then comes upon a party of warm and comfortable from the theatres. The mounds of snow on both sides of the street were hard and crisp, and tricky as a foothold. The tall parson, with long beard and ancient nose, looking out and fast and fast, conducting home his better half after service, has forgotten the different little intentions of the all absorbing topic of the weather, and madame and he moan the intense cold in concert.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Sunday, Feb. 5—11:47 P. M.

SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Table with columns: Place of Observation, Date, Time, Direction of Wind, Force of Wind, State of Weather. Lists weather data for various locations like Annapolis, Annapolis, Annapolis, etc.

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

Protests Against Gambetta's Decree.

Address of the Duc d'Aumale to the French Electors.

He Prefers the Monarchy, but Will Bow to the Republic.

The Paris Government Trying to Squelch Gambetta.

Thiers and Changarnier Candidates for the Assembly.

M. Favre and His Colleagues Going to Bordeaux.

THEIR AUTHORITY IGNORED IN LYONS.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

The Insurgents Attacked and Defeated in Their Stronghold.

Fifty Killed and Many Prisoners Taken.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SURRENDER.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 5, 1871.

The Herald's special correspondent at Havana sends the following important information respecting the progress of the war against the rebels in Cuba, and the surrender of another insurgent of importance:—

HAVANA, Feb. 5, 1871.

The continued successful operations of the Spanish forces in the field against the rebels still in arms is hurrying matters to a crisis, and gives further evidence that the final surrender cannot long be delayed. We have just learned that the insurgents have been attacked in their stronghold at Najasa and entirely defeated. Their loss was fifty killed, many wounded, and a large number of prisoners were taken, together with many of their families.

The affair was very decisive, and the result, though not unexpected, will be crushing to those who still hope against hope, and who appear determined to seek death by the bullet, the bayonet or the garrote, instead of giving themselves up and receiving the pardon granted to others who, seeing the utter hopelessness of their cause, have voluntarily surrendered.

We also learn of the coming in of another insurgent of importance, whose surrender will doubtless have an important influence with others and induce them to do likewise. Jesus del Sol, chief of the Cinco Villas, has given himself up to the Spanish authorities, and will have the same treatment that extended to Porro and his associates. The surrender of others of equal importance is now looked for daily.

AUSTRIA.

The Retirement of the Premier Rumored.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 5, 1871.

The Independence Belge says a rumor of the retirement of Premier Von Reuss from the Cabinet is beginning to circulate in Vienna.

THE PAINTERS' LIBRARY.

The New York Typographical Society met on Saturday evening to take measures for replenishing their library, which from constant use has become much reduced. During the evening, Mr. Thurston Weed, now the oldest living member of the society, having joined it October, 1816, dropped in with Mr. Isaac J. Oliver, and a very pleasant evening was spent in recalling reminiscences of the old printers of New York. Mr. Weed promised to send the society his portrait and a donation of valuable books, and measures were initiated for procuring the new publications of the day as soon as issued.

PARIS.

Provision Trains Arriving in the City.

Seventy Thousand Persons Want to Leave.

The Versailles and St. Germain Museums Uninjured.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the NEW YORK HERALD that several trains loaded with provisions entered Paris yesterday.

A despatch from Paris, dated on the 2d inst., gives the following items:— Seventy thousand persons have asked for permission to leave the city. The museums of Versailles and St. Germain are uninjured. In all 914 prisoners have so far been exchanged.

THE LATEST NEWS.

A Conflict Between the Paris and Bordeaux Governments.

Gambetta and His Colleagues Maintain the Electoral Disqualifications.

A Minister Gone to Paris to Make Explanations.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 5, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the NEW YORK HERALD that the government here have issued a declaration maintaining the electoral disqualifications and announcing that one of their number has been sent to Paris to explain the real state of things. The declaration is signed by Gambetta, Glais-Bizoin, Cremieux and Fourcillon.

THE BURNING OF THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

Additional Particulars of the Conflagration—No Lives Yet Known to Have Been Lost—Carelessness the Cause of the Fire.

BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1871.

There is talk of a bid for the actors and the Adelphi theatre. The fearful apprehensions that several persons perished in the flames have proved, very happily, without foundation. All those who were missing last night turned up this morning, and an examination of the debris failed to discover anything to give suspicion of a loss of life. The fire is ascertained to have originated in the work room of the theatre, in the rear part of a building, and where a steam engine and several furnaces were located. The night being an unusually cold one more than ordinary fire was built, and carelessness in looking after it was undoubtedly the cause of the conflagration. It is not likely the theatre will be rebuilt as a temple of amusement, for there has been for a long time a surfeit of this character in Boston.

The Adelphi theatre, which has also been suspended alternately ever since it was built, is likely to be devoted to other business purposes at an early day.

There is talk of a bid for the actors and the Adelphi, and it will probably take place during the present week.

The Park House was not wholly destroyed, except in the rear; but a deluge of water nearly ruined the other portions of it.

THE COAL STRIKES.

READING, Pa., Feb. 4, 1871.

The Board of Trade has called a meeting for Tuesday afternoon, to take measures to obviate the manufacturing difficulties arising from the coal strike. A concert of action all over the State is proposed to be established.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOUGHS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1871.

John Tobin, a notorious ruffian of this city, has been held in \$1,500 bail to keep the peace for threatening to kill a reporter of the city press who had published the details of a barroom fight in which Tobin was a participant.

To-day the reporters received notices from a gang of ruffians, including the notorious Abner, Tobin and Lister Smith, that they would be shot on sight if they exposed their doings in the public press.

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

Protests Against Gambetta's Decree.

Address of the Duc d'Aumale to the French Electors.

He Prefers the Monarchy, but Will Bow to the Republic.

The Paris Government Trying to Squelch Gambetta.

Thiers and Changarnier Candidates for the Assembly.

M. Favre and His Colleagues Going to Bordeaux.

THEIR AUTHORITY IGNORED IN LYONS.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.