

mination of our present difficulty with Spain does not cut the Gordian knot in a much more decisive manner. But this Republic has a deep interest in the fate of Cuba, and both policy and humanity call upon the government for some action.

THE CUBAN FIZZLE

Knuckling Down All Round.

SPAIN KEEPS FAITH.

The Virginus To Be Given Up to American War Ships.

Butcher Burriel on His Travels.

SUMNER TALKS A SPEECH.

Belligerent Rights for Cuba Libre.

THE KANSAS ASHORE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatches have been received from the special correspondent of the Herald at Havana:—

HAVANA, Via Key West, Dec. 6, 1873. The Captain General has not yet received a reply to the resignation he tendered to the home government, in view of his inability to carry out the orders of his government for the delivery of the Virginus.

THE BUTCHER BURRIEL RETURNS TO THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE. Brigadier Burriel will return to Santiago de Cuba to-morrow. He goes by steamer.

THE HIDALGOS COOLING DOWN. Public opinion is somewhat calmer to-day, under the impression that the United States will consent to the delivery of the Virginus to a neutral Power.

THE CASINO PLOTTING. The proposal to send the Virginus to Spain to be there surrendered to the United States is made in the hope that the people of Spain would resist the indignity and would effect the overthrow of the present Ministry, and even of the republican government, to which the Spaniards in Cuba are fiercely opposed.

PROBABLE RESISTANCE TO THE SURRENDER OF THE VIRGINUS. This morning a general high in office remarked to your correspondent that it appeared to him impossible that the Virginus could be delivered here or taken to the United States without causing an outbreak, although it was only a question of sentiment.

THE FLEET ORDERED TO THE FRONT—Recruits Joining the Ships Going on Active Service. KEY WEST, Dec. 7, 1873. The despatch boat Pinta goes to Havana to-morrow at noon. The flagship Worcester, Admiral Scott, remains here. A forward movement of the fleet has been ordered. Two hundred and twenty navy recruits leave here this week to fill drafts for vessels ordered here.

THE MISSING KANSAS. Rumored Stranding of the Vessel. KEY WEST, Dec. 7, 1873. The United States sloop-of-war Kansas, Commander Allan V. Reed commanding, it is rumored here, has gone ashore on the Bahamas. Admiral Scott has no advice as to her whereabouts and feels anxious as to her safety.

THE SPANISH CABINET CRISIS. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Confirmation from London of the Herald Despatches of Yesterday. LONDON, Dec. 8—6 A. M. A special despatch to the Daily News, from Madrid, says a Cabinet crisis is imminent. Great indignation is manifested at President Grant's Message and Señor Castelar's alleged pandering to the United States.

THE QUESTION IN WASHINGTON. Protocol Approved by Spanish Government—Faith to Be Kept With America—Confidence of Our Government—Virginus to Be Delivered Up Within Ten Days. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1873. The protocol signed by Admiral Polo with Secretary Fish, on the 25th of November, was with the full approbation of his government, after mature consideration of all its consequences, and since that time it has expressed no inclination whatever for a change of its terms.

OUR AUTHORITIES CONFIDENT. But such apprehensions have not been shared by the Executive branch of our government, for it can be positively stated that there is nothing to diminish its confidence in the sincerity of the purpose of the Spanish government or its ability to execute its engagements.

ROSK-COLORED VIEW OF THE SITUATION. The delay of the transactions has been unavoidable, and only recently the arrangement for the consummation of the terms has been completed.

THE SURRENDER OF THE VIRGINUS ASSURED. Whatever may have been suggested heretofore as to the programme, it can now be asserted that

the Virginus will be delivered to one of our naval vessels within the next ten days at a Cuban port in open day, and the surviving passengers and crew be transferred to a United States ship at Santiago de Cuba in an equally open manner. The vessels to perform these services will soon be, if they have not already been, designated by the Secretary of the Navy.

HOPE OF A PEACEFUL SOLUTION. This is the condition of affairs to-night, which has served to inspire a hope of continued peace with Spain in order that the United States may continue to give their moral support to the Castelar government in its efforts to establish a republic.

JOVELLAN'S RESIGNATION DOUBTFUL. Admiral Polo has lately received a communication from Captain General Jovellan, in which there is no reference to the subject of his alleged resignation.

Belligerent Rights for Cuba. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1873. Senator Conover, of Florida, who has just returned from Tallahassee, will this week offer a resolution recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban patriots, in accordance with the joint resolution of the Legislature of his State.

Sumner's Views on the Virginus Affair. Thinks Uncle Sam is in a Tight Place. Danger of Hasty Defence of National Honor. Spain not Altogether in the Wrong. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1873. Senator Sumner, though excluded from his former prominence in the diplomatic affairs of the Senate, has not failed to watch, with great interest and concern, the negotiations pending between the United States and Spain on the question of the seizure of the Virginus.

THE SENATOR SURPRISED. The Senator in conversation expressed himself as considerably surprised at the course pursued by our government, and if the matter comes before the Senate he will take occasion to express his views. He has received through various sources of information, official and personal, a very correct estimate of every step in the negotiation. He has not only been advised through home sources, but has received telegrams from abroad. From this comprehensive position he has been able to judge the matter critically.

HE SAYS THAT OUR GOVERNMENT HAS MANAGED TO WORK ITSELF INTO A TIGHT PLACE, THROUGH MISCONDUCT AND GENERAL LACK OF DIPLOMATIC SKILL, AND IF IT GETS OUT OF THE COMPLICATIONS WITH HONOR HE WILL BE VERY MUCH SURPRISED. It is an easy matter to talk about national dignity and honor, but it is quite another thing to comprehend their meaning. The government has undertaken a snap judgment in the Virginus affair, and has set out in a hasty pursuit of national honor without knowing what they were driving at.

THE INHUMANITY COMMITTED IN THE SUMMARY EXECUTION OF THE OFFICERS AND PART OF THE CREW OF THE VIRGINUS WAS, HE THOUGHT, WITHOUT EXCUSE; BUT IT WAS NOT AT ALL CLEAR THAT THE VIRGINUS WAS ENGAGED IN LEGITIMATE TRADE, AND SPAIN SHOULD HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO VINDICATE THE CONDUCT OF HER OFFICERS, WHO WERE ACTING IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM THEIR RULERS, BEFORE OUR GOVERNMENT JUMPED INTO SUMMARY AND UNCONSIDERED DEMANDS FOR REPARATION.

DOUBTFUL CHARACTER OF THE VIRGINUS. It might be that the Virginus was not a pirate, as adjudged by the Spanish tribunals before which she was taken, in which event Spain could be held severely responsible for the assault upon a vessel on the high seas and under the American flag; but if the Virginus was adjudged by the Spanish courts, and was so proven satisfactorily to our own government, then there is no insult to the flag, and hence no dishonor.

THIS IS THE AWKWARD POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES. WAR NOT TO BE LIGHTLY UNDERTAKEN. Acting in a grave matter of international harmony without first examining the case, in such a calamitous process of settling misunderstandings as war, he thought it the highest duty of a nation to be sure it was right. But the country had been brought to the verge of hostilities, and the danger has not yet entirely subsided, without an examination of the status of the vessel.

SPECIAL PLEADING. The English flag did not protect blockade runners captured on our coasts during the rebellion, nor would the American flag be dishonored in manner for our consideration by being captured on a vessel which might have placed herself beyond the pale of national protection.

ARBITRATION GIORIFIED. The Senator remarked that the enlightenment of the age was such that there were few international questions which, dispassionately considered, could not be adjusted by arbitration. In his speech on the Alabama depositions, he remarked, he pointed out the way to solve the intricate problem pending between the United States and Great Britain, and the government succeeded in bringing to a gratifying termination the question which aroused the most acrimonious feeling on the part of both peoples against each other and in cementing a fact more permanent than ever existed between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations of the globe. He believed the prejudices of the past between Americans and English had permanently faded out of sight. He had opinions on the Spanish question which he would express on the proper occasion.

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT HASTY. What the Senator exactly had in his mind when he stated that he would be surprised if our government came out of this trouble with honor was not stated, but it was inferred that the demand for the immediate surrender of the vessel, without an examination, might, upon future investigation of her history, demonstrate that she had violated the sacred character of the American flag and the amicable relations existing between the two countries, in which event Spain would be justified in adopting our course as carried out in the Alabama case and compel us to make an apology, and at the same time pay heavy damages for permitting American vessels to land munitions of war for hostile purposes on the soil of a friendly nation. These views of the Senator have additional interest from the fact that the same subject is now being agitated in Spain. The executions, though in accord with the peculiar laws of the country, would come in as part of the question of the seizure of the vessel.

DIPLOMATIC LECTURE. The Senator's speech will doubtless be a spirited lesson on diplomacy, and will create a great sensation in the diplomatic world on both sides of the Atlantic.

Senator Morton on the Situation—Mr. Fish Sees Peace—The Recall of Minister Sickles—President Grant Firm. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1873. Senator Morton, in conversation to-night, stated that the Spanish complications present a more favorable aspect than at any time since the capture of the Virginus. Our government, he says, is disposed to act with leniency towards Spain, and has taken into consideration embarrassing circumstances which surround the Castelar government both at home and in Cuba. There was no fixed limit to the time for the restitution of the Virginus, but a reasonable period was allowed, and the government, in connection with the Spanish representative, will determine that matter when it is found that the time is assuming an undue length. The papers relating to this whole question will be submitted to the Senate at the time that action is required, should more decisive measures be necessitated, or for the sanction of that body of what had been done.

THERE WILL BE CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION FROM PRESENT APPEARANCES, and it will afford Mr. Sumner an opportunity to make his proposed speech, which will present a vigorous résumé of the action of our government.

Mr. Fish states that there is now no prospect of a war.

THE RECALL OF MINISTER SICKLES was the topic of conversation in administration quarters this evening. He is expected to leave Madrid in a few weeks.

THE GOVERNMENT FIRM. The statement made by the President to-night to

those who conversed with him on the Virginus matter was that he had been assured that the demands of the government would be strictly carried out by Spain, and, he hoped, without being compelled to intervene.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Working on Sunday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard—Fatal Accident on Board the Roanoke.

Work was continued yesterday at the Navy Yard. The Colorado left her dock at eleven o'clock, high tide, and dropped down to the buoy of the Battery, where she proceeded to take on board her powder. The Roanoke will be taken into the dock yard by the Colorado to-day. The iron-clad Roanoke had her steam up all day. A machinist named John Graham, while at work on the Roanoke yesterday forenoon was struck by the piston rod of the engine and almost instantly killed. Deceased, who was 35 years of age, resided at No. 141 Avenue D, New York. His friends and the coroner were notified.

The Gettysburg Calls at Torpedo Station. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7, 1873. The United States steamer Gettysburg called at Torpedo Station, Newport, this afternoon, and sailed westward.

WAR MATERIAL FOR PENSACOLA. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7, 1873. The Ordnance and War Material sent from here to Pensacola consisted of 26 13-inch mortars, 459 and 19 inch shells, 1,300-pounder parrots, 4,350 13 and 20 inch shells, 1,800 9 to 20 inch solid shot, 4,500 heavy granades and 1,650 100 pound shells.

HOW SENATOR ZACK CHANDLER WOULD SETTLE THE VIRGINUS MATTER. [Washington Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.] "Why, gentlemen, if I had the running of this cursed thing I would take the navy of these United States and I would man it with our gallant marines and I would march that navy in front of that desecrated and doomed city of Santeago de Coahuila; and after I had moored the navy in front of Santeago de Coahuila, as I said before, I would give them 24 hours to their women and children out of the way, and then I would batter the damned town to the level of the ground at once, sir—at once! I would then proceed, moor that navy successfully in front of every town that held within its walls one of those brutal volunteers, and I would wipe them from the face of the earth!" (Here a bystander suggested that there was too much Moor and too little Spaniard in this policy. The point was sustained and the recital terminated.)

SPAIN. Castelar Said To Be Reconciled to a Cabinet Colleague—A General Assault To Be Made on Cartagena—A Garrison Corps Routed by Disease.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, Dec. 7, 1873. A conference has taken place between Castelar and Salmeron which is believed to have resulted in the restoration of harmony between the statesmen.

CARTAGENA TO BE ATTACKED BY LAND AND SEA FORCES. It is said that the government has issued peremptory orders to the fleet to attack Cartagena, in conjunction with the land forces.

A GARRISON ROUTED BY DISEASE. Estella has been wholly abandoned by the government forces on account of the prevalence of the smallpox and cholera.

The Blockading Squadron in Movement Off Cartagena. LONDON, Dec. 8—6 A. M. The Times' despatch from Cartagena says all the vessels of the blockading squadron, except the Zaragoza, have returned to their station off the harbor.

ROME. Vatican Preparation for a Consistory—Searlet Hats and Foreign Diplomacy. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ROME, Dec. 7, 1873. It is said that in the Consistory which is to be held on the 22d inst, 11 cardinals will be created, and nuncios to Madrid, Lisbon, Vienna and Paris be appointed.

BAZAINE. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Dec. 7, 1873. In the Bazaine court martial yesterday M. Lachaud began the closing argument for the defence.

A FISH STORY. The Great Sea Serpent in Belhaven Bay. [From Liverpool Mercury, Oct. 2.] A correspondent in the Dunbar district writes:—"Almost with prophetic inspiration the *Soteman* of Tuesday announced that the great sea serpent would soon be seen at the mouth of the frith. The prediction has already been verified, and that in a way which can admit of no doubt whatever, unless in the minds of the most sceptical. At half-past one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon it was announced in breathless haste to the writer that a long and large black animal was tumbling about in Belhaven Bay, to the intense excitement and surprise of about 120 individuals who had collected together and were witnessing its gambols. On hurrying to the scene of rendezvous with a good binocular to get a sight of the object, there was no doubt whatever of the truth of the report. Near the middle of the bay, and about a quarter of a mile from the place where we were standing, there certainly appeared a long and large black animal, in the shape of a snake, all the appearance of the surian described by Dr. Joass. When first observed it was proceeding shorewards, and what seemed to be its head and various undulating portions of the body above the surface. After getting near the shore it turned to the westward, and kept moving about in that position for a considerable time. Sometimes it appeared to stretch itself out to its full length, at which times both its head and tail were seen above water, only a small portion of the middle of a serpent, the sea and the black masses being distinctly separated. Occasionally the creature seemed to take a header, and disappeared altogether, but seldom for long. It was evidently a near relative of the same family, and his visit to Belhaven Bay has furnished food for reflection to those who witnessed his gambols for many a day."

FIRES AT PROVIDENCE. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7, 1873. The Central Hotel was damaged by fire to the extent of a few hundred dollars on Saturday evening. Later in the evening the stock of clothing of J. B. Brown, who says he has a family in New York, was destroyed to the extent of \$15,000 by fire. Insured.

FIRE AT BALDWIN, PA. HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 7, 1873. The machine shop connected with the extensive Bessemer steel works, at Baldwin, three miles east of here, was burned to the ground to-day. The other buildings were saved.

FIRE IN THIRD AVENUE. A fire occurred yesterday morning in the rear of No. 803 Third Avenue that caused a loss of \$2,000. The house, which is the property of George Hagerty, was damaged to the extent of \$500, and insured for \$1,000 in the Bowers Company. The loss on the stock is estimated at \$600; insured in the Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New York. The fire was extinguished by the fire department.

CRUshed BY A HORSE CAR. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7, 1873. J. B. Brown, who says he has a family in New York, had his foot crushed under the horse car wheels so that it must be amputated. He was taken to Rhode Island Hospital.

FOUND IN THE RIVER. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7, 1873. The body of George H. Clifford, a grocer, of Newport, who has been missing several days, was found in Crab Pond, Fall River, yesterday, probably accidentally drowned.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7, 1873. Printing cloths market with an upward tendency in prices; goods are becoming scarce. Bales of printing cloths, standard and extra, 45x60, 1000 pieces, at 25c cash in ten days; 25,000 pieces at 25c; 10,000 pieces at 25c cash in ten days; 5000 pieces at 25c; 2500 pieces at 25c cash in ten days; 1000 pieces at 25c; 500 pieces at 25c; 250 pieces at 25c; 100 pieces at 25c; 50 pieces at 25c; 25 pieces at 25c; 10 pieces at 25c; 5 pieces at 25c; 2 pieces at 25c; 1 piece at 25c.

THE NEW PLEBISCITUM CRY.

Bonapartists and Republicans Agitating for an Appeal to the French Nation.

Bonapartist Plots and Republican Hopes.

M. Thiers' Schemes and M. Roubier's—Prince Napoleon Again.

PARIS, Nov. 17, 1873. Since the Count of Chambord launched his no-surrender manifesto French political parties have had to take what Americans call "snowed" parties. The royalists, unable to restore the King of their choice and unable to prevail on the Count of Paris to accept a Lieutenant Generalship of the kingdom, have, for the most part, rallied to the idea of a conservative republic, which means, in their eyes, a republic which shall have nothing of republicanism in it but the name, and which shall be upset at the first convenient opportunity. On the other hand, the republicans pure, emboldened by the failure of the royalist intrigues, have taken their stand on a declaration that the republic should be formally proclaimed as the definite government of France, and that all parties conspiring to overthrow it in favor of a monarchial pretender should be amenable to the penalties of high treason. The Bonapartists, who are a small body in the Assembly, but a very large faction out of doors, at first stood aloof from the two other parties, but since the opening of the session they have made common cause with the republicans, and it is now certain that MM. Thiers, Gambetta and Roubier have entered into a temporary league and intend agitating for a plebiscite.

Now there have been nine plebiscites held in France since the great revolution. In two of these the nation pronounced for republicanism, in the other seven for Bonapartism; and in fact it would be shorter to say that in every one of the nine plebiscites an overwhelming majority of the people answered "Yes" to the questions put to it by the existing governments. Of course, MM. Thiers and Gambetta would feel confident that if the country were appealed to at this crisis it would declare for republicanism, and the Bonapartists are secretly of the same opinion. But the imperialists have ever been an astute party and their plan appears to be as follows:—Once they have fairly committed the republicans to the idea of a plebiscite, then they will break off with them, adhere to MacMahon, obtain two or three seats in the Cabinet, and bring on the plebiscite with their own men in power to guide and manage it. To use a legal term, this would completely change the venue of the question. A plebiscite taken by a republican government would result in a republican vote, but a plebiscite organized with M. Roubier at the Home Office and a legion of imperialist prefects, mayors and minor officials working to cozen the constituencies, would be as assuredly favorable to the Bonapartes as if Napoleon were actually on the throne.

It may be asked how the republicans should be so blind as not to see through this plot? But they do see through it. MM. Thiers and Gambetta are not dullards. They know very well that an alliance between republicans and Bonapartists can never be sincere; but they have great reliance on their own strength, and hope to defeat the Bonapartist machinations by rendering M. Roubier's, and even MacMahon's, long tenure of office impossible. In plain terms, having now a strong majority of the nation at their backs, they count on heading the poll at most elections, and when they have secured a working majority in the Legislature, then they will force MacMahon either to accept a liberal Cabinet or to resign. In either case—that is, whether there were a republican President or simply a republican Cabinet—a plebiscite would be taken on the question, KING, EMPEROR OR REPUBLIC? And if the republican vote triumphed, as it certainly would under these circumstances, royalist or imperialist politicians would be compelled thenceforth to abstain from everything that resembled a conspiracy. Such are the republican projects. They may succeed or they may be frustrated by the superior craft of the Bonapartists, but this one fact is at all events positive—namely, that a plebiscite in some shape or other will be taken before another year has passed. The great parties. It is a mode of settling matters which has many attractions to the ordinary French mind; for it is the highest acknowledgment of and the best homage to popular sovereignty. Once launched the idea of a plebiscite amongst Frenchmen, and the nation will have no rest until the plebiscite is over.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL. It is needless to remark that one of the chief promoters of the plebiscite scheme is Prince Napoleon. When this pushing politician issued his programme of a republic-Bonapartist alliance in September last there were many cries of indignation from the prominent men of the two parties whom it was proposed to weld together. But, as the *New York Herald* pointed out at the time, these cries meant nothing. Prince Napoleon's only mistake consisted in proclaiming aloud what was being done in secret, for that imperialists and republicans had already coalesced or would shortly do so was a fact that no observer of things political could doubt. Since his letter Prince Napoleon has been continually on the move between England and France receiving instructions from Chisolhurst and interviewing the leading statesmen of his country.

Occasionally His Imperial Highness seems to be acting on his own impulses and in opposition to the interests of Napoleon III's heir; but these appearances must never be taken *au sérieux*. The Prince knows better than to associate his fortunes from those of the fatherless boy who may some day be called Napoleon IV. This lad is reported to be weak and delicate, and he is the only Bonaparte who stands between Prince Napoleon and the headship of the imperial dynasty. If he were to die unmarried or childless Prince Napoleon would become Napoleon V. These are prospects fair enough to keep King Jerome's son faithful, and throughout all the plebiscitary intrigues which are about to convulse France we may expect to see him bustle, plot and travel, veering now towards one party, now towards another, according to the hazards of the hour, but bearing always in mind that great *idée Napoleonne*, which means that the Bonapartes should be masters of the French nation by fair means or foul.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1873. A fire occurred on N street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, about three o'clock this morning and destroyed three small frame houses. A child, about two years old, named Mary Worthington, was burned to death.

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THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

The Crew of the Colliding Ship Loch Earn Landed in England.

Their Vessel Sinking at the Moment of Rescue—What They Say of the Commander and Men of the Steamship.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Dec. 7, 1873.

The crew of the Loch Earn, which ran into and sank the Ville du Havre, have arrived at Plymouth.

They were brought into port by the British Gunboat, which took them off the Loch Earn on the 29th ult., at which time she was in a sinking condition.

The account of the Ville du Havre disaster given by the rescued crew represents that the Captain and second mate of the steamer came on board the Loch Earn shortly after the collision and did not assist in saving any of the passengers, and that the majority of the French crew exhibited lamentable cowardice.

Statement of the Captain of the Loch Earn—Sighting the Steamship, the Steerage and Incident of Collision. LONDON, Dec. 7—Evening.

The Captain of the Loch Earn makes the following statement of the circumstances attending the collision with the steamer Ville du Havre:—

After first sighting the steamer and seeing that she was coming dangerously near, the Captain of the Loch Earn rang the ship's bell and ported his helm.

The helm of the steamer was put to the starboard, but the steamer came right across the Loch Earn's bow.

The people in the first boat from the French steamer did not say she was sinking, but the Captain of the Loch Earn, observing that the steamer was settling down, sent out his boats. Neither the first French boat nor the second one, which arrived shortly afterwards, bringing the first and second captains of the Ville du Havre, attempted to return, but, in spite of the expostulations of all the crew who were left on board the Loch Earn and the threats of her mates to fire upon them, remained alongside the ship.

The clothing of the French officers who reached the deck of the Loch Earn was dry, showing no signs of their having been in the water.

Finally some Englishmen seized and manned one of the French boats and went to the rescue of those struggling in the sea. Only one of the French boat's crew assisted in this rescue.

CAUSE OF THE GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. The Captain of the Loch Earn considers that the great loss of life resulted from the fact that his vessel drifted such a long distance from the steamer after the collision before it was possible to shorten sail, from the tardiness of the steamer in showing signals of distress, and from the misconduct of her crew.

Funeral Service and Mourning at Havre—Subscription in Aid of the Survivors of the Wreck. HAVRE, Dec. 7, 1873.

A grand funeral service for those who lost their lives on board the steamship Ville du Havre was held in this city yesterday. Subscribers for the survivors have been raised in France to the amount of 40,000 francs.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE. [From the Springfield Republican.] Several prominent journals are saying very sharp and very just things about the action of the House in seating Kellogg's Congressmen. We are quite of their minds about this performance; it was improper, indecent, scandalous; their severe language falls short of the provocation. But what's the use? The administration Congressmen, who know that this Louisiana business is all wrong, haven't the nerve to go back on the admission of Kellogg's Congressmen, and they are in for it, as the saying is; "returning were as tedious as go over;" they have made up their minds, and their chief anxiety now is to finish the legislative job as quickly as possible, get through and wash their hands. It is too late in the day for argument. The only thing left to protest and take an appeal to that high court of resort from whose jurisdiction even Presidents and Congresses are not exempt, which is in perpetual session, which sooner or later reverses unjust decisions, rights the wrongs of the oppressed and enters up judgment against the authors of the injustice and oppression.

The Phalon Night Blooming Cereus is the best and cheapest than any other in the world.

A—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner Fulton avenue and Rogers street. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 9 to 9 A. M.

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

A—A—Soiled Boots and Shoes, Less than half price, at BROOKS', 119 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street.

A—F. A. O. Schwarz's Toy and Fancy Goods Emporium, 763 Broadway, near Ninth street, is acknowledged as the largest and best selection in the city. Prices to suit the times. Please call and examine.

A—Curing Rupture is Monopolized by the ELASTIC PRESS COMPANY, 68 Broadway. People dislike the remorseless grasp of the wreathed iron hoop finger-pieces. Call or send for circular and be cured.

A—Buy your Furs at Knox's—Ladies, remember this is a special edit. His stock is handsome and his prices reasonable. 450 X 9 stores, arc at No. 21 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Anakisis Is a Sure Cure for Piles. Sold by all druggists. Depot 40 Walker street.

Ask for Mme. Porter's Cough Balsam.—This virtuous have been tested by thousands for many years in the treatment of all diseases of the throat and lungs, diseases only for which it is designed. 25c, 50c, 75c. Prices to suit the times.

Baker's Chocolate—A Good Cup of Cocoa is easily had if you will insist on your grocer turning out W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE.

Baker's Chocolate.—If You Wish the best VANILLA CHOCOLATE get BAKER'S.

Genuine Old Madras, Vintage 1849, fully guaranteed, \$7 50 per bottle. Old Port Wine bottled 1000s. Fine Sherry, 1000s. H. R. KIRK & CO., 61 Fulton street.

Havana Lottery.—Extraordinary Drawings! \$1,200,000 distributed. (Prize every seven tickets) prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. We sold last extraordinary drawing capital paid, \$1,000,000. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 11 Wall street, box 1,625 Post office, New York.

Nights of Painful Watching with Poor, crying children, can be avoided by the use of MRS. PORTER'S SOOTHING STARCH. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures warm colic, regulates the stomach and gives correct action, and during the process of teething it is invaluable. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Phalon's Vitallia is the Best and Most agreeable HAIR COLORING in the world.

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