

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Herald Special Report from 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:—

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.

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.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Advices from Cape Coast 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 standstill, and movements had since been difficult owing to the number of sick.

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

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.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A despatch from Sheffield says that city was visited to-day by a terrible storm. The wind blew a hurricane.

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, killing and wounding several persons.

In consequence of the great excitement in the city and the dense crowds which filled the streets but few details could be learned at the time the despatch was forwarded.

The weather has been very tempestuous to-day throughout 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.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—1:30 A. M.

The storm has abated. The telegraph wires were prostrated in all directions, but the lines that are now working bring news that the gale extended all over the north of England and far into Scotland.

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

Despatches show that the effects of the hurricane were felt at Glasgow, 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 and Durham.

Shipping suffered severely at Newcastle and Shields.

A steamer is ashore off Ardrossan, and a railway station and several houses were blown down in Wootton, near Hargraves, on the York and North Midland Railroad.

DISCOUNT AND BULLION.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4 1/2 per cent, or 1/2 per cent below the Bank of England rate.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is \$13,000.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

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

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 16, 1873.

Jean Lule, the witness for the defence in the Tichborne case, who was arrested for committing perjury and afterwards discovered to be a ticket-taking man, was brought up at Bow Street to-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.

Lule was then removed to the convict prison at Pentonville to serve out the unexpired portion of his sentence, after which he will be tried for perjury.

SPAIN.

Conflicting Statements of the Prospects of the Carlist Cause—Court Martial for a Combatant Curé.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BAYONNE, Dec. 16, 1873.

The official journal of the Carlists in this city announces that the force of royalists under Tristany had captured the town of Berga.

The Curé of Santa Cruz, who was captured a few days ago by General Lizarraga, is to be tried by court martial.

What They Say in Madrid.

MADRID, Dec. 16, 1873.

The Carlist insurrectionists are decreasing in number.

WASHINGTON.

Tremain's Bankrupt Bill Amended and 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 Government Officials—Retrenchment the Order.

Passage of Tremain's Bankrupt Bill, with Amendments Providing for Repeal in Future Cases.

Mr. Tremain tried to force his bankrupt bill through the House this afternoon, but 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.

Mr. Fry strongly opposed the bill, making a good oratorical effort.

Mr. Hale, his colleague, did not agree with him in some of his statements.

Judge Jovett, of Ohio, a new democratic member, favored repeal in a dry, trenchant speech.

Jasper D. Ward, of Illinois, spoke with much force in favor of Tremain's bill, and Judge Pond, of Ohio, opposed it.

Mr. 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 members participating. On calling the previous question, an attempt was made to kill off all amendments, but Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, succeeded in getting in one which provides for total repeal as to future cases.

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 out of 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 \$30,000,000, which, in the opinion of the committee, might be brought down to \$15,000,000—a saving of \$15,000,000.

In regard to public buildings, they declare that at Dover, Del.; Atlanta, Ga.; Covington, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Lincoln, Neb.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Evansville, Ind. and a lot at Indianapolis, Ind., public buildings were voted and appropriated for amounting to about \$500,000, 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 \$30,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

The result of this investigation has already started the committee. When they consider that the regular appropriations for 1874 amount to \$30,000,000, and the extras not included in the above, at least \$20,000,000, which makes the enormous total of \$50,000,000, 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 curions, not to say extraordinary, features are exposed and will have to be explained.

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 strong motion picture is being made by the committee on the accounts respecting the Treasury horses.

It is presumed that four horses and two express wagons will meet all the requirements of the department for official business. In this connection, 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 repairs of the two express wagons for the year was \$3,000, there being one item of repair amounting to \$900 and another \$700. The repair of carriages amounted to \$600, 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 department were mainly consumed in furnishing horses and carriages for officials and favorite clerks at the expense of the government.

THE VIRGINIUS.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

The Surrender of the Ship Officially Announced by the Spaniards.

President Castelar Conveys the News in Person to Minister Siskles.

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:—

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

A formal announcement of the surrender of the Virginus and the prisoners was made to General Siskles by the Ministers, and the utmost cordially prevailed on both sides.

No News of the Surrender of the Virginus Received by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1873.

The Navy Department at midnight was without any advices regarding the surrender of the Virginus. 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—Meeting of Congress in Cuba Libre—Melo 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 so-called Cuban House of Representatives, in session at Bejucal de Guajana, have formally deposed Castelar 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 New York.

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. Macao, 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—Calls to the Executive—Reinforcements from Europe.

HAVANA, Dec. 16, 1873.

The proposed enrolment for military duty of all men between 18 and 45 years of age, a fourth of whom are to be conscripted for active service, is gaining advocates.

The *Diario* says:—We are now at the 18th 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 impulse to the winter campaign if we would advance on the road to pacification of the island.

Time passes, seventy-four 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.

CASTELAR'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 Cadix 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 Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

WARDLOW.—On Tuesday, December 16, at No. 304 Second street, Williamsburg, N. Y., MARY JANK, 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 Cypress Hills Cemetery. Friends will please accept this notice.

HULL (England) papers please copy. [For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

Wet Feet Are Apt to Travel Towards the Grave.—Care the soles they produce with CHERRY'S HONEY OF HORSHORN and TARTARIC ACID. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

A-Christmas Holiday Hat for 1874. The Christmas week, the season of gaiety and social reunions is upon us, and as the fitting accompaniment, PERSCHKE has the pleasure of announcing that his holiday HATS are ready for inspection and sale at 113 Nassau street.

Ask for Goodell's—The Finest Imported and Cheapest Domestic PLAYING CARDS. Beautiful new patterns. Sold every where.

A Pure and Delicious Tobacco is SUREBRO'S GOLDEN SCOTCH.

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