# EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Herald Special Report from Tremain's Bankrupt Bill Amended and London.

Church Congregational Assemblage in Exeter Hall.

Statements by the Delegates of Their Reception in America.

Christian Consolation from the Union of the Churches.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the

HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis:-LONDON, Dec. 16, 1873.

An enthusiastic meeting has been held at Exeter Hall to hear the report of the English delegates to the Evangelical Alliance meeting

recently assembled in New York. Lord Ebury was called to the chair.

Speeches were delivered by Lord Alfred Churchill, the Dean of Canterbury, Rev. Doctor Parker and others.

BROTHERHOOD AND JOY. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested regarding the detail of the splendid reception which the delegates enjoyed in America.

#### ASHANTEE.

The British Commander-in-Chief Restored to Health-Slow Progress in the Field and Invalids Accumulating Rapidly.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1878. Advices from Cape Coast Castle to the 24th ult. report that General Sir Garnet Wolseley had completely recovered his health and resumed active duty. During his illness the expedition was at a stand-

still, and movements had since been difficult owing to the number of sick. FORTUGUESE OBJECTIONS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ARMY HOSPITAL.

The authorities at Madeira were placing all the obstacles they could in the way of the establishment there of a sanatorium for British soldiers Stricken with lever.

#### ENGLAND.

Severe Storm and Serious Losses of Life and Property-Curious Cause of a Boiler Explosion-Discount and Bullion-Gale on the Coast, with Much Damage to Shipping.

TELECRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 16, .1873. A despatch from Shemeld says that city was wisited to-day by a terrible storm. The wind blew

A large number of buildings and chimneys were blown down and many persons were killed. One immense chimney crushed a building and a boiler located therein. The boiler exploded, kill-

ing and wounding several persons. In consequence of the great excitement in the kity and the dense crowds which filled the streets but few details could be learned at the time the

THE COAST SWEPT BY A ROUGH GALE. The weather has been very tempestuous to-day Shroughout the country and on the coast. Much damage to shipping is reported.

Melancholy Reports From the Rural Shires-Losses of Life and Property-Sheffield and Many Other Towns in a Sad Plight and Scotland Visited.

The storm has apated. The telegraph wires were prostrated in all direc-Rions, but the lines that are now working bring news that the gale extended all over the north of

ngland and far into Scotland. Shemeld looks as if it had been bombarded. The loss of property is immense. Churches were unroofed and many factories

compelled to suspend work.

The lowest estimate places the casualties to per-

ons in that city at seven killed and 30 wounded, many fatally.

Despatches show that the effects of the hurricane

swere felt at Giasgow, Halifax, Dewsbury and Nottingham, in all of which cities lives were lost and great damage done. At Leeds it is estimated that property to the

amount of \$100,000 was destroyed. Extensive damage was done at West Hartlepool

Shipping suffered severely at Newcastle and Shields. A steamer is ashere off Ardrossan, and a railway

station and several houses were blown gown in weston, near Harrogate, on the York and North Midland Railroad.
DISCOUNT AND BULLION. The rate of discount in the open market for three

months' oills is 4% per cent, or % per cent below The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000.

# THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

A Witness for the Defence in Serious Trouble with the Police-Placed in Pentonville as a Convict.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1873. Jean Luie, the witness for the defence in the Tichborne case, who was arrested for committing perjury and afterwards discovered to be a ticket bi-leave man, was brought up at Bow Street o-day.
When asked if he had anything to say before the

revocation of his license he replied that he was sorry for what had happened, but he was invited and encouraged to do as he did. He declined to say anything further.

Luie was then removed to the convict prison at, Pentonville to serve out the unexpired portion o his sentence, after which he will be tried for per-

## SPAIN.

Conflicting Statements of the Prospects of the Carlist Cause-Court Martial for a - Combatant Cure.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BAYONNE, Dec. 16, 1872. The official journal of the Carlists in this city anbounces that the force of royalists under Tristany The Cure of Santa Cruz, who was captured a few days ago by General Lizarraga, is to be tried by

What They Say in Madrid. MADRID, Dec. 16, 1873. The Carlist insurrectionists are decreasing in

WASHINGTON.

Passed by the House.

TOTAL REPEAL IN FUTURE CASES.

Pinchback's Bother Again Before the Senate.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

A Melee of Party Interests Involving the Contestants.

Astonishing Developments in the Appropriations Committee.

How Style Is Maintained by Governmental Officials --- Retrenchment the Order.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1873. Passage of Tremain's Bankrupt Bill, with Amendments Providing for Re-

peal in Future Cases. Mr. Tremain tried to force his Bankrupt bill through the House this afternoon, but he was defeated upon his motion for the previous question Mr. Beck's amendment providing for the settlement of all cases now pending was passed by a vote of 122 to 40. The debate, limited to two hours and giving 15 minutes to each speaker. was very spirited. All the speeches, except that of Judge White. of Alabama, were kept within the allotted time. Tremain opened the debate in a flowery speech of generalities. Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, followed in a short speech, opposing the bill on the ground that it was in the interest of Jay Cooke & Co. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, did not believe any such thing. Mr. Frye strongly opposed the bill, making a good oratorical effort. Mr. Hale, his colleague, did not agree with him in some of his statements. Judge Jowett, of Ohio, a new democratic member, favored repeal in a dry. technical speech. Jasper D. Ward, of Ihinois, spoke with much force in favor of Tremain's bill, and Judge Poland opposed total reneal. Clarkson N. Potter was in favor of repeal, but could not approve of Mr. Tremain's method of making it. General Butler closed the debate in a brief, pointed speech, summing up the reasons to be given in favor of the bill. Tremain wanted to close the debate himself. A noticeable feature of the discussion was the fact that the debate was confined to the Judiciary Committee, all but one of its number participating. On calling the previous question, an attempt was made to kill of all amendments, but Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, succeeded in getting in one which provides for total repeal as to future cases, but providing for the settlement of all pending cases, the fees in every instance to be but one half of those now levied.

The House Committee on Appropriations Seriously at Work-Extraordinary Developments, and More Expected-How Officials Do the Thing in Style.

The House Committee on Appropriations at their meeting to-day heard a statement from the Postmaster General in explanation of the deficiency in his department, which, he says, is on account of change of grade in front of the General Post Office building. The Postmaster General then advised the committee that he felt every encouragement from the reports of his bureau officers that the estimates of his department could be materially reduced.

The committee is seriously in earnest on the subject of retrenchment, and have agreed among themselves that \$40,000,000 can be cut off the estimates sent in for 1875, without embarrassing the operations of the government. The principal items of reduction, it is suggested by the committee, should be fortifications, river and harbor improvements and public buildings. The amount for the three first is about \$33,000,000, which, in the opinion of the committee, might be brought down to \$13,000,000-a saving of \$20,000,000. In regard to public buildings, they declare that at Dover. Del.; Atlanta, Ga. : Covington, Ky. : Memphis, Tenn. ; Lincoln. Neb.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Evansville and part of a lot at Indianapolis, Ind., public buildings were voted and appropriated for amounting to about \$800,000, which had never received the sanction of the committee. In all the departments there are evidences of too little estimates, and the committee is in hopes that the revised list called for may come within the limit believed by them sufficient to administer the government economically and successfully. The Indian estimates are also considered entirely too high. Not wholly relying upon the action of the executive departments, the committee is to have a list of additional appropriations for the last fiscal year made. The statement, though yet incomplete, indicates that the amount will reach from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

The result of this investigation has already startled the committee. When they consider that the regular appropriations for 1873-4 summed up 306,000,000, and the extras not included in the above, at least \$20,000,000, which makes the enormous total of \$326,000,000, they are overtaken with no little astonishment. The contingent fund of the Treasury Department for the past few years is also being overhauled, and some curious, not to say extraordinary, features are exposed and will have to be expained. For instance, in a single year \$9,000 were expended for carpets, over \$3,000 for ice at a cent a pound, amounting to nearly 1,000 pounds a day, and gas \$18,000. It is alleged that private ice and gas bills of officers of the department are charged to the government account; that is, no bills are sent to certain officers. An estimate of the amount consumed, taking a fair average, indicates that there is a leak somewhere. A still more perplexing matter to the committee are the accounts respecting the Treasury horses. It is presumed that four horses and two express wagons will meet all the requirements of the denection, however, some inexplicable accounts are rendered for a single year. The care of these horses cost \$2,000; their grain, \$2,500; their hay, \$900, and their shoeing over \$300. The cost of re pairs of the two express wagons for the year was \$900 and another \$700. The repair of carriages amounted to \$500, and repair of harness \$1,000, one item of repair amounting to \$384, and another \$251. There are also accounts of the purchase of one pair of horses for \$600 and carriage for \$700. The expenses of four horses and two wagons accounted for shows an outlay of over \$11,500.
The average cost of keeping a horse, not at the expense of the government, is \$300 a year. The amount expended was \$6,000, or an amount sufficient for the maintenance of 20 horses. It would appear that the contingent funds of the departent were mainly consumed in furnishing borses and carriages for officials and favorite clerks at the expense of the government. It is a notorious fact here that the finest turnouts in the city are those of the government. The Treasury is not the only department given to this abuse. Under the convenient cover of a mail wagon splendid establishments, used exclusively by the familles of officials, are purchased and maintained out of the public treasury. The committee will give this matter their serious consideration.

There have been numerous complaints of officials preying upon the government in this manner, and been permitted to go on till now, when the subject of increasing taxtalon has necessitated an investigation. Some lively exposures of the manner in which the public moneys are expended will be the result. From the minor leaks which have come under their notice, the committee have cou-

fluded that a series of extravagances not essential to the good administration of the government has gradually fastened itself upon the put service, and that now is the time to investigate, with a view of retrenching on all sides. The fate of the Harbor and luver bins carries with it the progress of extensive government outldings. The members of Congress who came here expecting to astonish their constituents with large appropriations for their respective districts already foresee that their schemes are bound to fail. The Western and othern members are organizing to resist any party power the flouse may attempt to enforce over them for the benefit of the New England or middle States. Sentiment has sufficiently developed itself to show that there shall be either in flation or the most rigid retrenchment in every department of the government. The Triangular Senatorial Duel in Cali-

fornia.

The subject of the Senatorial election is a matter of much discussion among the Californians in Washington, the Legislature of that State being divided almost equally into three parts-the straight out republicans, as they term themselves, independent republicans and the democrats. There are two Senators to be elected—one for the short term caused by the resignation of Senator Casserly, and one for the long term, which commences on March 4, 1875. No one of these three parties can elect their candidates without a coalition with one of the others. It is conceded that the extreme republicans have no hope of success, as neither the independents nor democrats will, under any circumstances, vote to sustain their candidates. The election, therefore, rests entirely between the independents and demo crats. The latter, it is said, will go with the independents if they find they cannot carry their canlidates. This would elect Governor Booth in all probability, both for the short and the long term. But the Californians seem to think that the animos ity is so strong against the independents on the part of the extreme republicans that to defeat Booth, who, they allege, has under the anti-railmonopoly cry ruined the party in the State, they will go in mass with the democrats, preferring the selection of an out an out opponent to the success of one whom they designate as a deserter from the ranks of their political party. The nominations made by the democratic caucus on last Monday night at Sacramento are considered, therefore, the successful candidates for Senatorial honors. Jackson Temple, of Sonoma, who has been nominated for the short term, was a former law partner of Governor Haight, by whose appointment ne served a short time as a judge in the Supreme Court of the State. He is a native of New Jersey and said to be a man of fair ability. The candidate for the long term is James Farley, at present a State Senator from the mining county of Amador. He is a native of Kentucky and has served many terms in the Legislature, at one time being the Speaker of the Assembly. He is a lawyer by profession and a very active politician.

Williams' Nomination Likely to be Withdrawn. The nomination of Attorney General Williams for the Chief Justiceship is still before the Judiciary Committee, with little prospect of their

reporting it favorably, and it is now understood

the nomination will be withdrawn.

No Relief for the Treasury Before the Holidays. The Committee on Ways and Means will do nothing for the relief of the Treasury before the holidays, as is shown in the resolution adopted by the House yesterday asking that the several departments cause reports to be made, if possible, as early as the 5th of January, setting forth what estimates can be reduced and the amount of such reduction, without serious detriment to the public service. No new tariff or tax bill will reported by the committee unless it shall be shown that relief cannot be afforded in any other way. The majority of the committee prefer a temporary convertible loan. All the members urge the strictest economy in expenditures, which, with the anticipated revival of busi-

Another Dig at a Salary Bill-Sitting Extra Hours To Try To Fix It-A Retro-

ness in the spring, will, they say, do much toward

active Amendment Accepted. The House prolonged its session until half-pass five o'clock to-day, in the hope of passing a salary bill which would satisfy their constituents, withou doing much damage to their own pockets. Fortunately the debate was carried on under the fiveminute rule, although Mr. Eldridge, having pre pared a very patriotic speech on the subject, in which he alluded to almost everything, from the crucifixion to the Crédit Mobilier scandal, was allowed to go on, and had nearly finished, when young Mr. Hale objected. Mr. Hale, of New York, occupied his five minutes in de nouncing the way in which the bill of March 3 had been passed by being tacked on to an appropriation bill at the closing hours of a session. Hurlburt introduced an amendment, which created roars of laughter. It provided for three classes of salaries, members to choose according to their own estimate of their worth. Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, favored a return to the old basis, or a compromise on \$6,000. After considerable confusion the House accepted Mr. Kasson's amendment, making the salaries retroactive to March 3, and then adjourned. Some of the members wanted to sit untu the bill was passed, and were much chagrined to find that the men who pretended to be most zealons about the matter were the ones who were most anxious to adjourn. Mr. Hale's bill fixes the pay of Congressmen at \$5,500, and cuts down all

others to former amounts. Senator Morton on Pinchback's Admis-

Nearly all the time of the Senate to-day was occupied by Senator Morton, who called up his resolution, introduced yesterday, declaring that Pinchback has a prima facie case and is entitled to a seat. An attempt was made to stave off debate on the question until after the holidays, but it was unsuccessful. Morton had prepared himself and desired to speak, and so Mr. Sherman consented tuat the unfinished business should go over, in or der to allow Mr. Morton's resolution to be taker up. Some little discussion arose concerning the printing of the testimony taken last year, but Mr. Morton said that testimony had nothing to do with the present case. It had not even been considered in the committee this year. Besides, it would cost several thousand dollars to print it Finally the motion to print was laid aside, and Mr. Morton addressed the Senate on his resolution. He said that he did not want the case rushed through, but thought it important that the matter should be taken up at once and not be put of from time to time. Pinchback's credentials are in form, and on these he has a prima facie case. It is the same as Senator Gold thwaite's case. That gentleman was admitted, and his right to his seat was afterwards contested, and in this way the Senate must act in this case he claimed. The Senator stated that this must be the law of the Senate, and cited the case of Potter vs. Robbins, of Rhode Island, to prove his proposition. Mr. Morton stated at length the effect of a recognition of a State government by the President. He cited the case of Luther vs. Boardman, a case growing out of the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island, and read the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the action of the President in deciding which was the true government in that instance. The President must, he claimed, determine which Legislature is the correct one. That power is given by Congress. It is not an assumption on the part of the President. If we do not desire him to act in the matter we must repeal the law. If they desired to go into the political condition of Louisiana he could follow them as far as they went. Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, announced that he should speak upon the topic to-morrow, and Mr. Morton's resolution was laid over until then to allow the Senate time to consider executive business. There is every prospect of the debate continuing even after the holl-

leged Defaleation.
The House Committee on Military Affairs held a meeting to-day and discussed the resolution of Mr. Wood, which was referred to them by the house, with reference to the alleged defalcation of Gen-eral Howard in connection with his administration of the affairs of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugee and Abandoned Lands. A resolution was adopted eral Howard, Secretary Belknap and General Vincent to appear before them to-morrow morning with a view to begin a preliminary investigation of the subject, and to guide the committee in recommending what definite action should be taken upon the letter of the Secretary of War submitted to Congress.

Druggists' Complaint of an Extension of

the Stamp Tax. Edward H. Hance and Alexander H. Jones, of the Drug Exchange of Philadelphia, and representing he drug trade of the United States, with Leonard Myers, had a hearing before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning, and urged that the stamp tax on medicinal preparations should be limited to patent or proprietary medicines, as contemplated by schedule C, of the act of 1866. They claim that this law had worked smoothly until a few months ago, when, for the first time since its passage, the Commissioner held that every medicinal prepara tion labelled and prepared in advance of the call for it, is "put up in a style or manner similar to patent or proprietary medicines." Against this construction the druggists and people largely protest, and legislation is asked that will prevent The Ways and Means Committee took a decided in terest in the case as presented, and on Friday morning will hear what Mr. Douglass has to say o the subject.

The Finance Committee of the Senate also gave

these gentlemen a full hearing.
No Cabinet Meeting Yesterday. Owing to the death at a late hour last night of Colonel Frederick Dent, father of Mrs. Grant, there was no formal meeting of the Cabinet to day nor were any visitors received by the Presi-

dent. The Disposition of the Geneva Awards The House Committee on Judiciary to-day neard an argument delivered by Judge Metcalf, of Maine, with regard to the disposition of the Geneva awards. He favored-

First-Payment to the shipping interest of the country, which lost vessels by reason of capture by Confederate cruisers.

Second-The indemnification of insurance companies and those who took war risks. The committee decided to invite arguments on the subject with a view to prepare a bill making an equitable award of the amount paid by Great Britain under the Treaty of Washing

The Memory of Justice Nelson. The House Judiciary Committee agreed to-day to report for adoption by the House a resolution of respect for the memory of the late Justice Nelson, the United States Supreme Court.

The Massachusetts Clique at Work. The Massachusetts clique is fairly at work against the administration, in revenge for the part taken last fall by the federal officers in that State against Ben Butler and to advance the prospects of Mr. Sumner. Mr. Dawes is in a position where he can cause much annoyance, if not positive harm, and his speech of Monday is only a forerunner of what

Mr. Nesmith, once Senator, but now Representative from Oregon, was nominated by Andy Johnson as Minister to Austria, but Judge Williams, then a Senator from Oregon, prevented the confirmation. Mr. Nesmith is now quietly chuckling over the obstacles which he has adroitly put in the way of his old opponent. Two Pension Agencies for Massachusetts.

The President has directed the division of Massachusetts into two pension districts, and General Kimball, formerly Adjutant General of the State, will be the additional Pension Agent. Shapherd Safe So Far. The Senate, in executive session to-day, after

debate, refused to reconsider the vote by which Alexander R. Shepherd was, some days ago, confirmed as Governor for the District of Columbia The New Mexican Vice Consul for San

Francisco. The President has recognized Ignacio Alvarado as Vice Consul of Mexico at San Francisco, Cal.

Declined With Feeling. Mr. James Lyons, Richmond, Va., who was the President of the Louisville Democratic Convention, which cominated Mr. O'Conor for the Pre sidency, was recently tendered the appointment of United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia. His letter declining the appointment very plainly intimated that he could not think of accepting the position when the President had the power to have tendered him the higher place of United States District Juage, which had become vacant by the recent death of Judge Underwood.

Bonded Distilleries. The Committee of Ways and Means has agreed to report a bill recommended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relating to certain details of minor importance connected with bonded distille-

## FRANCE.

Royalist Political Reaction Against the Democ racy of the Ballot.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 16, 1873. A rumor is current that in consequence of the successes of the republicans in the late supplementary ections for members of the Assembly the Right has resolved to propose an alteration of be deprived of the elective franchise

## EUGENIE AND VICTORIA.

The Ex-Empress at Court at Windsor.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Dec. 16, 1873. The ex-Empress Eugenie is visiting Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle to-day.

SWITZERLAND.

Citizen Repayment of Alabama Arbitration Expenses.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Dec. 16, 1873.

zen Staempfli the expenses incurred by him as member of the Geneva Court of Arbitration, the citizen delegate declining an honorarium in the form of a testimonial.

SHARKEY'S WHEREABOUTS. The detectives, who are looking for Sharkey in

Houston street, have not by any means captured him. This should not be wondered at, although the name of the classic locality is dear to the escaped Eighth ward murderer. There is good reason to believe that he was in Rouston, Texas, a few days ago, and that his halt there was on the way to Mexico. STRIKING PRINTERS TO BE INDICTED.

PITTSBURG. Pa., Dec. 16, 1873.

Rills of indictment against members of Typo graphical Union No. 7, of this city, will be brought before the Grand Jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions to-morrow. Seventy of them are presented and all have given bail. The evidence against them is such as will cause a true bill to be found against all of them. This is regarded by the mem-bers of trades unions throughout the State as a

> ARREST OF A FORGER. BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1873

Francis Wardell, lately circulator for the Buffalo Express, was brought to this city to-day from Alex-Genesee county, by Detective Watts, charged with forgeries of promissory notes nego-tiated with a number of banks and individuals to the amount of about \$10,000. The prisoner ac-knowledged his guilt to the officer.

FUNERAL OF A DISTINGUISHED MASON. BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1873.

The funeral of the late Charles W. Moore, at Emanuel church to-day, was attended by a large number of high Masonic dignitaries.

# THE VIRGINIDS.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

The Surrender of the Ship Officially Announced by the Spaniards.

President Castelar Conveys the News in Person to Minister Sickles.

CORDIAL EXPRESSION ON BOTH SIDES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in Madrid, by way of Paris:-

Paris, Dec. 16, 1873.

A HERALD telegram, in cipher, from Madrid, says that President Castelar made an official call on Minister Sickles to-day, in company with the Spanish Secretary of State.

A formal announcement of the surrender of the Virginius and the prisoners was made to General Sickles by the Ministers, and the utmost cordiality prevailed on both sides.

No News of the Surrender of the Virginius Received by the Navy Depart.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1873.

The Navy Department at midnight was without any advices regarding the surrender of the Virginius. Bahia Honda, where the delivery was probably made, is many miles from any telegraph station. The details are not expected to-night.

#### CUBA LIBRE.

The Change of Presidents by the Patriots-A Meeting of Congress in Cuba Libre-Calixto Garcia the New Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Department.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Dec. 16, 1873. The following intelligence has been received from the headquarters of the rebellion :-THE MAMBI CONGRESS.

The so-called Cuban House of Representatives, in session at Bejucal de Jiguani, have formally deposed Cespedes from the Presidency, by virtue of the powers conceded the legislative branch in articles seven, eight and nine of the Constitution of Guimaro. The object of this act is understood to be the restoration to power of the old Junta of PANCHO AGUILERA

will take charge of the Presidency, which is now filled ad interim by the Marquis of Santa Lucia, a member of the House of Representatives. Under the new administration Vicente Garcia becomes Secretary of War; Dr. Maceo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Calixto Garcia, Commander-in Chief of the forces operating in the Eastern Department.

#### CUBA.

Preparation for a Winter Campaign Against the Rebellion-Colonial Opinion of Castelar's Ministerial Position-Citizen Call to the Executive-Reinforcements from Europe.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Dec. 16, 1873. The proposed enrolment for military duty of all men between 18 and 45 years of age, a fourth of gaining advocates. The Diario says:-

gaining advocates. The Diario says:—
We are now at the 15th of December, and have raised no means and done nothing new to crush the rebellion. Whoever thinks the contrary makes a mistake. Let us give a fresh impuise to the winter campaign if we would advance on the road to pacification of the Island. Time passes. Seventy-iour follows seventy-three. The enemy will gain time and territory, and we will have cause to deplore our criminal vacillation. Without a great and united movement on our part the war will drag on as it has to the present hour. It has consumed annually from 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers and \$40,000,000. When we find ourselves fallen never to rise again we will bitterly regret our short-sighted lack of preparation.

CASTRLAR'S CABINET. The Voz de Cuba shows that the prolonged resistance of Cartagena is draining the resources of Spain and weakening her power. Castelar is not strong enough now to oppose the exactions of foreign governments, which nearly all tend to the destruction of Cuba; and the longer his declining power is respected and obeyed in Cuba the greater is the probability that the object of these foreign demands will be accomplished.

CITIZEN CONSERVATISM.
Several letters appear in the evening journals addressed to the Captain General and calling on him to declare the island in a state of siege and to enrol the citizens.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS. A steamer from Cadiz arrived to-day with 800 soldiers and 150 seamen.

## MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Wyoming will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morn-Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents

Wardlow.—On Tuesday, December 16, at No. 394
Second street, Williamsburg. N. Y., Mary Jang,
the beloved wife of William H. Wardlow, aged 32
years.
Her remains will be removed for interment on
Thursday, at two o'clock P. M., to typress Hilis
Cemetery. Friends will please accept this notice.
Hull (England) papers please copy.

[For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

Died.

Wet Feet Are Apt to Travel Towards the graveyard. Cure the colds they produce with HALL'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAE. PIRE'S TOUTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

A .- Espenscheid's Holiday Hat for 1874. The Christmas week, the season of gayety and social re-umons is upon us, and as its fitting accompaniment, ks-PENSCHEID has the pleasure of announcing that his holiday HATS are ready for inspection and sale at its

Ask for Goodsli's—The Finest Imported and cheapest Domestic PLATING CARDS. Beautiful new patterns. Sold everywhere. A Pure and Delicious Tobacco is Sur-BRUG'S GOLDEN SCEPTRE. A.—Holiday Styles of Gentlemen's HATS and SEALSKIN CAPS at lowest prices. P. ERNENWEIN, 148 Nassau street.

A.—Hernta. No Intelligent Person Will buy any metal spring, iron hoop finger pad. The ELAS-TIC TRUSS, 633 Broadway, noids rupture comfortably till soon permanently cured; 28 branch offices in princi-pal cities.

A Positive Cure for Diphtheria and scarlet fever.—CHEESEMAN'S ARABIAN BALSAM, established 50 years, never fails. At drug stores or at 80 John street.

A Free Gift is Doubly Valuable.—Go to KNOX'S, when selecting Obristmas presents. His stock of FURS is magnificent and his prices low, while Knox is the recognized hatter of the metropolis. His stores are No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House and Fifth Avenue Hotel. Auction Sale of Watches and Jewelry

As a Standard Remedy for Coughs and Colds PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM is acknowledged by all who have given it a trial as the most reliable. It is particularly adapted to affections of the throat and lung diseases. Price 200, 50c. and 750, a bottle.

this afternoon and evening. GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway.

Baker's Chocotate.—A Good Cup of Co-coa is easily had if you will insist on your grocer turnish; ing W. BAAER & CO.'s BREAKPAST COCOA.

Baker's Chocolate.-If You Wish the Chirlstman and Alexander has annowity been made happy in thousands of homes for the last a years by the present of a WHEBLA 't & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE Nos. 625 am. 1 l, 141 Broadway. New York. No. 396 Fulton street, Srooklyn. No. 5 Newark a enue, Jersey City.

Oristadoro's Hair Dye Is, By Far, the best extant; always reliable, perfectly harmless and true to nature. Sold everywhere.

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