CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

have disgraced every one of the numerable political convulsions to which Spain has been subjected during the last forty years, the speet of the combatants has been less of soldiers gating against foemen worthy of their steel than if rival gangs of executioners striving to drag ach other to the scaffold.

SITUATION

Negotiations Still Pending and the State Department Ominously Silent.

Secretary Fish and Secretary Robeson Report at Cabinet Council.

The Heroes of the War of the Rebellion in Council.

Grant and Sherman Discuss Military Prospects with Serious Motive.

THE VIRGINIUS/SINKING

A Midnight Rur or Saying That Castelar Surrenders to Grant.

Premier Gla stone Pronounces the Amer-Lean Demands as Just.

"THE ANSWER, IF TRUE.

A Rumor Announcing Castelar's Conces. sion to President Grant's Ultimatum-Gladstone Pronounces the American Demands as Moderate-A Marked Effect at Madrid.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1873. The rumor at midnight was that the Spanish Ministry had agreed to the ultimatum of the President, but that it would be impossible for the Castefar government to enforce it; that the volunteers in Cubs would resist any decree compromising Span-

The Chronicle has a special from a correspondent in New York as follows :-

"I am just in receipt of a cipher despatch from Madrid, which says that a despatch just received there from Gladstone, instructs the British Minister at Madrid to say to Castelar's government that the British government considers the ultimatum of the United States moderate and that it ought to be promptly

This interference is regarded as indicating great anxiety on the part of Great Britain to prevent any collision between the United States and Spain in which she might suffer. Minister Layard says that this instruction was the result of a long meeting of the British Cabinet. It has had a marked effect upon the situation at Madrid, and will do much to prevent collision.

formation-Fears of New Complications-Friends of Castelar Telegraph to Madrid Daily the Herald's Views.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1873, Secretary Fish positively refuses to give any information respecting the present state of the neon the part of the Secretary is sufficient proof fo the conclusion that Spain is still dallying about her concession to some of the demands made by the United States. The anxiety manifested here is intense to ascertain the probability of a Spanish refusal, and, though the peace sentiment largely

THIS INCOMPLETENESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS. which it had been believed would have been by this time concluded, has revived to a considerable extent the fever which was created when the insult to the American flag became fully understood. The accuracy of the HERALD'S despatches from Madrid giving a detailed account of the action of the government in regard to the difficulty, so carefully concealed by the officials here, has made the Secretary of State dread the publication of news as to the exact progress that has so far been made in the negotiations, in the fear that

UNFORSEEN COMPLICATIONS MIGHT ARISE. In view of the fact that the HERALD's news has been received by the country as a genuine report of the position of the United States government toward Spain in the Virginius case, and that consequently the public are in possession of the questions to which Spain must reply, adirmatively or negatively, the State Department is

RESOLVED NOT TO ALLOW ANY INFORMATION TO LEAK OUT

which could possibly serve as a basis for a judgment respecting the answer of Spain until, bewond all doubt, the official answer to our ultimatum has been formally received. Secretary Fish to-day admitted to Senator Harlan that everything the HRRAED had published in connection with the demands made by this government upon Spain was correct, and had been telegraphed from the State Department to Madrid. The Secretary further stated that

PRIENDS OF CASTELAR

in this country daily telegraphed him the views expressed by the HERALD on the pending question, and that the gravest importance was attached to these by the Spanish President. This was another reason why Secretary Fish refused to-day to make any communications from which the probabilities of peace or war might be inferred.

Increasing Excitement - Reticence of becials Caused by the Incompleteness of the Negotiations-Revival of the Rumors About General Sickles' Departure and the Scuttling of the Virginius.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1873. Much excitement exists on the Spanish ques tion, which is heightened by the reluctance in official quarters to give information concerning it.

THE WITHHOLDING OF INTELLIGENCE is based on the impropriety of imparting informa tion on the present stage of the negotifitions, which indicates their incompleteness. Although

has lest Madrid for Paris and that the Virginius fit

o-day and believed by many who seem to place n confidence in official utterances. The mere reluctance on the part of executive officers to convers on the subject is regarded by many as being

CALCULATED TO LESSEN THE HOPE lately entertained of a peaceful solution of the difficulty. But at present nothing official has transpired to warrant a definite statement con-

Meeting of the Cabinet-Secretary Fish and Secretary Robeson Report Progress-Grant, Sherman and Sheridan in Council-Discussion as to the Required Military Operations-Compliments to United States Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1873. The regular Cabinet meeting to-day was not inusually long. The Spanish relations were, of course, the principal subject under discussion. Secretary Fish was at the White House some time before the hour of meeting in conference with the President. He communicated at the session all the despatches received and sent since the last meeting touching upon the Virginius in its new attitude. The Secretary of the Navy, who the Philadelphia and Brooklyn Navy Yards, gave an account of the progress of work on the various ships-of-war which are now being fitted for sea. What further transpired at the meeting has not yet been divulged. Mindful of all contingencies, MILITARY PREPARATIONS ARE STILL BEING HASTENED, so that we shall be prepared as far as possible in the event of a rupture. The presence of Lieutenant General Sheridan in the city enables the government to have the benefit of the advice and the experience of the two highest officers of the army. General Sheridan has since his arrival had several interviews with the President, the Secretary of War and General Sherman. To-night General Sheridan dined with General Sherman. It is considered not unlikely in case of war that General Sherman will himself command the armies in the

THE ARMY CHIEFS IN COUNCIL. The consultations held to-day between the distinguished military officials of the government had special reference to the most expeditious and effective method of organizing the army and its base of operations. There is a difference of opinion in regard to the best point of departure for the transports. New Orleans has the advantage of contiguity to the island and abundant facili. for storage of military supplies. New York possesses greater means of transportation, the principal centre of the steam carrying trade of the United States; but during the winte season the passage from New York to Havana is delayed and endangered by the tempestuous weather to be encountered in rounding Cape Hatteras, while adverse weather is almost unknown in the Gulf. A patrolling fleet in Florida Channel would afford sufficient protection to transports starting from New Orleans, while on the long voyage from New York they would be in constant eopardy of being overtaken by some fast sailing cruiser. The opinion of these officers is that war coming so unexpectedly, as would be the case if present negotiations are broken off, the govern ment would be compelled to have

AN INVADING ARMY at the earliest possible moment. Volunteers must always be the main defence of the nation; but to properly organize a volunteer army for a foreign war would be a labor of months, notwithstanding the experience of our late war. It is therefore suggested, as a matter expedition, to issue

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS-NOT LESS THAN 75,000 a portion of which to be immediately despatched to the frontier to garrison the various posts and forts in the Indian country. The regulars now occupying those posts would be transferred East, to rendezvous, in all probability, at New Orleans, at which point, in the opinion of General Sherman, the whole available regular force could be concen trated and be ready to move within the space of 50 days. The remainder of the volunteer force could be organized and equipped to follow the regulars. It is now suggested that

ONE HUNDRED MEN BE ADDED TO THE COMPANY STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR PORCE, as after his extended tour of observation through Europe General Sherman believes our officers to be the best in the world, and fully capable of commanding this number of men. It is held by these officers that it would be the part of wisdom and foresight to organize at the beginning the campaign vigorously and to an immediate and victorious finality. Their opinion is that the strongest force of the Spanish s and Cuban volunteers that can be mustered on the island will not number over 75,000 men, badly officered and poorly armed; and for this reason even as an army of invasion, they think that an equal number on our side, with our brave and efficient officers and men, our improved arms and artiflery, would be entirely sufficient to accomplish the desired results. The impression is that FOUR BATTLES WOULD END THE CONTEST IN THE FIELD,

and that the siege and capitulation of Havana would be the most difficult part of the campaign. if the emergency arises, it is the opinion of the military officers that Congress should act with the greatest liberality in the matter of appropriations. is it would otherwise be a cause of hindrance to military operations, both as regards the econd cal purchase of supplies and the rapid movements tion of supplies in sufficient quantities the expedition could be provisioned for at least six months, which would obviate the necessity of depending solely upon uninterrupted communication between Cuba and the base of supplies.

PROFFERING THEIR SERVICES. Tenders of service continue to come to the government from prominent officers of both the North and the South. One of the latest who offers his sword is General N. B. Forrest, the celebrated Confederate cavalry general.

THE THEOWING OF THE VIRGINIUS CASE INTO CONGRESS, should the two administrations at Washington and Madrid fail to come to an agreement, will not be the firebrand it would have been two weeks ago. This is everywhere seen by those who have talked the past day or two with the Senators and Representatives already here. Few of them manifest any desire for the acquisition of Cuba, and it seems pretty evident that the St. Domingo scheme and the experience of negro rule in Louisians and South Carolina have checked the feeling for the annexation of territory burdened with degraded populations. New England as represented in Congress is strongly conservative on the Virginius question, with a very strong disposi-tion to settle the rights and liabilities of the vessel before committing the country to war or other extreme measures. If the case gets before Congress in its present shape, it is quite certain that a ong and tedious debate, going to the bottom of the whole subject and involving elaborate views of the rights of belligerents, the duties of neutrals, the oustoms of war and the law of nations will precede lany active measures. In the present subsided tone of Congressional feeling, many think the chances of a peaceful outcome of the matter would be bettered by a public discussion at the Capitol, while Mr. Fish could still be giving a listering to modified projects of settlement. The ultimatum of the President, as printed in the HERALD, is the only one that will unite the members from the West and South, and a prominent republican Congressman said that He was satisfied two-thirds of the members would support the President in his demand.

THE CONFEDERATE OFFICERS. who were graduates of West Point and resident in Virginia, are, it is said, unanimously in favor of fighting under the old flag, and will prove their loyalty whenever the opportunity offers. It is stated to-night that a bill will be offered immediately after the organization of the House to rehise the old officers of the army and mary it has been repeatedly denied that General Sickles | who went into the rebellion.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Business at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Yesterday-Progress of Work on the War Vessels-The Arapiles Getting, Ready for Sea.

The executive officer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard Captain Ransom, who has been ordered to take command of the steam frigate Colorado, yesterday ng turned over the duties of executive of the yard to his assistant, Captain Ralph Chandler. The latter named official will be relieved on Monday by Captain R. W. Shufeldt. Rear Admiral Melanc nith visited Rear Admiral Rowan, with whom he held a conference yesterday concerning affairs the Colorado, and she will doubtless go into com mission about the middle of next week. Her Cap takes command on Monday, December 1, and

tain takes command on Monday, December 1, and her crew, which will number 600 men, is rapidly recruiting on board the receiving ship Vermont.

No additions have been made to the working forces of the yard during the past four days.

The minnesota, which is deptined to be the divisional flagship of Commodore Rodgers, cannot be ready for sea before the middle of January. There are about 200 men working on her, and her lower masts are being shipped. She is a favorite among naval officers, and a great many applications are made at headquarters for assignment to duty on this frigate. New tubes are being placed in her boilers, as the old ones are rusty and worn out in many cases. Machinists work night and day on her. The work of adding additional copper plating to her is progressing rapidly.

day on her. The work of adding additional copper plating to her is progressing rapidly.

The torpedo boat, in which vice Admiral Porter takes so much interest, was towed over to the Morgan Iron Works, New York, yeaterday afternoon. The facilities at the works in question are greater than at the yard, and "expedition being the life of business," the department has concluded to adopt the desired course. Three weeks will suffice to get her ready.

favorably.

The Florida has been relieved of her wooden cov-The Florida has been relieved of her wooden covering, and a force of carpenters and machinists has been set at work on her. As soon as the Colorad leaves the Florida will be taken down to the dock which the Colorad now occupies, and the riggers will commence operations on her. The Florida is in pretty fair condition, and three weeks will surface to put her in readiness for commission. Captain Mead, the ordinance officer of the yard, is mentioned as her future commander. She carries 16 guns, has four smokestacks, and is represented as being the fasteat ship in the navy.

There was a large force of men engaged yesterday in putting on the last iron plate around the heel of the kelson of the Spanish frigate Araplies and securing the copper on her bottom. The work will be completed to-day, and the noble vessel will be floated out of the dry dock on Monday morning, when she will take on her battery and sail for Cuba on Wednesday. She has been newly painted and

when she will take on her battery and sail for Cuba
on Wednesday. She has been newly painted and
presents a Very handsome appearance, eliciting
the admiration of a large number of visitors to the
yard, who take a special interest in inspecting the
exterior of the Arapiles. Visitors are not permit-

, Naval Orders and Assignments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1873. Commander L. A. Kimberly, detached from duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting on the 30th inst., and ordered to the command of the iron-clad steamer Canonicus on the 8th of De

the naval rendezvous at Chicago, Ill. Lieutenant A. B. H. Lillie, Master William F.

Low, Second Assistant Engineer H. E. Rhodes are ordered to the Canonicus. Lieutenant Commander George H. Wadleigh ordered to the Canonicus as executive officer on the 8th of December next.

Lieutenant E. S. Storey, Masters James M. Haw lea and William T. Hawley, and passed Assistant Paymaster John F. Tarbell ordered on the ironclad steamer Terror on the 8th of December.

Lieutenant W. H. Mayer is ordered to the receiving ship Vermont on the 29th inst. Masters Charles F. Norton, William A. H. Hadder and passed Assistant Paymaster John MacMahon are ordered to the iron-clad steamer Ajax on the

4th of December. Master Samuel P. Comiy is ordered to the Canonicus and Master D. D. Stuart to the May flower.

Medical Director T. M. Potter is ordered to the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan is or dered to recruiting duty at Chicago.

United States steamer Florida.

First Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Commander Joseph N. Miller is detached from the Hydrographic office on the 30th inst. and ordered to command the iron-clad steamer Ajax.

Commander C. A. Babcock is detached from the storeship Supply and placed on walting orders.

Lieutenant Commander W. C. Wise is detached from the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to the Ajax as executive officer.

Lieutenant Commander John R. Bartlett is detached from the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to the Terror as executive officer.

Lieutenants F. J. Drake and Charles M. Thomas are detached from the Torpedo station at Newport, R. I., and ordered to the Terror on the 8th of December. United States steamer Florida.

Lieutenant W. J. Moore, from the Torpedo sta-tion at Newport, and ordered to the iron-clad Ajax.

ordered to the May Flower.

Lieutenants J. M. Forsyth, William Welsh and E. C. Pendleton; Masters O. K. Curtis and W. E. B. Delehoy; Boatswain Basael and Acting Carpenter William H. Barrett from the Supply, and placed on waiting orders.

vaiting orders.

Master Thomas H. Stevens, from the Norfolk
Master Thomas H. Stevens, from the Norfolk

Master Thomas H. Stevens, from the Norfolk Navy Yard, and ordered to the Mayflower.

Mate George H. Cooper, from the Norfolk Navy Yard, and ordered to the Despatch.

Medical Inspector J. M. Brown, from the Mare Island Navy Yard, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at that place, relieving Medical Inspector J. S. Dungan, who is ordered to the Minnesota.

Surgeon A. S. Oberly, from the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to the Dictator.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. Price, from the Naval Hospital at New York, and ordered to the Terror.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon A.

Terror.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon F. Fursell, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Ajax.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James Taylor, from the Vermont, and ordered to the Canonicus.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James Taylor, from the Vermont, and ordered to the Canonicus.

Assistant Paymaster James A. King, from the Ohio. and ordered to the Canonicus.

Assistant Paymaster Barry, from the Supply, and ordered to settle accounts.

Chief Engineer Joseph Trilley has been detached from duty as member of the Examining Board and ordered to recruiting duty at Chicago, III.

First Assistant Engineer John A. Scott has been detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to proceed to Philadelphia.

First Engineer E. T. Phillippi has been detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Terror;

First Assistant Engineer G. M. Greene has been detached irom special duty at Washington and ordered to the Brooklyn.

The work of recruiting for the navy still goes on, and orders have been issued to open an office at Chicago, III. Commander Edward E. Potter has been placed in charge thereof.

Washington Navy Yard - Secretary Robeson in Conference With the Heads of Bureaus.

There is great activity at the Navy Department to-day. The Secretary has returned to Washington, and to-day had conferences with several of the heads of the various bureaus. A large number of officers are being ordered to duty.

Additional Mechanics Put on at Fortress Monroe-Machinists for Key West and

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 28, 1873. Twenty mechanics arrived here this morning for duty in the ordnance machine shop, to work on the 15-inch gun carriages now being constructed. Two machinists will leave to-morrow morning for Key West and two for Charleston, to putthe guns and carriages at those points in thorough working

Laying in Stores at Key West-No Military Preparations Going On-The Charleston Defenses Inadequate. KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 28, 1873.

Stores for 3,000 men for three months are being prepared. No military preparations are making at forts Taylor and Jefferson. The Charleston de-fenses are now slimit held and are capable of being easily captured in case of war. None but war ves-sels have been ordered here.

THE MANHATTAN IN A GALE.

Appalling Condition of the Vessel at Sen-Life Rafts and Boats Cleared and Ready for Launching-All Hands Served with Life Preservers-The Monitor and Her Convoy Put Back to Cape Heniopen.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES MONITOR MANHATTAN, OFF DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Via LEWRS, Del., Nov. 28, 1873. The United States steamer Powhatan, Captain J. C. Beaumount, with the monitor Manhattan in tow,

steamed out to sea on the 26th inst., having passed

the previous day just above the Breakwater. The

was very smooth and there was every prospect

or spiencid wegener. The men on board both ves-sels were much encouraged, and hoped to be able to make Key West in less than 10 days at the farthest. The night came on very clear, but the wind began to increase towards midnight until, at about four o'clock, it was BLOWING VERY STRONG

from the southwest. The monitor began to labor neavily; every sea swept her decks to a depth of at least four feet, new leaks began to show themselves on every hand, every rivet began to around the base of the turret. The course was ow about south-southwest, for the Powhattan had run fully 20 miles out to sea in order to avoid all shoal water, so that the Manhattan took head seas on board, which increased in size with every

Her condition was really appailing. The water in her hold was gaining on the pumps; everything and everybody below deck were wet and water dripped from the deck beams on the wardroom table. No one had slept any during the night. Commander Yates was game however, and although the bilge pumps were found to be choked with chips, the hand pamps were manned and the Mannattan kept head on to the sea.

ABOUT NINE O'CLOCK YESTERDAY the Manhattan was in such a leaky condition that Commander Yates had the life ratts and boats cleared on the hurricane deck, ready for launching at any moment, and served out life breservers to all hands. The monitor was taking hogsheads of water into her turret and as she entered each sea many of her officers never expected to find her come up. The inefficiency of the contract work as done by J. Cramp & Son was apparent everywhere. The flanges on the top of the turret had not been provided, so that the sea washed the men away from the wheel.

AT FEN O'CLOCK

AT FEN O'CLOCK

It became apparent that the Manhattan must
either go back or go to the bottom. Captain Beaumount, of the Powhattan, who believed that affairs
were really worse than they appeared on board
the Manhattan, went about and steamed back to
Care Hendere.

ALL SAPE AT CAPE HENLOPEN. We arrived late last night. The Manhattan steamed into the breakwater, while the Powhattan anchored about four miles off shore. It is generally believed that the Manhattan will have to go back to the Navy Yard to be entirely overhauled. She certainly is not fit for sea, and to start with her for key West in her present condition is to insure a disaster. The Powhattan will probably proceed at once to Key West. The Punta left last night.

SHERMAN TO THE VETERANS OF 1812

Celebration at Washington by the Veterans of 1812-Address by the Com-mander-in-Chief of the Army-High Praise for the "Boys in Blue."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1873.
At the celebration last night of the veterans of he war of 1812 General Sherman responded to the toast to the army and navy, saying that, as the most of those present were old soldiers, they would understand that he must speak as an old soldier. He had been connected with the army since 1840. It was not his fortune to be in the war of 1812. He was born after they were commissioned officers, and yet he had reached the head of the Army of the United States, which he had attained by fair, square promotion and service. He was

GLAD TO ASSURE THE VETERANS they now have in the army as fine a set of young men as perhaps they were, and nine-tenths of them had seen service in the war of the rebellion, most of them being veterans of from 8 to 20 bat tles. At present the army is greatly reduced, and they who had not been West could scarcely comprehend how scattered the army is and how thin. numbering, as it does, only about 30,000 men, and one-third nearly are non-combatants. Even for the purposes of defence only it is much too small: but should the occasion arise a war with Spain or

COULD FILL THE BANKS BY THE BLAST OF A TRUMPET. as it were, and put a large force in the field. This had been proved in the late war. They had found that men came from their vocations and entered the ranks, making excellent soldiers, with an alacrity that was astonishing, and at the close of the war they as cheerfully went back to their pro fessions as if no war had occurred. It was pre dicted during the late war that the country would be ruined by the military when the war closed; that they would never return to their former vocations without much rioting, robbery, &c. In facts the whole army, regular and volunteer, would be a band of thieves and robbers. But they had AMERICANS CAN TAKE UP THEIR ARMS AND LAY

AMERICANS CAN TAKE UP THEIR ARMS AND LAY THEM DOWN
when the war is over with cheerfulness, and quietly resume their professions. Thus it was at the close of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. We have proved that when the necessity for the soldiers ceases they can return to the civil walks of life and make among the best citizens of this great Republic. He could say neither regular troops nor volunteers are disturbers of the public peace, but rather the gurdians of it, and he could promise that promise that THE SOLDIERS OF 1812 WILL NOT BE MADE TO FEEL

of the young men who now are in the army or may be called into it. The young officers of the present day are equal to any officers in the foreign armies. A more brave, intelligent, reliable set could not be found. They should not think that men have degenerated, for they have not, and those of the present army would compare for your could not be found. They should not think that men have degenerated, for they have not, and those of the present army would compare favorably with those who were young in 1812. As for the navy, they knew with what despatch it was being prepared for war. The dock yards are now hives of industry, and already are our men-of-war gathering in the quarter where it looks as if they will be needed. They need have no fears for the navy, for he had been a close observer of the conduct of the naval officers abroad, and he could say as much for them as for their prothers of the army.

TWEED AND SHERIFF BRENNAN.

The Attorney General "Wants to Know Why the 'Boss' Is Not Sent to the Penitentiary at Once."

Sheriff Brennan yesterday received a letter rom Mr. Prancis C. Barlow, Attorney General of the State, in which the latter says that "it is now nearly a week since William M. Tweed was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and that he (the Attorney General) learns from good authority that Tweed

Governor for such action as may be necessary in the premises."

When a reporter of the Herald called at the Sheriff's office Mr. Brennan had already leit for home. Under Sheriff Joel Stevens, however, when questioned on the subject, said that "such a letter was received, but that the Sheriff's office knew how to conduct its own business and could not be intimidated by the threats of anybody."

It is not known what action the Sheriff is going to take in the matter, whether he will send Tweed to the Island or keep him a prisoner in the Tombs until the meshes of the law can be unravelled by having a stay of proceedings granted or bill of exceptions filed or another trial.

In the meantime the ex-"Boss" remains in his old quarters at the Tombs, where only his most intimate friends and relatives are allowed to visit nim.

A PISTIC CHALLENGE.

ST. LOUIS. Nov. 28, 1873. Tom Allen, pugilist, will publish a card to-morrow, offering to match Jack Madden against Ben Hogan for \$1,000 a side, to fight in Canada, 50 miles from Detroit, in 10 weeks from signing articles; or he (Allen) will fight Hogan anywhere in Canada for \$6,000 to \$1,000 in from two days to 10 weeks, each party to be accompanied by only five persons to prevent magisterial interference.

SENTENCES FOR CRUELTY TO SEAMEN. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 28, 1873.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day Robert K. Clarke, captain of the ship Sunrise, was sentenced, on a conviction of cruel punishment inflicted on seamen, to 14 months' imprisonment in the County Jail, with a fine of \$1,000. Frank Har-ris, his first mate, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years, and Dennis Maloney, the second mate, to 60 days in the County Jail.

OBITUARY.

John M. Morris, executive clerk of the United States Senate, and formerly editor of the Charleston (S. C.) Republican and of the Washington Chronicle, died in Washington, on the night of the 27th inst., at his residence, of consumption, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. His remains will be sent to Wethersfield, Conn., for burial.

John W. Graves, M. D. Dr. John W. Graves, physician to the hospital connected with the manufacturing companies in Lowell, Mass., died yesterday morning in that city. He was born in Deerfield, N. H., in the year 1810.

SPAIN.

The Bombardment of Cartagena Resumed-Desperate Resistance by the Insurgents

On Friday the theatre, the Protestant church and

THE BLACK FLAG.

The insurgents have raised the black flag on

THE PIRE SUBSIDING.

LOSS OF THE BESIEGERS

Carlist Report of the Condition of the

The Carlists report that typhus and smallpox

prevail to such an extent in General Morione's

army that it is unable to make any offensive move-

AUSTRIA.

American Thanksgiving in the National Capital.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A banquet was given at the American Legation

last evening in observance of Thanksgiving Day.

and the Emperor of Austria.

sponded for the Emperor.

Minister Jay presided and proposed the toasts to the health of the President of the United States

The Austrian Consul General at New York re-

ENGLAND.

Discount on 'Change-Bullion to the Bank

Financial and Commercial Reaction.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The rate of discount in the open market for

three months' bills is five per cent, or one per cent

BULLION TO THE BANK.

PINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY.

The London and Liverpool markets are unusually

WEATHER REPORT.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SUIT.

The United States Judges Dismiss the

Bill-Law That Connot Reach Fraud. Haftforn, Conn., Nov. 28, 1873.

The important Crédit Mobiller suit, which was

tried in this city last October, has been decided

by United States Judges Hunt and Shipman, and

the opinion was filed in the United States District

The motion of the defendants' counsel to dismiss

the bill, involving the question of jurisdiction, was

The Court sustains the demurrer and dismisses

the bill as to the parties who demurred. The

ground of the demurrer is that the damage to the

government by the Credit Mobilier frauds is too

remote to be reached by the process pursued or by

any other, and that the government has at present

The Court takes the view that there is no trust

anywhere raised in behalf of the government to be

protected. The motion to dissolve the injunction

It is not unlikely that the matter may go to

the Supreme Court, though there is not much

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

Exchange firm: on the United States, 60 days, currency, 53 a 65 premium; short sight, 69 a 70 premium 60 days, gold, 75 a 76 premium; short sight, 82 to 83 mium. On London, 95 a 97 premium. On Paris, 74 a 77 premium. Spanish gold, 66 premium.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28, 1873.
There is considerable doing in printing cloths for conumption and speculation at 51/2c. a 51/2c. for 60.

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

UNDER THE SCREW.

A TALE OF TWO CONTINENTS.

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 Goodall's-The Finest Imported and cheapest Domestic PLAYING CARDS. Beautiful new patterns. Sold everywhere.

A.—Merit Appreciated, as Evinced by the continued throng at ESPENGHIED'S. His HATS are universally acknowledged to excel in originality and elegance of style, excellence of material, superior work manship and economy of price. Try them, at the sales room of the manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

As Inflammation Is the Cause of Pain,

A .- Wedding Invitations, Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers, Badges, JAMES EVERDELL, 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

A.—For Dandruff, Scurfy Head, all Scalp Diseases, Falling, Loss and Premature Gray Hair consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York.

A.—For Moth Patches, Freckles and Brown Discolorations use PERRY'S MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and barmless. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 40 Lond street, New York.

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no pecuniary interest to be reached by the bill.

decided in favor of the government on the

Court in this city to-day.

The weather throughout England to-day is wet.

The amount of buillon gone into the Bank of

elow the Bank or England rate,

strong.

point.

is granted.

probability of reversal.

England on balance to-day is £6,000.

BAYONNE, Nov. 28, 1872.

VTENNA. Nov. 28, 1873.

LONDON, NOV. 28, 1873.

Republican Army.

were killed and wounded within the city.

the forts.

subsiding.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, NOV. 28, 1873.

During the two hours' truce at Cartagena yester Lady Livingston's Legacy; day the Italian Admiral sent a vessel to the city, UNDER THE SCREW.

A powerful tale of England and America, come which returned with a number of non-combatants. SUNDAY MERCURY. At the close of the truce firing was resumed on Lace Curtains from Auction, 25 per ent under cost of importation, G. L. KELTY & CO., 724 Broadway. both sides, and it continues to-day.

The insurgents are making a desperate defence. Report of the Operations During the

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give particulars of the hombardment of Cartagena 77.—\$1,200,000 distributed (prize in every seven tickets zee dashed; orders filled; information furnished anish bank bills and governments purchased. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, II Wall street, New York. On Wednesday the arsenal and barracks were the chief marks for the besiegers' artillery; but the Sudden Changes in the Weather Are cathedral and bosnital were also struck

productive of throat diseases, coughs and colds. There is no more effectual retief to be found than in the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. two entire streets were destroyed and 200 persons Wigs, Toupees.-G. Rauchfuss, Practical Wig and Toupee Maker, 4 East Tweifth street, season Broadway.

Havana Lettery.—The Extraordinar drawing will take place December 18. We seed last a traordinary drawing capital prize \$500,000. Prizeseaske circulars sent; information given. J. B. MABTINEZ CO., 19 Wall street; box 4,685 Post office, New York.

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