The Seven Days Expire and Spain Still Considers About It.

A PEACEFUL SOLUTION PROMISED.

President Grant Thinks That Spain's Pride Need Not Suffer by Granting the Demands.

MINISTER SICKLES IGNORED.

Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo Fixing Up the Difficulty Between Them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1873. A long cable despatch from General Sickles was received this morning by Secretary Fish. It Indicates that Sickles has not left Madrid, although the time for the fulfilment of the ultimatum presented to the Spanish government expired to-day. It is confidently asserted by Secretary Fish that the negotiations towards a peaceable settlement of the Virginius complication were making satisfactory progress. The Spanish government has

A PROTEST AGAINST OUR FIRST DEMAND. asking the intervention of European powers in support of its position. Judge Jeremiah Black says that, in view of the repeated protests of the Spanish government against the Virginius, which were ignored by Secretary Fish, he is certain that Spain's action, in a great measure, was justified in condemning that vessel according to her laws as a pirate, and that the whole question will turn on the butchery of the crew. It is believed that the first demand will be disposed of by the scuttling of the Virginius, a disposition of the vessel which would give Spain an opportunity of following our example and apologizing.

The latest intelligence from Havana is that THE VIRGINIUS IS LEAKING BADLY.

and altogether in an unseaworthy condition. It will be remembered that after her capture she had to be run ashore on account of her leakage to prevent her from sinking. The above intelligence probably gave rise to the sensational announcement on the bulletin of the Washington Chronicle this evening that the Virginius had been scuttled by the Spaniards, to avoid her being surrendered to the United States government. With this was coupled the statement that General Sickles had finally taken his departure from Madrid. Both these rumors. however, lack confirmation. The sinking of the Virginius would certainly

DO AWAY WITH THAT PART OF OUR DEMANDS which is most offensive to Spanish pride. It would be a counterpart to the case of the rebel cruiser, the Florida, which was forcibly taken out of a Brazilian port by a United States war vessel, brought to the United States and sunk-by accident, our government alleged; by design, it was said by others. When the angry reclamations of the Brazilian government came the American government apologized for the breach of neutrality, and regretted its inability to restore the wessel, which was satisfactory to the Brazilians.

THE WEACH SITUATION OF APPAIRS TO-NIGHT does not materially differ from the intimations given in the HERALD despatches from Madrid and Washington. There seems to be no question that Secretary Fish is managing and directing the settlement from here by communications direct with Polo, the Spanish Minister powers in connection with this affair. Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo were in close consultation for several hours yesterday, and it is under stood that a final ultimatum was agreed on, which, it is believed, will be acceptable to the Spanish government, as it was endorsed and approved by Admira! Polo. This includes substantially what is given in the Herald special from Madrid, and, in addition, the demand preliminary of apology for the outrage by the Spanish government. This is deemed essential in order to establish such relations between the two governments as would authorize any negotiations in future. Both Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo to-night are confident that

THE DEMAND OF OUR GOVERNMENT WILL BE AC-CEPTED

and a peaceful adjustment secured. The friends of General Sickies are indignant at his being ignored in such important negotiations, and to all such complaints Secretary Fish has answered that he is conducting these negotiations, and whether Sickles packs or unpacks his trunks, locks or unlocks the doors of the American Legation, stopped or forwarded, it will in no manner interfere with the settlement of pending questions. When these graver matters are disposed of the personal offences against Mr. Sickles will receive

THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION.

The President holds to this view:-"Great Britain, the greatest naval Power in the world, having no longer than 15 years ago yielded her pretensions to search for supposed criminals under our flag on the high seas, Spain should not consider it a hardship to be required to govern herself by the same doctrines of international law, and I have reason to believe that she will announce, if she has not already done so, her readiness to comply with our demands for reparation, should the Virginius prove to be an American ship, lawfully sailing under our flag. But it must be readily seen that our government cannot concede the right to any other government to call in question the legality of the registry of our merchant ships to justify an assault made on our flag on the high seas. The American doctrine has always been, that the police of our ships at sea by any other armed vessels than our own will not be tolerated by the United States. I will not recede from these doctrines.

THANKSG IVING DAY.

This has been the most peaceful day that Washington has known for two weeks. The President and family attended Thanksgiving service at the Metropolitan church this morning, and after a hearty dinner he took his usual walk about the grounds of the Executive Mansion. A few members of Congress during the day had conversation with him; but he did not allude to the

get his sentiments were unsuccessful. The Secretary of State had also a number of visitors, but to all the correspondents he was not at home.

THE HERALD'S SPECIAL PROM MADRID. announcing the grave situation, was printed in the morning papers and was the subject of discussion among members of Congress, who congregated in the rotundas of the hotels. Will it be peace or war ? was asked by everybody. The gravity of the situation was not helped by the report at noon that the Virginius had been scuttled and sunk.

THE SPANISH MINISTER.

who has been overtaxed by the demands of his government at this juncture, was peaceful to-day. and said he had not the slightest idea of a runture of friendly relations.

THE PRESIDENT TO DELAY HIS MESSAGE. The President said to-night that it might be necessary for him to delay sending his message to Congress until Tuesday. He was unwilling to finish it until he could positively state what the attitude of the Spanish government was on the pending question.

Colonel Mosby arrived to-night, and will to-morrow tender his services to the President. The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance has issued orders for the distribution of shot and shell on hand at the close of the rebellion, and of which there is an abundance of every description. There are also 20 new 15-inch guns ready for mounting.

The Adjustment Not Yet Immediatespatches from Spain-The President in Consultation with Secretary Fish.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1873. It is stated on what is believed to be good authority that our government has extended the time for a definite reply from Spain to the demand of our government, and it can be said, coming from an official source, that negotiations are still in progress; but affairs are in such a condition that not even an intimation can be given of their character. There is reason for saying with certainty that

for an adjustment of the Virginius difficulty as several days ago there were grounds for believing. The report that the Spanish Cabinet had agreed to surrender that vessel was predicated mainly on professions of amity and the expression of a willingness on the part of the Castelar Cabinet to do everything compatible with honor in satisfaction of the wishes of the United States, and also, from the friendly assurances of Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, and his action in the premises. This government yesterday and to-day was in receipt of DESPATCHES FROM MADRID OF AN ELABORATE CHAR-

giving the result of the interviews between Minister Sickles and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs on points in controversy not yet concluded, nor from present indications, is it probable the matter will soon be terminated by negotiation, although it is hoped there will be something definite to lay before Congress on the day the President's Message shall be transmitted to that body. As the negotiation is still pending there can be no truth in the report, freely circulated to-day, that Minister Sickles had leit Madrid for Paris; and as to the scuttling of the Virginius in the port of Havanaanother rumor which, extensively prevailing, found few believers—inquiry at an official source to-night tailed to confirm its truth. THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF STATE CONSULT-

The President this morning called at the residence of Secretary Fish, with whom he had a consultation on the pending negotiations.

A private despatch received to-night from Washington says that the State Department has received information that the Virginius has been sunk in Hayana Harbor, and that Mr. Sickles, not receiving satisfactory answers to his demands, has asked for his passports.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Philadelphia Navy Yard-At Work Yesterday-Men Discharged Because an Appropriation was Expended.

Work continued as usual to-day at the Navy Yard. A large number of men who have been engaged in dredging the docks were discharged because the money appropriated for that object had been spent. This discharge gave rise to rumors that work on the war vessels was to be suspended, but nmander Mullaney positively denied that he had received any such orders.

side-The Pinta at Anchor-The Manhattan Suffers from the Weather at

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Via Lewes, Del., Nov. 27, 1873.

The United States steam tug Pinta arrived here on Wednesday evening and anchored inside the Breakwater. The United States steamer Powhatan, towing the United States monitor Man-hattan, passed the Breakwater light at ten P. M. on Wednesday evening, bound out.

At daylight this morning it was blowing a gale from the southward and as a pilot boat, bound in, reported a very heavy sea outside, the United States tug Pinta remained at her anchorage all day. At five P. M. this afternoon the Powhattan returned, towing the Manhattan, and auchored outside the Breakwater. The monitor Manhattan suffered considerably from the heavy weather. fore and aft, not leaving a dry stitch on board. They report over two feet of water in her hold. The Pinta went out this evening, intending to go to sea, but on advice of Captain Beaumont, of the Powhatan, returned to her anchorage, and will cave at daylight in the morning for Key West, weather permitting.

Reminiscence of a Spanish Outrage by a Fighting Chaptain.

The day was passed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in a noisy manner in the workshops, where the ring of metal, the crashing of the saw and sounds of mechanical activity grated upon the ear. on the Colorado, Minnesota, Swatara, Roanoke, Fiorida and Dictator workmen were as busy as though it were not a national holiday; but in other departments there was a falling off in the number of employes. The Tigress was discharging her cargo at the dock with all despatch, her commander, Captain Greer, being exceedingly anxious to get rid of the responsibility of the vessel in order to return to his home that he may enjoy a few days respite from duty, which bids fair to soon become exceedingly active for all our naval offi-

few days respite from duty, which bids fair to soon become exceedingly active for all our naval officers.

The writer met with a chaplain in the course of his rambles through the Navy Yard, and entering into conversation with the parson, who ranks with leutenant commander, learned that he was making application to the department for assignment to one of the frigates litting out. Said the chaplain, "I am for war with Spain. It was my lot to be attached three years ago to the flagship of Admiral Hoff, and I remember repeated instances of indignity to which our flag was subjected by the rascally Spaniards. On one occasion an American merchant ship was seized on suspicion of attempting to run the blockade, and so men, her passengers and crew, were tried by court martial as pirates and sentenced to be shot, as the Virginius people were. The Admirat, who had the Albany sloop-of-war at Havans, was apprised of the case, and at once interceded for the release of the prisoners, threatening the Governor General with the dire consequences of the barbarous act, should the bloodchirsty sentence of the court be carried into effect. After much persuasion the lives of the prisoners were spared, and later on, the Captain General came on board the Albany and sincerely thanked the American said, saying:—"I cannot express my indebteness to you for what you have done. You have saved Spain from a war with the United States, as but for your intervention the Cuban volunteers, in their desire for vengeance, would have certainly shot the prisoners, and hostilities between the two nations would have resulted." "Had there been a man-of-war at Santiago de Cuba," Continued the parson, "when the Virginius was taken by the Tornafio, not one of the prisoners would have been executed. I have seen service as a line officer vices to take a fighting command just as soon as I am assigned as chapiain."

THE NORTHWEST FOR WAR.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24, 1873.

Views of Congressman C. B. Farwell, Ex-Senator Judge Lyman Trumbull, Ex-Senator Doolittle, N. B. Judd and William F. Colbaugh.

The excitement in this city and throughout the hole Northwest respecting the Cuban atrocities and the probable course that will be taken by the national administration has been intense. Since the first brief despatch was received announcing the capture of the Virginius and the execution of Colonel Ryan, "Bembeta" and others there has been an eager demand for further intelligence. The crude indignation which was aroused by the first telegram has since been deepened into horror and elevated into a patriotic cry for reparation or revenge. Meetings have been held for the purpose of urging on the government to take active measures to retrieve the national honor; subscription papers for Cuba have been started; offers have been made of troops; the pulpit, the press and the rostrum have grown eloquent in the cause of oppressed Cuba, and the public heart, big with affection for the young patriots so ruthlessly sacrificed by a savage military, has responded to every sentiment, to every appeal with no uncertain throb. The repre sentative of the HERALD has just completed series of interviews with the leading politicians and merchants of this city on the Cuban question. The first visited was

C. B. Farwell. Mr. Farwell is the popular representative of the Northern division of the city in Congress. "What do you think of the present complications

with Spain, Mr. Farwell ?" "They look very bad at present. I should be sorry to see war, but if it comes I have no doubt that it will have a good effect on the position held by the republican party throughout the country." "How 80?"

"It will drive all other questions, such as the panic, the salary grab and, Crédit Mobiller frauds out of the public mind, and by giving the administration the support of all patriotic citizens, enable it to maintain itself in power. War will undoubtedly be a popular cry. It would furnish occupation to thousands of people who otherwise will pass an idle winter, and cause a temporary expanpass an idle winter, and cause a temporary expansion of the currency, which will go far to refleve the business merchant. Then it would be a measure that would receive the support of the Southern States. The South has long wanted the trade with Cuba, but the oppressive tariff regulations governing commercial relations with that island have almost entirely destroyed the trade. New Orleans specially looks for trade with Cuba, and, with the rest of Southern ports, would welcome a war with the greatest joy." ar with the greatest joy. "Are you in favor or recognizing the belligerency

of the Cuban patriots?"

"On that question, and the other one—whether the United States shall go to war with the Republic of Spain?—Congress will have to act. It will undoubtedly do so speedily. I expect to see Sam Cox rise to his feet immediately we meet and make some motion or other on the subject. A war would give prestige to the republican party."

"Do you haver the annexation of Cuba?"

"I suppose war would naturally lead to that step; but, I fear, we should find Cuba a white elephant on our hands." oan patriots?

The Herald representative next called at the

but found that he was out of the city. He then directed his steps to the office of the great exsenator who was stranded by the Greeley tidal wave.

Judge Lyman H. Trumbull. "Judge Trumbull, the HERALD would like some expression of openion from you on the present complications between this country and Spain in reference to the Cuban atrocities."

"Well, sir, I am sorry to disappoint you; but I am

"Well, sir, I am sorry to disappoint you; but I am now altogether out of politics, and I don't care to express an opinion."

"What view do you take of the outrages?"

"There can be only one view taken of the executions at santiago de Cuba. They were atrocious. But before the national authorities of this country proceed to take active measures on this question they must be well assured of several things."

"Of what?"

"Of the registry of the vessel, the place of cap-ture—but I have said more than I intended. Good

Judge J. H. Doolittle, ex-Senator from Wisconsin, but who has for some time practised law in the courts of this city, was met by the representative of the HERALD, and

speedily engaged in conversation.
'Judge, what do you think of the present com plications of our Foreign Department with Spain? "I think the present dispute is a very momentous one. It is worthy of the most careful considera tion, and, without being fully cognizant of all the facts of the case I hardly like to venture an onin ion. But this much may be said with safety-tha Secretary Fish and President Grant, and the res of the Capinet, have to look with deliberate judg ment upon the whole facts of the case before they come to any definite decision. I have not seen satisfactory account of the class of vessels to which the Virginius belonged. Her registry, her purposes, the points which she aimed to accom-

which the Virginius belonged. Her registry, ner purposes, the points which she aimed to accomplish must be considered. But when a decision has been arrived at I should be in favor of a vigorous policy."
"What do you think of the action of Spain in the matter so iar."
"That brings up a feature of the case which I confess I feel very strongly about. Spain is the only country in Europe in which a genuine attempt is being made to establish a pure form of republican government. Castelar I regard as one of the dinest men in the world; and it behooves us to be very careful what we do that may be ciculated to hinder the growth of, if not overthrow entirely, the most bona fide attempt to establish republican institutions in the European continent. The American Republic has been looked up to as an example of republican institutions, and if we hastily throttle the best disciple of our ideas in the Old World, it will at least be a great misjortune. Another point, also, has to be considered. A war between this country and Spain would be hailed with delight by the monarchical Powers of Europe. England would gladly see it. It would give another opportunity of sweeping our commerce from the ocean, and England would take advantage of it to do her best in the work."

"What would be the feeling at home?"
"No doubt war would be popular; but it would call for great sacrinces. Prices would undoubtedly rise at once and vast national expenditures would necessarily be incurred."

"How would it affect the present political parties?"
"It is a question which ought to be decided without relerence to parties. I suppose, though.

ties?"

"It is a question which ought to be decided without reference to parties. I suppose, though, that, by driving out of the public mind thoughts of the monetary panic and other evils, it would innre to the benefit of the republican party. The question of war, sir, is too momentous to be settled nastily. Let caimness and deliberation guide our counses, and we then shall, if compelled, enter into actual hostilities with no condemnation of our own conscience, nor regret at looish errors."

A visit was then pand to the office of

Collector of the Port of Chicago and erstwhile representative of the United States in Europe, once party leader and now holding the fattest office in the gift of the government in the whole North-

"Mr. Judd, what do you think of the present complications with Spain?"
The reticence which is characteristic of official-dom closed Mr. Judd's lips, and all the information that he would vouchsale was that "he believed the occurrence of war would be to the benefit of the republican parry as an organization. The greater question would sink all minor ones,"
A call was then made on

ex-member of the National Democratic Committee President of the Union National Bank, and one of the most popular and respected business men in this city :-

"What view of the present situation of our foreign affairs do you take, Mr. Coolbaugh ?"
"I am for Cuba, sir. I think that any one who bas visited that lovely island and become at all familiar with its present position, must be uncon

familiar with its present position, must be unconditionally in favor of change. I should like to see it annexed to the United States. I believe certainly that will be the ultimate result of the present disturbed and chaotic condition of the island." "Are you in lavor of the declaration of war?" "I must coniess that I am not very familiar with the lacts of the case, and there are several points to be considered before a resort to active hostilities would be justifiable; for instance, the character of the vessel, the purpose of the passengers and the place of capture. If the Virginius was a piratical craft and the passengers merely fillbusters, the case would be altered somewhat. These men take risks of their own free will, and If in this case they should have been unfortunate and come to grief they do not deserve very great sympathy. But do not misdinderstand me. I am for Cuba."

"How would a declaration of war by our govern-

me. I am for Cuba."
"How would a declaration of war by our government be received by the people of the west."
"If it was absolutely necessary for the defence of national honor, it would be welcomed, and the costs borne without complaint. War would certainly be popular in the south, and would make of us a united people once more. It would have the

effect of appreciating the present volume of currency, of releving the monetary market, of giving employment to thousands who otherwise will spend an idle winter, and, by putting out of sight the recent escapades of the republican party, give the present administration a longer lease of power. There are, indeed, two strong reasons why the republican party should desire war; one is, that if war is declared upon grounds which will justify it in the eyes of the civilized world, a national scatiment of patriotism will be evoked that will transcend all party ties; the second is, that it will effectually put out of sight all the neccadilloes of money crises, salary grabs and Credit Mobilier operations. Which, before this war cloud appeared upon the horizon, were gradually bringing about the complete disintegration of the ruling party,"

"No, sir; I believe that she will make the most abject apologies. But this may be settled any day by the sudden freak of the Spanish Ministers or the overpowering indusince of the Spanish people."

The Herald representative also called on

MARSHALL FIELD,

of the firm of Field, Leiter & Co., the great dry goods house, on the representatives of the Irish and German nationalities and others. In all cases the desire was expressed that the national honor should be preserved even at the cost of war, and from different parts of this broad State of Illinois, from Wisconsin, from Minnesota, from Iowa and the far Western Territories the same response is made. Visitors in this city from all these States have loudly expressed their views on this Cuban atrocity; and the whole Northwest is ripe for war, if it be necessary, for the preservation of national honor. Whatever sacrifices may be needed for its successful prosecution will be made willingly.

SENATOR CONKLING ON WAR.

A reporter of the HERALD called upon Senator Conkling yesterday, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Senator dwells in parior No. 41, and received the reporter with great promptitude. In the room at the time were Congressman Tremain and two other gentlemen, all discussing the plans of the

coming Congress.

Senator Conkling and the reporter had but a short conversation, as from the first the Senato disclaimed all idea of giving his private views on the present status of American-Hispano affairs.

"In view of the fact that within a few days Congress will meet, and the President in his essage will revert to the present condition of affairs as regards the Cuban difficulty, I should consider it presumption on my part to forestall views. Indeed, my opinions on the subject nave already been so often ventilated to the world almost be useless for myself to speak further on the subject. I have decided opinions, but I prefer

amost be discless for myself to speak further on the subject. I have decided opinions, but I prefer not to state them now. When the proper time comes and the matter is brought up in Congress I shail express myself fully."

"You are not willing then, Senator," said the reporter, "to commit yourself in any manner upon the subject."

"No, not without explaining my action so at length, that it would take more space than you could anord and more time than I could give to the subject, and for the reasons stated it is better I should say nothing. It would be no indiscretion on my part to say, however, that all the documents relating to this subject, without exception, will be placed before Congress when the time comes. There will be no attempt to keep anything back and much will appear before the public then which it would be unwise to publish to the world just at present, besides which courtesy demands that these documents should be laid before the Congress before they are made public in any other manner. This is another reason why I should abstain from speaking my mind on the subject. I have no doubt this will be the first matter brought before Congress, and all will depend upon its action. Therefore you will excuse my not going further in the matter."

REPORTER—There was a report published, that you declined the Chief Justiceship. Is this so?

Senator CONKLING—This is a subject upon which I prefer saying nothing at all.

Here the Interview terminated.

JOURNALISTIC SENTIMENTS.

Burriel, the bully butcher, is the last newspaper itle for the Governor of Santiago de Cuba. There is a diversity of opinion among republica-

papers in regard to open hostilities with Spain. Some are opposed to war on the ground that it would benefit nobody but the gold gamblers of Wall street, while others are in favor of it, evidently thinking that it would insure the continued success of the republican party and give General

The Minneapolis (Minn.) Times is for war. It says, "The saddle colored butchers of Spain have spit in our faces and we coolly wiped it off with the American flag: they have boxed our ear, and with Christian resignation we turned the other The Delbi (N. Y.) Gazette demands war with

Spain on two counts. First, it says, "Let the blood of the murdered officers and crew of the Virginius cost Spain the island of Cuba;" and, second, that manding the freedom of her slaves." The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser is not prepared

yet to lay aside its uniform and hang up its arms. come, and the cost and danger of a war are considerations secondary to the vindication of our The Zanesville (Ohio) Courier cannot see any

cause for a war between the United States and Spain. The editor has evidently just awakened from a long sleep, or has escaped from a lunatic asylum. He had better go back a couple of weeks and come up properly posted.

The voice of the Allegan (Mich.) Journal 'Is for war when the American flag and American citizens

are insulted, and, if it comes, let us annex Cuba and enfranchise its oppressed people from the foul yoke of its European oppressora." American people is to demand only right and submit to nothing wrong, and they will not be satis-

fled until all the reparation possible be accorded on the part of Spain and the bloody butchers in Cuba have even-handed justice meted out to them. The Titusville (Pa.) Herald thinks a war with Spain would be popular, and would powerfully tend to cement firmly together the people of the North-

ern and Southern States in lasting bonds of Union. At any rate, the Herald says, the voice of the and simple justice demands that the murderers shall be delivered up for trial and punishment. The position of one of the Rhode Island United States Senators on the Cuban question is rather foggy. The Providence Journal, over which he

presides, says we must exercise forbearance towards Spain, because she is "peering through the darkness of centuries of ignorance and bigotry for the light of freedom;" but that "the United States will be compelled, for self-security, to assert her power upon the island of Cuba and in the waters around it." The last sentiment will do.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier looks at the Cuban question through a pair of old rebellio spectacles. It asks what part or parcel has the South in national honor; it has given the South mere kicks than coppers. The national flag, it says, is pretty enough; but why should the South be expected to bear it in the van of battle ? But it qualifies a little, and says it is willing to join in the cry of "On to Cuba," because they have tried peace, and heaven knows that war cannot be any

The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer has had a fit over the Cuban question, and in its parexysm it belches forth interrogatories like these:-"Wny do rulers who shivered like whipped spaniels in the hundreds of cases of English depredation now open in full bay at this single act of Spain? Who of the administration is urging arbitration? Who is suggesting any solution of the question except at the cannon's mouth ? Is it true that Americans are really the gas bag all this indicates ? that they have the indecency to bloviate, when a weak Power is the subject of attack, while they cower like pupples in the presence of the strong ?"

PEACE MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27, 1873. The advocates of peace met to-day in Lincoln the United States to arms in retaliation of the insults offered by Spain.

The meeting also took up the question of labor reform. One speaker boildly declaring that if the worst comes to the worst want will know no law.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF CAPTAIN FRY'S FAMILY. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27, 1873. Subscriptions have been started here for the

family of Captain Fry, the commander of the Vir-

THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION AT ROME.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Hope Expressed that the Difficulty Shall Be Settled by Arbitration.

ROME, Nov. 27, 1873. A public dinner was given in honor of Messrs. Field and Richard to-night. Signor Mancint and others made speeches in which the Virginius affair was alluded to and the hope expressed that the question which has arisen between Spain and the United States would be referred to arbitration.

ENGLAND.

Bank Rate of Discount Reduced - Money Cheaper on 'Change-Gale on the Coast.

TELIGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 27, 1873. The Bank of England rate has been reduced to

six per cent. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is four and a half per cent. BULLION TO THE BANK. The amount of buillon in the Bank of England has

increased £1,065,000 during the past week. HEAVY GALE COASTWISE.

A heavy gale has prevailed around the coast today.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. J. M. Bellew arrived at the Brevoort House resterday from Montreal. Congressman R. C. Parsons, of Ohio, is registered

at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge Rufus W. Peckham, of the Court of Ap-

peals, has sailed for Europe.

Congressman James M. Pendleton, of Rhode Island, is at the Windsor Hotel. William S. Hubbell, an old and highly esteemed

citizen of Steuben county, is dead. Congressman Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, is staying at the Grand Central Hotel. Paymaster George P. Ihrie, United States Army,

has arrived at the Sturtevant House. State Senator elect John Ganson, of Buffalo, has apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel

Chief Engineer W. H. Shock, United States Navy, is registered at the Metropolitan Hotel. Lieutenant Commander A. H. Wright, United States Navy, is quartered at the New York Hotel. Theodore D. Woolsey, late President of Yale College, is among the late arrivals at the Everett

Pedro de Vargas, of the Spanish Legation, yesterday arrived at the Westmoreland Hotel from Washington.

Commander R. F. R. Lewis and Commander J. E. Jonett. United States Navy, are quartered at the Astor House. George B. Bradley, Senator elect from the

Twenty-seventh district, has been elegantly caned by his fellow citizens, in Corning. Mme. Benedek, the wife of Marshal Benedek, of the Austrian army, lately drew a prize of £12,000 in

the Roumelian Railway lottery; small consolation The Emperor of Germany has conferred upon Dr. Döllinger the Order of the Red Eagle, of the second class, in commemoration of the theologian's fiftieth

anniversary of professorship.

A widower brought suit in New Hampshire for damages to the amount of \$5,000 against a dentist who etherized his late wife and extracted more teeth than she meant to part with.

Four members of the Chinese Educational Commission arrived at the Sturtevant House yesterday from Hartford. Their names are Chin Laupin Chan Laisun, Yeh Shootung and Yang Ayow. An address has been presented to the Duke of

Genoa by a minority of the Italians residing a Yokohama, Japan, the remainder appearing to dissent from it in consequence of their democratic principles. A. R. Mullett, United States Supervising Archi

tect, has arrived in St. Louis, having sprinkled new government edifices all along the route from Washington, with more in prospect as he proceeds southwest. Of course the Paris Galignant's Messenger made

clear to its readers its meaning when it announced that "six new appointments to Police Justiceships in New York have been rectified by the Board of Four ladies-Mrs. Laura A. Berry, of Des Moines Miss Hattle A. Lock, of Vinton; Miss Hattle Rayburn, of Ames, and Mrs. S. A. Van Pett, of

Dubuque-are candidates for cierksh Iowa Legislature. R. C. McCormick, Delegate from Arizona and former Governor of that Territory will lead the accomplished daughter of Senator A. G. Thurman, of Onio, to the altar, on Tuesday evening next, in the

city of Washington. A HERALD special correspondence from Ric Janeiro, dated on the 25th of October, reports Hon. James Partridge, United States Minister to Brazil, has left for Europe, and Mr. Richard C. Shannon

has assumed the charge of the Legation. A marriage has been celebrated at Nagasaki between a Chinaman, a native of Singapore and a British subject, and a young Japanese girl. This is said to be the first mixed marriage ceremony performed in Japan, and has received the express sanction of the Japanese government,

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES,

The Thanksgiving performances yesterday were a rich harvest for the managers. All the theatres were well filled both afternoon and evening. The production of Mr. Boucicault's new drama "Astray" at the Union Square Theatre has been deferred till Saturday evening of next week.

Miss Carlotta Leclerco takes her benefit at the Mr. Edwin Booth piayed Shylock, in the "Mer-chant of Venice," last night. The play will be repeated this and to-morrow evening.

THE END OF A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Captain Schroot and daughter, who abandoned Mrs. Schroot in New York, sailed this afternoon for Liverpool on the Indiana. Police Superintendent Matsell, of New York, tried to have the Philadel-phia police arrest the Captain, but our authorities decided they had no sufficient cause to do so.

EXECUTION OF MURDERERS POSTPONED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27, 1873. which was to have taken place at Pinkeneyville, Ill., to-morrow, for the murder of William Matson last September, has been indefinitely postponed.

TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.

Lo UISVILLE, Nov. 27, 1873. A special despatch to the Courier-Journal from Danville, Ky., gives the following particulars of a tragedy which occurred at Harrodsburg on Thursday evening last. The trial of a lawsuit in day evening last. The trial of a lawsuit in which P. B. Thompson, Sr., was the principal on one side and Theo. Davies, Sr., on the other was in progress, and each principal was attended during the whole trial by his sons, fully armed. At the conclusion of the testimony, while the lawyers were preparing the instructions preparatory to commencing the argument, a son of Thompson and a son of Davies moved toward the door. They were followed by all the others, and in a moment firing commenced, by which party it is not known. Many shots were fired, and Theodore Davies and his son "Lame" were killed, and Theodore Davies and his son "Lame" were killed, and Theodore Davies and his son "Lame" were killed, and Theodore Davies and his son "Same" were slightly wounded. Unidwell Davies escaped unnurt.

THE POPULATION OF BALTIMORE

The census of this city, taken by the police, com pleted yesterday, gives the population at 302,893 showing an increase of 20,000 since 1870.

ACCIDENT TO A JOURNALIST. INDIANAPOLIS, NOV. 27, 1873.

B. R. Sulgrove, a well-known journalist, and who was formerly the editor of the Daily Journal, was seriously injured to-day by a fall from the State House steps.

SPAIN.

Cartagena Bombarded by the Government Batteries - Vigorous Reply from the Insurgent Municipality - Rebel Appeal for a Truce, and Symptoms of a Speedy Surrender.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, Nov. 27, 1878.

Cartagena was bombarded eight hours, yesterday, by the land batteries.

The town and the man-of-war Mendez Nunez re plied with vigor. A FORT SILENCED BY THE RESIDUERS.

The outlying fort Don Julian was silenced by the

fire of the bestegers. It is reported that its commandant and several

other officers were killed. NAVAL MOVEMENTS BY THE INSURGENTS, The insurgent fleet in the harbor of Cartagena got up steam to-day; for what purpose has not

yet been developed. REBEL APPEAL FOR A TRUCK AND SYMPTOMS OF

The rebel leaders, through the admirals of the foreign squadrons, have requested a truce of two hours.

It is believed that propositions for the surrender of the city will soon be made.

FRANCE.

The Reconstructed Cabinet Announced Officially to the Nation - Ministerial Changes at the Latest Moment

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Nov. 27, 1873. The official announcement of the new Cabinet

was made to-day. It shows some changes in addition to those previously reported. The following is the official list of the Ministers:-

Minister of the Interior—Duke de Broglie,
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Duke Decazes,
Minister of War—General Du Barail.
Minister of Finances—M. Pierre Magne.
Minister of Justice—M. Depeyre.
Minister of Public Instruction and Worship—M.
Dourton. Fourton.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—M. De-

Minister of Public Works—M. de Larcy.
Minister of the Marine—Admiral D'Hornoy.

MM. Beulé, Ernoul and Bathie are the members of the previous Ministry who have retired.

The Stock of Builion in the Bank. PARIS, Nov. 27, 1873.

There was no increase of specie in the Bank of France during the past week.

ITALY.

The Principle of International Peace Arbitra tion Advocated in the Capital.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROMR. Nov. 27, 1872. At an influential meeting held here yesterday, at which Mr. D. D. Field, of New York, and M. Richard, Secretary of the Paris Peace Society, were present, it was decided that an Italian committee should be organized in connection with the Juri-

dical Congress of Brussels.

Count Sciopis and General Garibaldi were ap pointed honorary members of the committee.

RUSSIA.

A Government Loan Placed by the Rothschilds

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 27, 1873. The Rothschilds announce a Russian five per cent loan of \$75,000,000.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.
The Weekly Herald of the present week, now

ready, contains a Select Story, entitled "Elise," together with the very Latest News by telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of pubsoll-Farrington Case; full report of the closing Proceedings in the Trial of William M. Tweed: Love and Murder in Rhode Island; Famine in Iowa; Indemnity for Massacre; the Phelps Defalcation; full Statement of John T. Irving in regard to the Nathan Murder; the Robert Lowe Disaster; Mysterious Murder in Connecticut. It also contains the Latest News by Telegraph from Washington; Political, Literary and Sporting Intelligence; Amusements; Obituary; Varieties; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget: Reviews of the Cattle, Horse and Dry Goods Markets; Financial and Commer cial Intelligence, and Accounts of all the Important

and Interesting Events of the Week. TERMS:-Single Subscription, \$2; three copies \$5; five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$15; single copies five cents each. A limited number of Advertise

ments inserted in the WERKLY HERALD. A Coughing Chorus.—Never Before were coughs so universal and so violent. Silence them with HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAK. othing else is sure. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

A .- For a Superb Dress or Business Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A .- Get Your Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., elegantly cleaned, or dyed brown, black or blue, at either of LORD'S offices, 630 and 934 Broadway and 111 Eighth Ask for Goodali's—The Finest Imported and cheapest Domestic PLAYING CARDS. Beautiful new patterns. Sold everywhere.

All Persons having Catarrh—Cure Guaranteed. Six pints Wolcott's Annihilator expressed for \$5. Depot, 181 Chatham square, New York. A .- The New Remedy for Hernia sold by the ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 683 Broadway, noida rupture safe and easy night and day till cured. Springs, "rupture belts" and "fingerpads" not sold.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is. By Far, the best extant: always reliable, perfectly harmless and true to nature. Sold everywhere.

Dunville & Co., Royal Irish Distilleries, Belfast, Ireland, are the largest holders of Whiskey in the world. Their OLD IRISH WHISHES EVEN recommended by the medical profession in preference to French brands Supplied in casks or cases. United States Branch, 5 Broad street, New York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best temale physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirry years with never failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest and health to the child. Havana Lottery.
The Extraordinary Drawing will take place December
18. We sold the last Extraordinary Drawing Capital
Prize, \$500,000. Prizes cashed immediately. Circulars
sout; information given. S. MARTINEZ & CO., 16
wali street; box 4,68 New York Post office.

Royal Havana Lottery—Extraordi-nary.—\$1,200,000 distributed (prize in every seven tickets); prizes cashed; orders filled; information furnished; Spanish bank bills and governments purchased. Branish bank constant of the seven seven the seven seven to the seven seven to the seven seven to the seven seven to the seven seven seven seven to the seven seve

The Place to Buy Your Furs is RNON'S.—Ladies, remember this is a special edict. His slock is dashingly elegant and his prices reasonable. RNON'S stores are at No. 112 Broadway, in the Prescott House and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Wigs, Toupees.—G. Rauchfuss, Practical Wig and Toupee Maker, 44 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON LOVERS: CONFESSIONS BY A LADY; AMONG the Biondes; On Paces; A Smart Wemau; A Scandal Monger; A Modest Woman, with Fortralia; The United Streithren; Money, its Functions; Genesis of Geology; Several of the Evangelicals; "By the Neck Until, Dead," With 2" portraits of marked men, in December number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents; 33 a. year. New Youme begins next number. Address S. R. WELLS, 339 Isroadway, New York.

\$10 TO \$100 INVESTED IN STOCKS OFTEN LEADS to a fortune. Book "Secret of Success in Walt Street," free, VALENTINE, TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall street.