THE SPANIARDS IN CUBA.

THEIR DISLIKE OF THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

Swallowing the Virginius Pill—Threats in Case of Another Capture—The Sinews of War Needed—Anxious for the End of the Insurrection.

Correspondence of The Sun.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.

"We are not rebels, nor can we ever be. We respect and adhere to the principle of authority, and for this reason the Virginius has left the port of Havana, but we are plunged in the deepest grief; all our loyal hearts are to-day dressed in mourning, and for this reason too the *Eco de Cuba* appears with its columns enclosed in black borders."

The *Eco de Cuba* is a conservative fortnightly review, published specially for transmission to the peninsula, where, I believe, although its appearance is quite recent, it has considerable influence with the monarchists. The above quotation is the heading of the latest issue, and is printed in large type. The entire paper is taken up with the Virginius question, and treason to the Castelar Government is breathed in every line.

Such is the attitude assumed by the faithful *Eco* of the monarchical principles in Cuba, the same review which in its last number said that Spain had not here a single marine, not a single man who would give up the Virginius, who would not rather sink with it to the bottom of the sea.

The Spaniards say now that they are not and cannot be rebels to the home Government, but the truth of the matter is that they have been forced into submission by a knowledge of their own weakness and inability to carry out their rebellious intentions. In fact what they are doing now is making a virtue of necessity, and holding it forth to all the world. That they would have resisted had they felt themselves able is beyond a doubt, and all this show of what they call patriotism and self-sacrifice is only made that they may more effectually resist another time. They say they are not and cannot be rebels, and yet openly defy, and have defied the home Government times without number. They defied it twice when the orders to return the embargoed properties were received here, and they are defying it daily in the case of the reform which the Government wishes to introduce, but on account of their hostility dares not.

The fact cannot be disguised that Spain no longer rules here; it was not at the command of the Madrid Government that the Virginius and surviving crew were have been given up, but through fear of American guns, and foreign nations can have no assurance that the Spaniards in Cuba will not in future act entirely as if they had no connection with the Spanish Government.

FIRE THREATS.

Gen. Jovellar's telegram to the home Government, which was published in the New York papers before it was made known here, proves in the most incontestable manner that Spanish authority in Cuba is nothing more than nominal. Rebels more than those who are fighting in the country, the disguise it by calling it patriotism and the home Government traitor, for their so-called patriotism is nothing more than a pretext to advance their own selfish ends. True patriotism is disinterested; theirs is not; and now, although the Virginius has been given up, there is no guarantee that outraged humanity will be spared a repetition of the late events in Santiago. There is no guarantee so long as things are allowed to remain as they are, for to secure it the spirit of at least the power to disobey must be destroyed, and that will never be done while the Spanish Casinos of to-day exist, and when they cease to exist Cuba will no longer belong to Spain. It will be lost through the machinations of the very men who are to-day boasting of their sacrifices they are making to keep it. Annexation is a word long since erased from their vocabulary; the members of the Virginius expedition get none, nor will those of any other, should it be captured. "Another time," says the commander of the Tornado, "when a Spanish vessel comes across one of these pirates there will be no capture and no trial, for, under whatever flag it may sail, it will be instantly sunk, and then let the United States claim it if they can."

Now that the Virginius affair is getting to be a thing of the past, the Spaniards are becoming aware of their danger from the insurrection and recognizing the necessity for immediate action. The war feeling which existed for a time is to be turned to good account before it gets time to cool down. No more troops are to be expected from Spain, and now, when the people here have got to fight the insurgents themselves, will begin for them the hardest part of the struggle. As long as they had men sent out from home they were tolerably indifferent as to the result, confident that with time it would be entirely put down, and meanwhile it was not doing them a great deal of harm. Money was required to carry on the campaign, and paper money was issued to obtain it. They were certain that some day or other it could be called in, certainly as soon as the insurrection was quelled, but the insurrection is as far off its end as in October, 1868, and the paper money question is threatening them with immediate and urgent ruin. Now at last they have become alarmed; they are told that they will have to depend on their own exertions, and they do not like it. It is notorious that Spaniards have been making money by selling goods to the insurgents, and it is as well known that officers have participated in this traffic. The Spaniards have been only pretending to put the insurrection down so long that it has at last got beyond any efforts which they can make; but for all that these efforts are to be made if we can believe what the newspapers tell us.

MEN AND MONEY NEEDED.

All are agreed on one point, that men and money are greatly needed, but where they are to come from is a question that is not settled. The *Diario* which has never spoken of the insurrection but to speak of it as being in its last gasp, requiring only one strong effort to crush it entirely, has now changed its tone completely. It says:

"We are now on the 15th of December, and without means whatever, we have to make ready for the winter campaign the impulse it requires if we are to make any progress at all in the pacification of the island. We have arrived at the 15th of December, and when we recognize the necessity of waking from our lethargy, and we are obliged to search for the means to bring it about. Time passes; 1874 will be followed by 1875, the enemy will have gained time and gained what we have to deplore our criminal vacillation. We have never been makers of projects, we do not caress fondly our own ideas, but we refuse all vacillations, for they have been the cause of the ruin of our country more than five years, may make it last for ten years longer, and may at last tire us out or make us give in for want of means. The past may teach us a lesson from experience, and that without great and simultaneous efforts we cannot stanch the blood which is flowing from our wounds. Without great and simultaneous efforts we will continue as we are, deceiving ourselves along; we will use up twelve or fifteen thousand men and forty millions of dollars every year until the day will come in which we will lay down our arms, ground, never more to rise. When that day does come we will repent of having preceded with so much unpremeditation.

To avoid the necessity for repentance when it is too late, the *Diario* has a plan, and it is the following:

It believes that 10,000 men perfectly organized, armed and equipped, sent to the Camaguey district to aid the forces already there, would entirely clear that territory of all insurgents in a very few months. This once accomplished and the Guaimaro trocha covered, the entrance of 10,000 or 15,000 men into the eastern department would in a short time complete the destruction of all the rebel bands in that part of the island and also, and thus the entire island would be pacified. In order that this division of 10,000 men may enter properly equipped on the campaign, the first cost would be $2,000,000, and calculating an outlay of $500,000 per month for each 1,000 men, would give a total of $30,000,000 the year which is the very longest term the *Diario* gives to have the insurrection completely suffocated.

But allow that 10,000 men are not sufficient, 20,000 certainly would be, and the cost of their equipment and maintenance for a year would be but double. Would $16,000,000 be too much to pay for peace and prosperity restored? The *Diario* thinks not.

HOW CAN THEY RAISE THE MEANS?

Now about the money, which must be raised before the men can be obtained; how is that to be found? The *Diario* cannot make up its mind whether it should be raised by forcible or voluntary contributions. It would decidedly prefer the latter, but as it has its doubts as to the probabilities of success, says that it may have to be a case of must.

The *Voz*, commenting on the article of the *Diario*, is decidedly in favor of forcible means being employed to raise the money, as the result of any other would be anything but certain, for too often in former cases of voluntary contributions the unsatisfactory results have been evident. The *Voz* speaks bitterly of the plan of campaign adopted by Gen. Pieltain, if plan there was. "It required nearly the entire army to guard useless villages, and thus left a few insignificant columns to carry out the operations of the campaign. Knowing this the enemy concentrated his forces in two masses, one in the central and another in the eastern department, and having no towns to hold, nor any fort to garrison, without the fear of being overtaken by any strong column, since none existed, and knowing perfectly beforehand by their extensive spy system the movements of our small columns and convoys, it was easy for them to execute many surprise attacks. In this way, thanks to the unfortunate plan of campaign adopted by Gen. Pieltain, they have been able to obtain partial advantages over our forces." This scarcely agrees with the official reports which were continually received during Gen. Pieltain's short reign, which never reported any advantage gained by the Cuban arms, but even the *Voz* can tell the truth when it suits. It proceeds to say that it would be a great mistake to suppose that the insurrection is numerically stronger to-day than formerly, but adds:

It cannot be denied that with five years of constant fighting it has acquired an efficiency which it had not before. It has become disciplined, has gained knowledge in military tactics which it did not once possess, and if in the beginning it was rather anything more than a disorderly crowd, running away at the first fire and on being resolutely attacked even by forces inferior in numbers, to-day it knows how to defend itself and fights with spirit. All this means that where formerly 1,000 insurgents could be beaten with 200 of our soldiers, to-day we must put 600 or 800 against the same number.

Could any of the insurgents themselves have so completely given the lie to the absurd statements of Spanish victories gained by forces immeasurably inferior in numbers? I am certain not, and I can only repeat that the *Voz* can tell the truth when it suits.

ANXIOUS TO END THE WAR.

A manifesto to the Captain-General has been presented, setting forth the imminent danger arising from the further prolongation of the insurrection, and begging him to adopt a remedy. Here is an extract from it:

"To take up the glove thrown down to us by the scandalous nation of Monroe, as well as to fight our eternal enemies of the Yara insurrection, it is necessary that your Excellency at once declare the entire territory in a state of siege, and order an immediate levy of troops for which all shall be liable who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. This would give us an army of 150,000 at the very least, and if our outraged honor and right call us, we will go and face the arrogant people of the north. But if that people, paying homage to reason and decency, treats us with the consideration due to our absolute right and which we exact, then the fourth part of these 150,000 men will be drafted, and sent off to the central department, in which peace would soon be restored. We who are going to bring it about know that between the followers of Cespedes and the inhabitants of the interior a harmonious correspondence exists, the result of which is that the insurgents are not without clothes, provisions, periodicals, nor even sources of the greatest importance. This department once pacified, the other would soon follow. Unless the remedy is applied the insurrection will never be put down, and after our commerce is ruined the revolution of famine will come, that monster of a thousand heads which demands bread, and finding it not, then demands blood. The insurrection is gaining strength and on the offensive, hunger and nakedness are the lot of our soldiers. Bankruptcy is drawing its fatal circle round us, misery painted on the horizon of our future, our disgraceful administration shaming the public conscience, an exhausted treasury, vagrancy in its full career of crimes unpunished, gambling houses parading publicly their immoral and insatiable appetite, passions and political speculations adding their hands to the gigantic fire, and in the centre of all stands our innocent country, the country which we can never forget, with the tearful eyes of a Magdalen turned imploringly toward your Excellency for mercy and help. And now we ask you to let the sword of justice fall without mercy upon the neck of the guilty ones, for there are moments in the lives of nations when blood purifies society.

TIRED OF FIGHTING.

Such is the most important part of the document, and every day letters are being published from persons giving their adherence to it. As yet we have had plenty of talk but nothing has been done, and it is not very clear what is going to be the result. The levy is to be general, whites and blacks are all to be included, but the volunteers do not talk of going out to fight as volunteers, and I feel very certain that they will be careful not to make an offer of their services. I have heard one of that respectable body, a genuine Spaniard from old Spain, say that rather than go out campaigning he would leave the island to the Cubans, and this may be taken as the expression of the feeling of the majority. Those who own stores and have a business to look after cannot be expected to leave them to their fate—that would be too absurd. Spaniards say the volunteers will take the field and fight; we shall see.

The capture of Valmaseda's cazadores, near Bayamo, by a body of cavalry under Col. Suarez, is confirmed, but does not appear in the Spanish official accounts, as a matter of course. The column was composed of 600 men and had been sent to attack a Cuban encampment, when it suddenly came face to face with the insurgent forces. Retreat was impossible, the cavalry charged vigorously, and 200 Spaniards were literally hacked to pieces by the machetes of the Cubans. Out of the 600, only 120 found their way back to the Spanish lines, and these had been made prisoners, but were presented with their liberty and accompanied by a Cuban escort.

The *Renacimiento* of Bayamo states that the insurgents under Vicente Garcia made an attack on the Guamo encampment, which was met with the bravery which is always shown by the Spanish soldier. The *Fanal* of Puerto Principe says that the Cuban Chamber of Deputies, with the object of reestablishing the old Junta in New York and placing at its head persons who would inspire confidence, resolved in an extraordinary session held at Bejucal de Jiguani to depose Don Carlos Manuel Cespedes from the Presidency, which was accordingly done in virtue of the power conceded to the Chamber by the 7th, 8th, and 9th articles of the Guaimaro Constitution. Don Pancho Aguilera is immediately to start for the Cuban headquarters to take his place, and in the mean time Salvador Cisneros is acting President *ad interim*. This has led to several changes in the *personnel* of the Cuban Government. Vicente Garcia has long been appointed Secretary of War and Calixto Garcia chief of operations in the Eastern Department. Don Ramon Cespedes has also been deposed, and his place taken by Dr. Mateo Manuel Quesada, Rafael Quesada, and Castillo have also been relieved.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

The slavery question has again been on the tapis, a meeting of planters, presided over by Don Julian de Zulueta, having been held, but with no more definite result than at any of the previous ones. The Cinco Villas planters strenuously oppose anything but the Moret law; nor can all Don Julian's powers of persuasion get them to consent of their slaves resistance to the plan of immediate abolition, followed by six years' contracts, the emancipated negroes to receive the same pay as Chinese coolonists. A telegram has been received by the Colonial Minister, Señor Soler, from the Madrid Government, strongly urging Don Julian to use his influence to induce the Cortes meets in January, as, unless this is done, the planters will probably find that immediate and unconditional abolition will be decreed.

Another row at the palace. This time it was not with us what the *Voz* and the *Fox* call the capital of the city, for the actors were Spanish generals, an editor, and last but not least the Captain-General.

That there was a row, and not a small one either, going on within the precincts of the Government Palace was quite evident from the unusual stir noticeable in the courtyard, and the puzzled expression on the faces of the listeners as angry shouts, mingled with threats, were heard issuing from the adjacent chamber. Some thought that an attempt at assassination was being perpetrated on the person of the Captain-General, others that a duel between a Minister and the excitement was almost as great outside as it proved to have been inside the palace walls. It is well known that the republican press in general, and the *Gorro Frigio* in particular, have been loud in their complaints against the celerado for his backwardness in the courtyard, and the puzzled expression on the faces of the listeners as angry shouts, mingled with threats, were heard issuing from the adjacent chamber. Some thought that an attempt at assassination was being perpetrated on the person of the Captain-General, others that a duel between a Minister and the excitement was almost as great outside as it proved to have been inside the palace walls. It is well known that the republican press in general, and the *Gorro Frigio* in particular, have been loud in their complaints against the celerado for his backwardness in the chase and beard the lion in his den. Accordingly, he made for the palace, where he arrived without novelty, as the Spaniards say, and there he found Gen. Jovellar in company with Gens. Rapidelme, Portillo, and Acosta, three of the most conservative soulers in the island of Cuba.

TELLING THE TRUTH.

Don Nicolo Soli has the very bad habit of daring to tell the truth when necessary, not caring who may be the object of his pointed indictment, and each of the three generals has at some time or other felt the weight of his pen, his wit not just exactly the face they would have liked to see at that moment. Señor Soli began by stating his grievances to Gen. Jovellar, but this was rather too much for Rapidelme, who had not forgiven nor forgotten several little truths which had appeared about him in the *Gorro*, so advancing toward Soli he ordered him to be silent. Soli turned on him his face, he told him that he and his companions were the cause of all the trouble in the island. Soli with great dignity replied that the tribunals were open to them if they wished to disprove what he had written, and challenged them to do it, adding that if they were the real enemies to the prosperity of the island and Spain, inasmuch as they were harming the republic of Spain in every possible way. "You want me to call you 'rebels,'" he said "so that you may arrest me and throw me into prison; but I will not give you that satisfaction, much as you desire it." So bowing to those present he was preparing to withdraw when the Captain-General, remembering no doubt that his only sin consisted in being an ardent defender of the constituted government, called him on one side and made him a sort of half apology.

The *Gorro Frigio* is irrepressible, and threatens as they will, the conservatives may give up trying to put it down, for its editor shows as well as his persecutors know that as long as the republic lasts he is safe.

Life on the Frolic.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: Your independent and outspoken paper is the only medium through which the poor sailor can make known his grievances or seek redress. Some twelve months ago you opened your columns in our behalf, and gave to Lieut. De Long a castigation which he little expected, which brought him to his bearings, and caused peace and contentment to reign on the Frolic for a long time. But since that time A. L. Snell succeeded to the mainmaster as commander, and lieut. De Long was succeeded by G. W. Coster as executive officer. Then things changed for the worse, and instead of peace and discipline, fraud, and illegal practices reign on the deck. If a man with the most unsullied character asks permission to go ashore, he is sure to be denied in the most insulting and vulgar manner. The fresh meat we get twice a week resembles a tanned leather. The flour, canned meat, apples, rice, molasses, &c., are the refuse of other ships going out of commission. At the present time there are three unfortunate sailors in double irons. They are not allowed hammock or mattress, and lie on a deck which is never dry. This in winter time is enough to send men to their graves. I hope this will meet the eye of Admiral Rowan.

CUBO.

Wanted—Female.

AT 537 3d av. we give higher prices for work, and hand out better inducements than any other office in the city to all parties who wish to buy new sewing machines. We pay from 25c. to 50c. per doz. more than those who are willing to give prices in the papers. Good Wheeler & Wilson only $20.

A SPLENDID opportunity for ladies who wish to buy new sewing machines; plenty of good, light work at the highest prices, paid for in cash every week; operators earn from $18 to $25 per week; only pay $5 per month on machine. 394 Bowery. Nearly new Wheeler & Wilson only $20.

BARBOUR'S IRISH FLAX THREADS,
SEWING MACHINE THREADS,
WAX MACHINE THREADS,
give best satisfaction for all descriptions of work.

PAPER BOXES.—Wanted, girls to label fancy boxes; only those accustomed to papering boxes. Apply between 10 and 12. 66 Warren st., 2d floor, Friday, Dec. 26. DEAN.

WANTED—A good plain book sewer. P. H. SELLEY, 6 Vesey st.

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—A situation in a meat market by a sober, industrious man who understands the business. Address B., Box 111, Sun office.

Situations Wanted—Males.

A COMPANY going West Jan. 6.—Children provided with homes. Families desiring to emigrate will be assisted in reaching their destination. Call at office of Children's Aid Society, 19 East 4th st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A YOUNG man as barkeeper. Inquire at GLEASON'S, corner of Grand st. and Union av., Williamsburgh.

AGENTS.—$10 daily; 7 new articles; sell everywhere, large profits. Novelty Co., 302 Broadway.

BAKERS.—Wanted, a good man on cake. J. D. GILMOR & CO., 205 Greenwich st.

CLERK wanted in a grocery store. Apply at 263 3d av., corner of 21st st.

THOSE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT should address WESTERN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Detroit, Michigan.

WANTED—A harness maker that thoroughly understands the business; a sober, industrious man can find steady employment. Apply to Superintendent Sixth Av. Railroad Company, 43d st.

Savings Banks.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 277 Broadway, entrance on Park place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX Per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank Books in German, French, and English.

Bank, 58 Bowery, S. W. corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 42d st. and 8th av.—New York, Dec. 20, 1873.—Dividend Notice.—An interest dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto, on and after January 15, 1874.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, 908 and 908 3d av., cor. 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM on sums not exceeding $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Sec. and Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 96 WARREN ST.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on and after Jan. 19, 1874.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WM. F. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 96 WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of Jan., April, July, and Dec. 1st. Deposits made on or before Jan. 5 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WM. F. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 644 and 646 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker st.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

FORTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the fortieth dividend (being the forty-sixth semi-annual) on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.
EDWARD SCHEFFEL, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 THIRD AVENUE, Opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $2,000 deposited on or before Jan. 3, or if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and will draw interest from date.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. LYONS, A. F. OLCOTT, Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, Chatham corner 14th st.—Six per cent. interest commencing the first of each month. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Surplus over $14,000,000. Assets, $14,645,145.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BEINCKENHOFF, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, 336 and 338 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 9 to 3, and Monday evenings from 5 to 7.

ASSETS OVER TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Surplus over Liabilities, Four Hundred Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be allowed on all sums from $5 to $2,000.

Books in English, French and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, corner South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D. (late Williamsburgh, L. I.)

NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, on all sums of Five dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

GEORGE HULSE, Vice-President and Actuary.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, JONATHAN S. BURHANS, SAMUEL W. TUCKER, Vice-Presidents.

Real Estate.

A BARGAIN at Jersey City.—A factory and cellar house, with lot, contains 8 store and 14 living apartments; rent for $1,800; street paved and improved; assessments all paid; only few minutes walk from the four ferries; house in perfect order, and cost $30,000 to build it; but as the owner is about to sell out business, will take $12,000 cash or a prompt cash purchaser for $7,500, easy terms, call immediately. J. M. GIBSON, 31 Montgomery st., Jersey City. Office open on Christmas day until 5 o'clock P. M.

AT JERSEY CITY.—A handsome 2-story and basement brick house, with lot 25x100 feet, modern improvements, in splendid order, desirable location, few minutes' walk from the ferries; only $4,000; only $500 cash wanted; balance in easy payments; will exchange for vacant store, tenement, and private dwelling property for sale from $2,000 to $10,000 on easy payments. J. M. GIBSON, 31 Montgomery st., Jersey City. Office open on Christmas day until 5 P. M.

NEW YORK CITY LOTS for $200 and upward, $25 cash, balance easy payments; lots are selling rapidly; about 60 houses to be built immediately; a number are almost finished; every house built increases the value of the lots; Avenues, streets and avenues are graded. POTTER BROTHERS, 4 Warren st., branch office, Fordham.

$1,000.—PORT MORRIS, Morrisania, and North New York, now New York city. Lots near the Harlem bridge, on graded streets, $100 and upward, upon the easy terms of $5 down and $5 per month. Apply to the agents. F. G. & O. BROWN, 30 Broadway.

For Sale and to Let.

FRAME house will be let or sold cheap, 603½ Quincy st., Brooklyn. Inquire foot of Rodney st., Williamsburgh.

TO RENT—The small cottage house 14 Horatio st. (Jackson square); immediate possession. Apply to JOHN SCOTT, 841 Hudson st., second story.

TO LET—A large private box, 135 Madison st. Inquire at 329 Broome st., basement.

Board and Rooms.

1 BLOCK from Broadway—Nicely furnished rooms to let with board; gentlemen preferred; terms moderate. 101 East 30th st.

Business Chances.

A PLUMBER'S shop to let; rent, $15, payable in work. Frankfort House, 302 William st.

Miscellaneous.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1873, will close at this office as follows: On Wednesday at 7 A. M. on Thursday at 10 A. M.; and on Saturday at 8½ A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

Machinery.

WANTED—A new locomotive boiler about 50 horse power with large steam capacity. Address, giving full particulars, L. C., box 194, Sun office.

WANTED to purchase, 3 presses, such as are generally used for pressing pork, scrap, any one having one or more for sale will address DARLING, Box No. 143, Sun office.

Horses and Carriages.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, Horse Clothing, Plush carriage robes, Lap Dusters, and a large variety of Saddlery Goods always on hand. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren st., New York.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,210,497.55 CONSOLIDATED STOCKS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING MONEY TO PAY THE BONDS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY MATURING JAN. 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1874, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of four million two hundred and ten thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-five cents, of the

Consolidated Stock of the city of New York, authorized by Sec. 2, Chap. 756, Laws of 1873, sec. 4, Chap. 344, Laws of 1872, and Chap. 325, Laws of 1871	$4,190,497 55
Consolidated Stock of the county of New York, authorized by Sec. 2, Chap. 756, Laws of 1873, Sec. 4, Chap. 446, Laws of 1872, and Chap. 323, Laws of 1871	20,000 00
Total	$4,210,497 55

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of June and December in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of December, 1896.

Each proposal should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stock of the City and County of New York," and enclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

For full information see advertisement in the City Record.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 23, 1873.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA. THREE EVENING PERFORMANCES AND ONE MATINEE OF THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 25—AIDA.
FRIDAY EVENING—LUCIA—NILSSON.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND AIDA MATINEE.
Seats at the Academy, and at 701 and 114 Broadway.

BLIND TOM CONCERTS,
STEINWAY HALL.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY,
AT 1:30 P. M.
FRIDAY, Dec. 26,
AT 8 P. M.
Admission 50 cts. Reserved seats 25 cts. extra.
Children under 9 half price.
Tickets at the Hall and 114 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY. GRAND CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.
MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE. The most thrilling and intensely interesting play of the season, Mr. Wilkie Collins's own dramatization of his great romance,
THE WOMAN IN WHITE.
Mr. WYBERT REEVE as COUNT FOSCO MATINEE.
Mr. WYBERT REEVE as COUNT FOSCO MATINEE.
Unanimously pronounced to be the most MATINEE.
artistic piece of acting seen in twenty years. MATINEE.

FAMILY CIRCLE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.	POPULAR PRICES, POPULAR PRICES, POPULAR PRICES, POPULAR PRICES, POPULAR PRICES,	Dress Circle, Fifty Cents.

RESERVED SEATS IN ORCHESTRA, ONE DOLLAR.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Lessee, J. B. BOOTH. POPULAR PRICES.
Balcony, $1. Dress Circle, 50 cts. Gallery, 25 cts.
SECOND WEEK OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU as KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER!
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
"KIT" MATINEE ON X-MAS DAY.
In ACTIVE PREPARATION a NEW PLAY, entitled "LA FEMME DE FEU,"
in which Mrs. J. B. BOOTH will soon appear.

BOWERY THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK, J. H. POSTER'S PANTOMIME, MOTHER GOOSE.
THE DARING ALA.
THE GEE CHILDREN.
Preceded by the farce of
IRISH TUTOR.
EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
MOTHER GOOSE.
IRISH TUTOR.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND DOUBLE CIRCUS, P. T. BARNUM.....PROPRIETOR.

LAST AT THE RINK, AT THE RINK, DAYS
LAST WILL CLOSE WITH THE HOLIDAYS. DAYS
LAST EXTRA ATTRACTIONS FOR DAYS
LAST ALL THIS WEEK. DAYS
LAST BRING THE LITTLE FOLKS TO SEE DAYS
LAST THE FIVE HUNDRED RARE AND DAYS
LAST COSTLY BIRDS OF THE DAYS
LAST GREAT MENAGERIE. DAYS
LAST BRING THE LITTLE FOLKS TO SEE DAYS
LAST THE MARVELOUS MECHANICAL DAYS
LAST WONDERS IN THE WORLD. DAYS
LAST RENOWNED MUSEUM. DAYS
LAST BRING THE LITTLE FOLKS TO SEE DAYS
LAST THE GREAT MORAL AND INSTRUCTIVE DOUBLE ARENIC DAYS
LAST EXHIBITION AT 2 AND 8. DAYS
LAST BRING THE LITTLE FOLKS TO SEE DAYS
LAST THE THRILLING BATTLE SCENE DAYS
LAST OF FIVE HUNDRED MEN AND DAYS
LAST HORSES EVERY NIGHT. DAYS

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Opens at 7:15; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
OF
The Wonderful
MAJILTON-RAYNOR FAMILY,
Unequivocal Hit
OF
Great Christmas Imagination,
GABRIEL GRUB;
OR
THE GOBLINS THAT STOLE THE SEXTON.
Such a Galaxy of Stars, such Supernatural Feats, such Marvellous and Incredible Scenic and Mechanical Effects, combined with Musical and Terpsichorean Novelty, have never before been witnessed on the American stage. Nothing to please every taste, to charm the imagination, tickle the fancy, and delight the senses, in a manner at once grotesque, startling, and unparalleled.
EVERY NIGHT—WEDNESDAY, CHRISTMAS DAY, AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
Box office open 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
LOOK AT THE HOLIDAY PRICES:
Admission, 50c.; Family Circle, 25c.; Reserved Seats in Orchestra or Balcony, $1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
SPECIAL GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE At 2 o'clock. Evening performance at 8 o'clock of
GABRIEL GRUB
and the wonderful
MAJILTON-RAYNOR FAMILY,
and
A LAUGHABLE FARCE,
with additional novelties,
CHARLES AND CARRIE AUSTIN
in their exciting and wonderful Zonave Drill and Bayonet Combat, and
MISS LOUIE BOSHILL,
the renowned beautiful and elegant artist, on
THE WIRE VOLANTE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11.
Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER
UNABATED SUCCESS
of Mr. Dion Boucicault's brilliant legitimate comedy,
LED ASTRAY,
pronounced by the Press and the Public the most charming and best acted play seen in New York for years.
CHARACTERS BY
Messrs. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr., MAKE RANKIN, STUART ROBSON, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, H. W. MONTGOMERY, WILDER AND QUIGLEY;
Mesdames ROSE EYTINGE, EMILY MESTAYER, KATE CLAXTON, ELIZA MATHERSBY, KATE HOLLAND, and Mrs. MARIE WILKINS.
THIS CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES OF LED ASTRAY.
MATINEE at 1:30 P. M. and EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.

"THE PILGRIM and Father Come Home."—To the grand Panorama of Pilgrim's Progress, which has given 750 exhibitions, is added an equally grand dramatic tableaux, accompanied with songs and full chorus, of "Father Come Home," is performed to immense audiences in London. Christmas and every afternoon at 3, and every evening at 8. Hall, 25c.; parquet, 50c.; balcony, $1. Children half price. Bring the children.
BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 201 st. Every evening at 8; Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Harry, Reed, Seymour.

GILMORE'S
SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS
AT ARMORY, EVERY SATURDAY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor,
World's Fair, Paris, 1867—Vienna, 1873.
ONE PIANO EVERY WORKING HOUR.
TEN PIANOS EVERY DAY.
EVERY PIANO WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Illustrated catalogues, with price list, mailed free on application.
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A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
412 5th av., corner 36th st.,
Are now open for the season.
Send for a circular.

Balls.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, JAN. 15.
Tickets and Boxes at Rultman's, 114; P. Rontey's, 713; and A. Flaurand's, 487 Broadway (up stairs).

GEO. H. WALLACE & SON.—Fourth Saturday evening Hop. Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany building, 14th st., commencing at 8 and closing at 1 A. M.

Musical Instruments.

A BEAUTIFUL rosewood pianoforte, sacrifice; also, piano and stool, $50. GOLDSMITH'S, 59 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

BURDETT ORGANS.—We challenge the world to equal them. Parlor organs, $45 and upward; pianos and organs sold on installments; second-hand instruments at panic prices.
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CHRISTIE'S pianos, cheapest, best; cash or installments. Factory, 73 Barrow st., near Hudson.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, will be sold at lower prices for cash or installments, or for rent, in city or country, during this financial crisis and the Holidays, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, than ever offered before in New York. Agents wanted to sell WATERS'S celebrated CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS and PIANOS. Catalogues mailed.

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FURNITURE, carpets, and bedding.—The largest assortment and the lowest prices for cash, or on weekly or monthly payments.
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