

deemed a nation, and in doing so renouncing himself; it proved that, beneath the assumed pretension of seeking after truth, Colonel Herndon could disguise a horrible avidity for taking amid the rack of infamous scandals; it proved that he could sacrifice, without a qualm, the divinest intuitions of human nature to the thrill of creating a momentary sensation. No words can adequately paint the blackness of such treachery. Let Colonel Herndon rest sure that time, which is doing justice to Mr. Lincoln, will do justice ultimately to him, and that that justice, if this country remain true to the memory of her second Washington, will take such a shape as the most hopeless convict will find it impossible to envy.

Yesterday's Pulpit Productions.

The outline of sermons which we present to our readers to-day show poverty both of thought and treatment. The topics are varied enough and some of them of sufficient importance to draw forth the best thought of the best minds in the pulpits of the land. But our readers can judge, perhaps as well as we, whether the pulpit productions of to-day present evidence of much study or mature thought. Mr. Beecher, under the title of "Standing and Waiting"—which expresses exactly the position of thousands to-day in the Church and out of it—treats his congregation to a metaphysical essay on many things save "the one thing needful." It may be interesting to speculate on "the briefest space between volition and result"; but there are other themes of more pressing importance for the pulpit and for the Sabbath's instruction. The building up of character, which formed part of his theme, Mr. Beecher said was a slow work—much slower, indeed, than the building of the East River Bridge, or even, we may add, the New York County Court House. And yet, when it is built, that which is seen is not all there is of it. Mr. Beecher evidently believes in a growth into rather than in Christianity—a process about as slow as any material growth that we can conceive of.

Dr. John Cotton Smith began last evening the series of sermons on the evidences of Christianity in answer to a communication printed in the HERALD recently. He did not claim extraordinary inspiration for the Scriptures or any interruption of the laws of nature in the giving of a divine revelation to man. He claimed for the books of the New Testament stronger proofs of their authenticity than could be given for the writings of Homer or Tacitus or Socrates, and showed those who had interested themselves most deeply in the welfare of mankind had not themselves written, but that this work was done by others. Hence the objection urged against the Gospels on this ground is not well taken. Dr. Smith evidently would not hold very tenaciously to the belief, therefore, that the Gospels were written by the men to whom they have been assigned; for he makes the point that the title of each is "according to," not "of," John or Mark, &c. The Doctor, too, shores the doubt of other Bible commentators as to Paul's authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and adduces a circumstantial point of evidence as to the time the Gospels and epistles were written in that no mention is made in them of the destruction of Jerusalem, which took place in the year A. D. 70. Such an omission, he thinks, could hardly occur had these books been written after that year.

Mr. Frothingham talked about the acquisition and disposal of property, and the use and abuse of wealth, beauty, intelligence, &c., and all the talents that God gives to mankind. And he traced the different theories held respecting these things to what he called the two legends of the rebellion of Satan and his followers and the incarnation, life and death of Christ. He denied the right of any man or woman to use any of these gifts of God for selfish purposes.

Dr. Manning, of Boston, adduced evidence in favor of religion from unbelievers. He thinks if the men who rob banks, who forge checks for large amounts, who expend the moneys of orphans entrusted to their care, or who steal millions from the treasuries of cities and States, had God near them or had more spiritual thought they would not do such things. But among the persons who have recently committed such crimes, as our criminal records show, were some who at least pretended to a good degree of piety, but in heart were thieves and forgers.

Father McNamee inculcated the doctrine of humility, which receives such a commemorative illustration at this season of the year, so peculiarly devoted to the advent of Christ, who, though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor that we, through His poverty, might be rich. Father McNamee also presented to his hearers their responsibility for the right use of their gifts and faculties and powers.

The Reformed church, in Thirty-fourth street, celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary yesterday. The services are to be continued through the week also. Rev. Isaac Riley delivered a historic discourse, tracing the growth of the church and the city for the last half century, and marking the progress of each at different periods.

A CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS ON CHEAP TRANSPORTATION

was held in the chamber of the House of Representatives on Saturday evening last. Some sixty members were present, largely from the West and South, and there was an interesting comparison of views among them on the transportation routes of the St. Lawrence, the Erie Canal, the James River and Kanawha Canal and the Mississippi River outlet. The practical result of the caucus was the adoption of a resolution that the members of the House whose constituents are interested in cheap transportation will direct their efforts to bring about a unity of action on the part of said members in the legislation of Congress, which means that these members intend to make this matter of cheap transportation a leading question of the present session. It is understood that future caucuses of this transportation league will be held at the call of the Chairman, Mr. Dunnell (a granger), of Minnesota.

A GRAND CHANCE LOSE.—Instead of making his maiden effort in Congress since reconstruction in favor of the back pay and salary larceny suppose Alexander H. Stephens had signified his return to our national councils and immortalized himself by making one of his fearless and characteristic speeches in be-

half of conceding belligerent rights to the patriotic and struggling Cubans! It was a grand chance for the Georgia statesman to send his name down to posterity, like that of Henry Clay, when in thrilling language the Kentucky statesman demanded from Congress the acknowledgment of the independence of the Republic of Bolivia—one of the most marked and successful efforts in the history of that remarkable man.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General J. H. Martindale, of Rochester, is staying at the Windsor Hotel. General John S. Cavenor, of St. Louis, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Secretary of State Homer A. Nelson yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Governor Frederick Smyth, of New Hampshire, is again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A British subject is shortly to be sent from Zanzibar to Bombay for violating the slave laws. C. J. Brydges, General Manager, and J. Hickson, Treasurer, of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, have apartments at the Brevort House. Sir Charles Augustus Hartley, the eminent European engineer, is in Albany the guest of Mr. McAlpine, the engineer of the new Capitol building. Sir Charles Augustus Hartley proposes to make a trip from Australia to Europe in the month of April, next year. Some persons think that he will re-enter the British Parliament.

General Charles P. Stone and General William W. Loring, American officers in the service of the Khédive of Egypt, have each been advanced to the grade of Major General in the Egyptian army. The Council of the University of Melbourne, Australia, has offered the appointment of lecturer on history and political economy to Mr. Pearson, late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, at a salary of £500 a year.

Somebody is ill-bred enough out West to contest the right of a Miss Maury, a half-breed, to a fortune of a couple of millions, because her parents were married, in Indian fashion, and not United States fashion.

A school inspector in Alsace, a short time ago asked the well known bright youth if he knew the Saviour's name. The boy answered correctly. "How did he die?" "They killed him." "Who?" "The Prussians!"

A handsome personal compliment has been paid to Governor Jewell at St. Petersburg. He was received and recognized as Minister of the United States by the government before he was formally presented to the Emperor.

It has been ascertained that a coasting vessel ostensibly engaged in the sale of turnips and other "truck" on the coast of Massachusetts is really employed in the sale of "nips" of another sort to the thirsty Puritans, and the prohibitionists are after her. The Boston Daily Globe appears to be losing some of its best men. Mr. Charles E. Frazee, favorably known for his excellent articles on "Municipal London" and "Sketches of English Life and Character," has just resigned the foreign editorship of that journal.

THE WRECKED STEAMER GREECE.

Stranded in the Bay Off Oyster Island—The Steerage Passengers Sent Ashore.—In yesterday's HERALD there appeared a brief item among the shipping intelligence, that the ocean steamer Greece, belonging to the National line, was ashore in the bay, but would probably float off at the next high tide. Unfortunately no such good fate was in store for the big steamer, and yesterday afternoon she still remained fast ashore of Oyster Island, near the mud flats. During the morning a large number of people enjoying their constitutional walk on the Battery were attracted by the large congregation of men who had gathered around the unfortunate steamer in the hope of being able to rescue her from her position. Large barges were also at the side receiving cargo, which was being placed in them as quick as a steam crane could transfer bales of cotton, &c., from the hold to the smaller craft.

The chances of her getting off last night were thought to be small. The steerage passengers were all sent ashore yesterday, while a few others remained enjoying themselves as best they could.

On the same spot the Bremen steamer Herman grounded about two years ago. It is reported that the regular channel is rapidly being filled up by the amount of ashes and mud which are constantly thrown into the harbor against the law, and in which matter Mr. G. A. Hunt, Pilot Commissioner, is taking action at the present moment.

GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

Navy Workmen Off For Key West in the Mayflower—Ordnance Inspection—Arrival of Supplies for Steam Engineering.—PORTSMOUTH, Va., Dec. 14, 1873.

A corps of divers and attendants and their apparatus arrived here yesterday and left on the Mayflower to-day for Key West, to work on the bottoms of American men-of-war at that point, when occasion requires.

The torpedo ship Mayflower, Commander D. M. Dyer, went into commission at meridian yesterday, and sailed under peremptory orders for Key West early this morning. She is pronounced the most efficient torpedo boat in the service. Her arrangements for such warfare cannot be surpassed in any country, as the greatest possible care and skill have been exercised by the government in fitting her out. The plans of her torpedo fittings, made by Constructor John W. Easty, are entirely original, and are similar to those on the monitor Mahan.

The United States dispatch steamer Gettysburg, Lieutenant D. G. McKim, arrived at the yard on Friday at noon, after a tolerably rough passage from Philadelphia, with a collection of shot, shell, torpedoes, ammunition and ordnance for the Ordnance Bureau, and a lot of boiler iron, copper and other stores for steam engineering. During the night the Gettysburg took on a supply of coal and proceeded to Washington this morning.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15—A. M. Probabilities. For Northern New England and thence westward over the St. Lawrence Valley, the northern portion of the Middle States and the lower lake region the pressure and cloudiness will increase during a portion of the day, with light and fresh northwesterly and southerly winds and possibly areas of snow; for the southern portion of the Middle States and thence southward to Florida clear or partly cloudy weather, with light winds and low temperature.

For the Gulf States and thence northward to the Ohio Valley less pressure, continued low, but slowly rising temperature, and generally clear weather, except on the coast.

For the upper lake region and the Northwest, higher temperature, with easterly to southerly winds and clear weather during the greater portion of the day. In these districts the cloudiness will increase during Monday night, with probably threatening weather.

For the canal region of New York State the temperature will rise slightly during the coming 24 hours.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building.

Table with 4 columns: Date, 1872, 1873, and 1874. Rows show temperature ranges for 9 A.M., 3 P.M., and 9 P.M., along with average temperature for the day.

COWED HAVANA.

The Virginus and Her Surviving Passengers To Be Surrendered Together.

WAITING IN BAHIA HONDA.

The Prisoners on Their Way To Be Given Up.

HAVANA PATROLLED.

The Arrested Rioters To Be Tried by Court Martial.

JOVELLAR APPEALS TO THE CITIZENS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, 1873.

The man-of-war Isabel la Católica returned to this port yesterday. She left the Virginus in charge of a Spanish gunboat at Bahia Honda.

THE VIRGINUS PRISONERS ON THEIR WAY.

The Spanish steamer Bazan has sailed from Santiago for Bahia Honda with the Virginus prisoners on board, and is expected to arrive at the latter place to-morrow.

MEN AND SHIP TO BE GIVEN UP TOGETHER.

It has been arranged that the Virginus and her surviving passengers and crew shall be delivered to the Americans at the same time in the port of Bahia Honda.

TRANQUILITY RESTORED AT HAVANA.

Havana remains tranquil. Two battalions of volunteers are on duty for the preservation of order, and patrols were established throughout the city last night.

THE RIOTERS TO BE COURT MARTIALED.

The ringleader of the demonstration on Friday night has been arrested, and will be tried by court martial.

JOVELLAR'S APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS.

Captain General Jovellar, in a speech to the volunteers to-day, declared he knew all good citizens sided with him, and would assist in putting down any disturbance.

AFRICA.

Condition of the British Fleet on the Gold Coast—Many Men Invalided by Fever—Mortality at Sea.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 14, 1873.

The steamer Biafra has arrived at Liverpool from the Gold Coast. She reports the condition of the British fleet there as very unhealthy. On two vessels 57 men were down with the fever.

The Biafra had seven deaths on board from typhoid fever.

SPAIN.

Conciliation in the Cabinet.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 15—A. M.

A despatch to the Daily News from Madrid says a complete reconciliation has been effected between Castelar and Salmeron.

FRANCE.

Political Opinion as Expressed at Election Polls.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 14—Evening.

Elections were held to-day in the Departments of the Aude, Finistère and Seine-et-Oise for members of the Assembly.

Partial returns indicate the election of the radical candidate in the Aude and of two republicans in Finistère and Seine-et-Oise.

BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

M. Regnier's Defence of His Conduct Before the Court Martial.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 15—A. M.

M. Regnier has sent a long letter to the Times, explaining his treatment by the Bazine court martial and offering to explain his conduct before a tribunal consisting of a representative of the Times and two other English editors.

The Times declines to take part in the investigation.

THE CORN CROP OF 1873.

Serious Falling Off as Compared with Last Year—Decrease in the Fattening of Hogs—Winter Wheat Favorable.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., December 14, 1873.

Reports, dated December 1, received at the office of the National Crop Reporter, correcting previous estimates, indicate for the corn crop of 1873 in comparison with that of 1872, as follows:—

The States of Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, Tennessee, Kansas and Missouri, which produce in the aggregate over one half the entire crop of the United States, a loss of 29.10 per cent. The heaviest loss is in Kansas, being 44 per cent; the lightest in Wisconsin, being 11 per cent, in Iowa over 25 per cent, in Ohio nearly 22 per cent and in Missouri 22 1/2 per cent.

Returns relative to the total quantity of hogs fattened or marketed this season as compared with the last, indicated in the States above mentioned, and in Georgia and Arkansas, a total falling off of 10 per cent. Of this the percentage of loss in Illinois was 4.7-10, in Iowa 4.7-10, in Ohio 9 per cent, in Missouri 7.3-10 per cent, and in Tennessee 7 1/2 per cent.

Partial returns from Illinois, Missouri and Georgia, as to the average of winter wheat sown this season, indicate an increase in those States of 8.5-10 per cent over the average sown in the fall of 1872. The condition and prospects in nearly all the Territories is very much more favorable than in December, 1872.

DAMAGE FROM THE RISE IN THE OHIO RIVER.

WHEELING, W. V., Dec. 14, 1873.

The Ohio-River at six P. M. was about 30 feet, and rising at the rate of one inch per hour. It will be stationary about midnight. The lower end of the island and the southern portion of the city is submerged. No damage has been done in the city of any consequence, but the loss in the country alongside the stream is great. The water has entered all the cellars, and even some stock have been swept away.

OBITUARY.

THE SEA'S DEAD.

Services of Sympathy for the Friends of the Victims of the Ville du Havre Shipwreck—Help for the Widows and Orphans.

In the Madison square Presbyterian church last evening was gathered an immense congregation to extend their sympathy to the many families and friends bereaved by the shipwreck of the Ville du Havre, and especially to the families of the Rev. Professor Premier, of Geneva, and the Rev. Antonio Carrasco, of Madrid, delegates to the recent General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Adams, Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. Tring, Dr. Prime and Bishop James. All these gentlemen occupied seats behind the pulpit and addressed the congregation.

Dr. Adams opened the services by reading the fifty-third Psalm, commencing—

God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform; He plants His footsteps on the sea And rides upon the storm.

The congregation sang it in unison; and, after a prayer by Dr. Murray, of the brick church, Dr. Adams rose to state the

OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

He said:—"The object of this gathering together of Christian men and women is to express our Christian sympathy with the bereaved in this the hour of their affliction. We are all to-night brothers in sorrow; and we meet now, no matter what may be the difference of our ecclesiastical relations, as brothers and friends. As all colors are alike in the dark, so in case of death we come together as members of one body and brothers in Christ Jesus. Dr. Tring and Dr. Carrasco were with us but a short time ago, and we heard them in this very church tell the

HISTORY OF THEIR WORK

in benighted lands and ask our co-operation. Dr. Carrasco's last words uttered in public were spoken in this church on the Thursday evening before his embarkation. While he was with us those who came in contact with him learned to love and admire him, and after his labor in this country had been performed he was returning to commence again the struggle he had carried on during his whole life with renewed hope and vigor. He was returning to his wife and family also, and they now, beloved brethren, demand our practical sympathy. A collection will be taken up to-night for the relief of his family.

Dr. Howard Crosby then addressed the congregation. He said:—"Our hearts are full of great grief tonight as we deeply deplore the loss we have endured. There are some calamities that we cannot that we may find some comfort in their explanation, but to this there is

AN EXPLANATION.

This calamity would send the infidel to his stoicism and his blasphemy, but it sends us to our faith in God. All tribulations and afflictions are here working for our eternal glory, and though we have lost our coworkers here on earth they are with us in spirit, and their shining example will be a great comfort to our hearts. We have seen the fearful scene of that shipwreck, when the cry of thousands came and the mid-winter waters of the ocean rushed into the cabin and engulfed all on board the fated Ville du Havre. I knew Professor Premier well. He was a student of mine at the University of Geneva, and I learned to know him and to love him in a very short time, and with my regard for his gentle qualities was an excited admiration of his great talents. In 1852 the Evangelical Alliance of Geneva was founded, from which such great results have sprung. They sent missionaries and co-workers to all parts of the world, and he was one of the first to train ministers for the time to come. In this university Professor Premier occupied the chair of Systematic Theology, and carried out of his pupils, and the teacher and the pupil both great together to the arms of Jesus.

Dr. Crosby also made an appeal to the congregation in favor of the surviving families of the lost ministers.

A GENEROUS TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN SCIENCE BY THE ENGLISH SCIENTIST.

Professor R. A. Proctor, the English astronomer, who recently arrived in this country, was given a reception at the Lotus Club by the members on Saturday evening, at which were several prominent guests.

The President of the club in a brief speech welcomed Professor Proctor in the name of the American public, and especially of American men of science.

Professor Proctor thanked the President and members of the club, and said that he had come here to learn. He had known before he arrived, and had more clearly recognized since, that American scientists were doing noble work, and that the people of America were in advance of Europe in the general attention given by them to science.

He had been amazed by the character of the audiences before whom he had lectured, not solely by their number, though that had surprised him, but by their close attention to the facts presented to them and by their appreciation of the bearing of these facts. He had visited also American colleges and other institutions, and had been struck by the great advantages which the methods there employed possessed over those adopted in England. He had strongly felt the hope that one day his children might receive a portion of their education in America. He proceeded to remark that to every thinking mind America presents a deeply interesting subject of study. There are before us in this great country the great problems which occupy the attention, indeed, of statesmen and politicians on the other side of the ocean, and which, in which, where there is solution is to be hoped for, is framed by the influences of old traditions, by the effects of class distinctions and by other circumstances not readily classified, analyzed, and operated only too effectually to retard progress. Even in science the difference was to be seen in the position of thought. Here it was to be seen, to some degree, that the sympathy and support of American thinkers, because of the efforts he had made to meet the influences which oppress science in England. One of these is "authority"—not authority in the legitimate sense, but authority mainly allowed to affect the position of thought. Here in America men of science recognize authority as a form of scientific evidence, because they are not afraid to follow their own conclusions, and such a view is *proprio* evidence in favor of the justice of the view. But Americans refuse to allow authority to decide scientific questions; and, when newly discovered facts show that views formerly held by great authorities should be modified or abandoned, the American student of science is not prevented by undue respect for authority from accepting the new truths thus indicated. In this respect he had himself thought and acted as an American would. Mr. Proctor proceeded to remark on two points in connection with American scientific work: first, the effective way in which it was carried on, and second, the small regard paid by Americans to questions of priority. He remarked that in two special instances relating to the work of Professors Cooke and Winlock, of Cambridge, United States, he had been unwillingly guilty of injustice in assigning the credit to others, and the mistake, though noted long since by these gentlemen, had been allowed to remain uncorrected. It appeared to him, in fact, that American students of science were altogether less disposed to controversy than their European brethren. He repeated, in the wonderful growth and development of America in past years, and the glorious future which the nation had before her. He repeated, in conclusion, that he had come to America to learn rather than to teach, and he hoped that before he returned to England he should have learned to some purpose.

BOOTH'S CHANCES FOR SENATOR.

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COLONEL JUBERS IN RICHMOND.

An Appeal From Colored Citizens in Richmond, Va., for Trials of Colored Offenders by Juries of Their Own Race.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 14, 1873. The following petition was presented to His Honor Judge Guigon by colored Councilman Nelson P. Vandervall on the last day of the late term of the Hustings Court of this city:—

To His Honor A. B. Guigon, Judge of Hustings Court.—The undersigned, colored citizens of the city of Richmond, would respectfully implore Your Honor to cause to be considered and passed upon by the Hustings Court by juries composed of colored men in all cases where persons of color are concerned. They sincerely believe that by granting this boon Your Honor will increase the confidence of the colored people in the Court of Hustings, and they are equally sure that if only men of intelligence, those who can read and write, are selected as jurors, the interest of the Commonwealth will be promoted, and that the law will be administered in the most equitable manner, and that the welfare of the colored people will be promoted.

It is understood that Judge Guigon will respond to this petition at the next term of his Court, which commences January 5, 1874.