CHURCH AND STATE.

The English Catholics on Infallibility.

CIVIL ALLEGIANCE UNIMPAIRED.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1874.

A meeting of Roman Catholics was held at Willis' rooms this evening to consider the questions raised in the controversy between Mr. Gladstone and Archbishop Manning.

IT CHANGES NOTHING.

Speeches were made denouncing the imputations on the Vatican decrees, and a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that "the civil loyalty of Roman Catholics is in no wise affected by the decree of Papal infallibility."

GERMANY.

The Prussian Parliamentary Opposition Defeats the Ministerialist Party.

The Presiding Officer Resigns Amid Excitement.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, 1874.

In the Reichstag to-day there was a two hours' discussion on the standing orders, at the conclusion of which action was taken contrary to the views of the presiding officer, Herr Parkenbeck. The latter immediately resigned the Presidency. The act produced a decided sensation. A new President will be chosen to-morrow.

A SEVERE REBUFF TO THE MINISTERIALISTS.

The Bank bill was subsequently taken up, and after a debate of six hours was referred to a committee, by a vote of 158 to 127.

The result is regarded as equivalent to a defeat of the government.

The Decrease of Emigration Depressing Steamship Companies' Interests.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1874.

The decrease of emigration has rendered a reduction of the fleets of the German transatlantic steamship companies unavoidable. The Chairman of the North German Lloyds Company is now in England seeking to dispose of the superfluous vessels of that line.

THE PRESS IN GERMANY.

Austrian Journalists Cited to Court—News Enterprise Almost a Crime.

VIENNA, Nov. 18, 1874.

The editions of all the Vienna journals, including the *Presse* and the *Official Gazette*, have been summoned before the District Tribunal upon a requisition from the Court of Wurzburg, for prematurely publishing the full text of Kullmann's indictment.

The editor of the *Presse* refuses to indicate where and how he obtained the document.

DISRAELI AND BISMARCK.

French Opinion of Premier Disraeli's Speech at Guildhall.

PARIS, Nov. 18, 1874.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes a violent editorial attack upon Mr. Disraeli for his disclaimer that his recent Guildhall speech referred to the Von Arnim case. The *Debats* says Mr. Disraeli has "simply apologized to Prince Bismarck for his offensive utterances."

BISMARCK HAS INVADED DOWNING STREET.

The article in the *Journal des Débats* on Disraeli's disclaimer concludes as follows:—

It is apparent from this incident of Mr. Disraeli's apology that England, in her turn, has been invaded. The Prime Minister can no longer speak without submitting to censure from Berlin.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff at Audience with Emperor William.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, 1874.

Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chancellor of the Empire, is on a visit here.

He had interviews yesterday with the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck.

The Russo-German Customs' Code Discussed at Court in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, 1874.

Prince Gortschakoff has discussed with the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck proposals for the revision of the Russo-German customs' regulations for the benefit of commerce and international intercourse.

Prince Gortschakoff explained similar arrangements which had been made with Austria.

RUSSIA.

The Socialists Not Moving Against the Crown.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18, 1874.

The report of the discovery of a socialist conspiracy in this country is officially denied.

It is probable that the report originated from the appointment of a disciplinary committee to inquire into recent turbulent conduct of the students of the Medical Academy here.

TURKEY AND ENGLAND.

A British Movement in Aid of the Syrian Christians.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1874.

Lord Derby to-day, replying to a deputation, promised that the government would address a friendly remonstrance to the Porte in favor of the persecuted Christians in Syria.

THE QUESTION OF THE EAST

Turkish Filibusters and Murderers Sentenced.

VIENNA, Nov. 18, 1874.

Thirty-two of the Turks charged with the recent murders of Montenegrins in the Province of Albania, have been convicted and each sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

INDEPENDENT SENTIMENT AGAINST JUDICIAL PARTIALITY.

This punishment is considered too light for their offence, and the leniency of the Turkish authorities has produced a bad impression in Montenegro.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Khan of Khiva Does Not Seek Russian Intervention.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18, 1874.

The report that the Khan of Khiva had solicited the aid of Russia for the suppression of disorder in his dominion is denied.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Race for the Great Shropshire Handicap—Syrian the Winner.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1874.

The great Shropshire handicap, one of the principal events of the Shrewsbury November races, which began yesterday, was run to-day and was won by Syrian, Conseil coming in second and Delay third. Seventeen horses came to the post out of 124 subscribers, the betting at the start being 12 to 1 against Syrian, 33 to 1 against Conseil and 10 to 1 against Delay.

The following is a summary of

THE RACE.

The Great Shropshire Handicap of 500 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 forfeit; entrance 3 sovs., the only liability if forfeit be declared by noon Tuesday, November 3; winners extra; the second saves stake. Closed with 124 subscribers, 75 of whom pay 3 sovs. each to the fund. New straight mile.

Major Stapylton's ch. h. Syrian, aged, by Mentmore, dam Princess, by Autocrat, 101 lbs..... 1
Count Lagrange's ch. c. Conseil, 3 years, by Consul, dam No Chance, 84 lbs..... 2
Prince Bathyany's b. h. Delay, 5 years, by Loiterer, dam Orlanda, 96 lbs..... 3

[Syrian, the winner of the Great Shoropshire Handicap, at Shrewsbury, is an aged, but somewhat celebrated horse. He has won nine out of eleven races in which he contested, and carried off the same prize which he has now won in 1873.—ED. HERALD.]

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

Russia's Principle of Proposal for a Reassemblage Approved.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18, 1874.

The Russian Foreign Office, which invited a renewal of the Brussels Conference early next year, has received replies from several Powers, who generally express approval of the principle on which the proposal is based, but demand time for consideration.

THE NORTH POLE.

The Exploring Expedition Organized—To Sail Next Year.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1874.

The Polar Exploring Expedition to be fitted out by the British government will consist of two steamers.

Captain Markham, of the Royal Navy, will command one of them.

TO SAIL IN 1875.

The expedition will start for the Arctic regions next May.

RELICS FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Records of Lady Franklin's Search Expedition Returned to England.

[From the Liverpool Post, Nov. 5.]

Captain Kilgour, of the whaler Polynia, which arrived at Dundee on Sunday night, brings a number of relics of Arctic exploration.

When a portion of the crew were on shore at Batty Bay, on the 29th of July, in search of a suitable watering place, they discovered a cairn on a low point on the north side of the bay. Judging it had been erected by some party belonging to one of the various expeditions sent in search of Sir John Franklin they pulled it down, and in the interior of it found a tin canister, about twelve inches in length and four in diameter, the lid being soldered on. Captain Kilgour opened the canister, and it was found to contain records deposited on the 6th of August, 1852, by Captain William Kennedy, of the Prince Albert, Lady Franklin's vessel. In the course of the day a sledge, a stove, two ice knives, and various other articles were picked up on the south side of the bay, where it appeared Captain Kennedy's party had encamped.

The records disclosed the fact that Captain Kennedy went into winter quarters in Batty Bay in the autumn of 1851, and it was not until the 6th of August, 1852, that the ice broke up and liberated his vessel. It is obvious that Batty Bay had not been visited since 1852. The records are in an excellent state of preservation.

This season many of the whaling vessels visited Bellot Strait, the utmost extremity reached by Sir Leopold McClintock with the Fox in 1858-59. The whaling fleet experienced severe weather in Cresswell Bay, almost all the crews having to abandon the ship and take to their boats for a time; the Arctic and Tay, both Dundee ships, being lost.

SANTANTA'S REPRIEVE.

The Delay of His Execution—Quartered in the Texas Penitentiary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1874.

In regard to the recent despatch sent by order of the President to the Governor of Texas, it is stated that, without forming or expressing any opinion as to whether or not Santanta had violated his parole, the President and Secretary Delano, fearing he might be executed before the evidence could be fully collected, considered it merely just to delay his execution. It is to-day ascertained that during Governor Davis' incumbency the sentence of Santanta was commuted from death to imprisonment for life. Under this commutation he has lately been placed in the Texas Penitentiary.

NEGOTIATION OF STOLEN BONDS.

Examination of a Real Estate Agent Charged With the Offence—Details of the Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 18, 1874.

Holmes B. Kelley, a real estate agent, had a hearing to-day on a charge of conspiring to rob the First National Bank of Wellsboro, Pa., and receiving bonds knowing them to be stolen. State bonds to the amount of $14,000, that had been stolen, were negotiated with Townsend, Wheeler & Co., who advanced $12,000. The money was used in the purchase of land. Kelley stated that the bonds were obtained from a man named J. R. Fleming. At the conclusion of the testimony Mr. Cassidy stated that the defendant was certainly answerable in Tioga county on a charge of burglary and in this city for negotiating and circulating the stolen bonds. He believed that the man J. R. Fleming was a myth.

The defendant was committed to answer the charges of burglary and falsely and maliciously conspiring with one Cosgrove and one Cook and J. R. Fleming to negotiate stolen bonds. The prisoner denies that he knew the bonds were stolen when he negotiated them, and asserts that he can prove his innocence of the charges made against him.

DIVIDENDS OF BROKEN BANKS.

One Hundred Per Cent from the Bank of the Commonwealth—Ninety-six Per Cent from the Farmers and Citizens' Bank.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1874.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a final dividend in favor of the creditors of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, New York, of twenty per cent, making, in all, 100 per cent; also a final dividend to the creditors of the Farmers and Citizens' National Bank, Brooklyn, of four per cent, making, in all, ninety-six per cent, and also a dividend to the creditors of the First National Bank, of Anderson, Ind., of fifteen per cent.

THE SUFFERING IN NEBRASKA.

Caution from the Relief and Aid Society.

OMAHA, Nov. 18, 1874.

In consequence of reports that many unauthorized persons are soliciting aid for the grasshopper sufferers in this State, General Ord, chairman, has been ordered by the Executive Committee to issue the following:—

The Nebraska Relief and Aid Society adhere to the policy of authorizing no person or persons, however reputable, to receive money or material from Eastern people. Its agents will act only through branch aid societies, and whatever charities the cities and people of the old and wealthy states may desire to bestow upon the unfortunate homesteaders of Western and newly settled Nebraska, suffering from the grasshoppers, should be forwarded through the local or branch aid societies and by their officers directly to Alvin Sanders, treasurer, and E. B. Chandler, Secretary of the Nebraska Relief and Aid Society, Omaha. This notice is published as a caution against impostors.

THE VOTE OF THE STATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1874.

The *Evening Journal* says it has the full official vote in the State, which stands:—

Democratic	416,567
Republican	366,030
Temperance	11,077

—showing a falling off in the aggregate vote of 46,477 as compared with that of 1872.

ARIZONA ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18, 1874.

Despatches from Prescott, Arizona Territory, say that the official returns show that C. C. Bean was elected delegate to Congress over Stevens, who was supposed to be elected. They both ran as republicans. Great excitement exists in consequence of the discovery and the election is to be contested.

A NEW CABINET.

The Reported Proposed Reorganization.

A STIR IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1874.

My special despatch to you on Monday evening to the effect that President Grant had sent a cable message to the Hon. Elihu Washburne, United States Minister to France, summoning him to Washington on important business, has caused quite a sensation in official circles here. My information emanated from such high authority as to leave scarcely a doubt as to its reliability, and the inquiries I have since made tend to confirm it in every particular.

THE OBJECT OF THE SUMMONS.

If there is little doubt as to the fact that the President has summoned Mr. Washburne home for consultation, it is equally certain that the subject matter of the consultation is a reorganization of the Cabinet. The President has resolved to make a change, and he believes that no one is more competent to give him good, sound advice about such a matter than our popular representative at the seat of the French government.

MR. FISH READY TO RESIGN.

Mr. Fish, it is said, is not only willing but even anxious to resign. For six years he has been at the head of the State Department, and during that period he considers he has earned enough of honor and glory for the rest of his life. It is said he has informed the President since the elections that he is anxious to retire, and that the President, while expressing regret at this, the third offer of Mr. Fish to withdraw from public life, has nevertheless informed his Secretary of State that it will be accepted.

ALL THE REST MUST RETIRE ALSO.

This move on the part of Mr. Fish will, in all probability, end in a tender of resignation from every member of the Cabinet. Of course the President's staff of ministerial clerks pretend not to believe in the rumored recall of Mr. Washburne. They pooh-pooh the idea of a change in the Cabinet, and endeavor to keep up their courage by trying to whistle down the unpleasant rumors. But it is quite clear they entertain apprehensions, and I do not think any one of them would be much surprised at a sudden invitation to retire.

LOUISIANA.

Alleged Preparations for a Siege at the State House—Secreting Cases of Winchester Rifles—Kellogg Desires a Congressional Investigation—General Morrow's Report on Merrill's Cavalry.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18, 1874.

The Returning Board became so alarmed last night that they had the police force in the State House increased to twenty-five men, and several cases of Winchester rifles were taken in under the cover of darkness. Kellogg disavows all knowledge of these preparations for a siege and says he can get federal troops to his aid in twenty minutes.

Arroyo, the democratic member of the Returning Board, has notified the other members that he will resign to-morrow unless an additional democrat is appointed to aid him. He says he cannot undertake the responsibility alone. The St. James Parish returns were canvassed to-day.

KELLOGG COURTS INVESTIGATION.

Kellogg asserts that a Congressional committee will come down immediately after Congress meets, when he will prove that he and General Grant carried the State in 1872. He admits that the most simple way would be for Congress to pass a joint resolution ordering the President to recognize his or McEnery's government. He declares he would be satisfied even though his opponent should be recognized.

GENERAL MORROW'S REPORT.

General Morrow, who was sent into Northwestern Louisiana to investigate and report upon the operations of army officers under Merrill, returned yesterday. I learn he has placed Lieutenant Hodgkins (who disregarded the order of the Court in a habeas corpus case concerning the Lincoln parish prisoners, and sent an insulting message to Judge Trimble) under arrest, and preferred charges against him at the War Department for cutting telegraph wires, insulting and intimidating citizens and for unofficerlike conduct generally. The Lieutenant, it seems, was led into trouble by Packard's Deputy Marshal, Seiye, who was supplied with blank warrants by United States Commissioner Jewett, and raided over the county with Hodgkins' cavalry, arresting everybody he could put hands on. It is understood in army circles that General Morrow's report represents the conduct of Packard's deputy marshals, and also some of Merrill's officers, as being more outrageous than was stated by the most rabid democratic papers, and that there was not a shadow of necessity for placing a single federal soldier in that section of the country.

ALLEGED LEGAL TRICKERY.

It also appears that after Marshal Seiye had been placed under bonds to answer for cutting the telegraph wires, and before a warrant could be obtained for his rearrest on another charge, his counsel suddenly surprised the Court by drawing out a commission showing himself (the counsel) to be a marshal, and at once arrested Seiye on a bogus charge of embezzlement. The "smart" counsel then took him from the custody of the Court on this trumped up charge and brought him here, where he is now at liberty.

Army officers say that if General Morrow makes a written report of his investigations in Merrill's district it will develop some startling outrages by the marshals that Congress must certainly rebuke.

Charge Against a Supervisor of Registration—A Railroad Sold by a United States Marshal—A Judgment Against the City of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 18, 1874.

E. Bean, Supervisor of Registration at De Soto parish, was brought before United States Commissioner Craig to-day on an affidavit charging him with having on the 17th inst., at No. 14 Dryades street, concealed and destroyed certain statements and certificates of election and substituted in their place certain false, forged and fraudulent statements and certificates. The accused waived examination and gave bail in $500 to appear before the United States Circuit Court.

The New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad sections west of the Mississippi River were sold to-day by the United States Marshal for $450,000 to Frank M. Ames, son of the late Oakes Ames. A new company will probably be organized to complete the road to the Texas terminus.

In the Superior District Court to-day Judge Hawkins gave judgment against the city of New Orleans for $157,000, for non-payment of 157 bonds, of $1,000 each, issued in aid of the Jackson Railroad, May 1, 1854. The Court declined to pass upon the validity or force of the law of March 17, 1870, prohibiting writs of seizure against the city at this stage of the case, as the question would come up when motion was made for a writ of execution and would then be determined.

RUN OVER BY THE CARS.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 18, 1874.

James Hunterbauch, a yard hand, was run over and instantly killed by the cars at Newcastle this morning.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18, 1874.

Printing cloths are quiet at unchanged prices.

ARKANSAS.

Smith's Friends Still Keeping Dark—Partisan Hopes Concerning the Probable Action of the Executive.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 18, 1874.

There have been no new developments regarding the Arkansas gubernatorial war to-day. All is quiet in this city. A despatch was received from Washington by friends of Smith, stating that on receipt of a statement from the State officers elected on the same ticket with Smith that they recognized him as Governor of the State, the President would decide in his favor. It is not probable, however, that a decision will be rendered until after the arrival of Judge Poland, of the Congressional Investigating Committee, in Washington, on Friday. Hon. William J. Hynes, Congressman-at-Large from the State, left here for Washington yesterday, in the interests of the Smith government.

A Denial from the Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 18, 1874.

Henry M. Cooper, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, authorizes a denial of the telegram from Washington on Monday night, that he telegraphed Senator Dorsey or anybody else that hundreds of republicans were being arrested, or that Smith's adherents were assembling here or at any other point. He authorizes a denial in toto of all knowledge of such despatch.

Another Document from the "Pretender" Smith—It Is Referred to the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1874.

The President to-day received another lengthy telegram from ex-Lieutenant Governor Smith, of Arkansas, reciting anew the points contained in his recent proclamation and asking, in addition, for early action on the part of the general government in the pending controversy in Arkansas. The telegram, in accordance with official usage, was referred to the Attorney General.

The published despatches purporting to have been received here Monday and Tuesday nights by Senator Dorsey from H. M. Cooper, Secretary of the Arkansas Republican Central Committee and others, were not received by Mr. Dorsey, his name having been falsely furnished to the press as the person who received them and he disclaims responsibility for their statement.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—"Martha."

Flotow's opera, a tuneful, popular work, which has since its first representation, just twenty-seven years ago, at Vienna, held a prominent place in the public mind, was given last evening at the Academy of Music, with the following cast:—Lady Henrietta, Mlle. Albani; Nancy, Miss Cary; Lionel, Signor Bentratelli; Plunkett, Signor Del Puente. Mlle. Albani made a great hit in the interpolated aria "The Last Rose of Summer," and her rendering of the music of the title *rôle* was characterized throughout by the intelligence, thoroughness and care that mark a great artiste. The Nancy of Miss Cary is one of her most charming impersonations, and last evening it was as enjoyable as ever. The tenor failed to present even a tolerable portraiture of the *rôle* of Lionel, and the baritone was not successful as Plunkett. The music of the opera, melodious and seductive though it may appear to the average opera goer, is too light and superficial for the cultured musician. Such lyric pandulum will hardly suit the tastes of an audience accustomed to Meyerbeer, Verdi and Wagner. The attendance was small and the appreciation of Flotow's work of a like standard. "Martha" should be consigned to the list of parlor operas, which of late years has been greatly increased. They should be banished from the stage of grand opera. One act of "Aida," "Gli Ugonotti," "Lohengrin," "La Stella del Nord," "William Tell" or "The Flying Dutchman" is worth a dozen "Marthas" in a musical point of view.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Dolly Bidwell is playing Cynthia in "Flowers of the Forest."

Lawrence Barrett is doing Hamlet. They seem to get on well together.

Jefferson goes to Philadelphia on the conclusion of his engagement in this city.

Albani began her tour through the provinces by a visit to Albany last Wednesday.

Samuel Devere has made a great success in a new play, entitled "Just in Time," at Baltimore.

Sothern at the London Haymarket—coals at Newcastle. All parties sold except the dreary lord.

Irving, who has somehow acquired great favor in London as a tragedian, will probably visit America next year.

"The Black Crook" draws well at Albany. We could have sworn it—any game of hook or crook would—the blacker the better.

Mrs. Agnes Booth is quite restored to health again. Her engagement at the California Theatre, which terminated last week, was very successful.

Matilda Heron contemplates astonishing the public with a new pupil and a new play. If the pupil be as bright as Bijou Matilda has a pair of jewels.

Baker and Farren are doing "Chris and Lene" with great success at New Orleans. The Crescent City thinks they're the real cheese—Dutch cheese, of course.

A Washington critic says of Miss Neilson "that while her loveliness of form and feature have been worshipped she has stood as a priestess and instructor in the temple of art."

A curious case of real comedy business occurred at Wallack's on the first production of "The Shaughraun." Owing to an accident, the moon failed to appear at Rathgarron Head. The stage manager rushed to the wings. "Keep on as long as you can, Monti—the moon's busted!" Meanwhile the sentimental young officer kept on as if no celestial disturbance had happened.

OBITUARY.

Captain General Lersundi.

General Francisco de Sales Lersundi y Ormachea, formerly Captain General of Cuba, whose death is just announced by cable, was born in the province of Guipuzcoa, on the northern frontier of Spain, January 28, 1817. His father was Military Governor of Fuenterabia. Young Lersundi with his brothers was sent to college under the tuition of the renowned Miñano at Pasajes, but when the war broke out in 1833 he was obliged to go to Bayonne, where he continued his studies until 1835. About that time Lersundi abandoned his father's house to enlist in the corps of volunteers organized by General Gaspar de Jáuregui under the name of the *Chapelgorri*. When Espartero formed the regiment called *Cazadores de Luchana* and which was to act as his own body guard, Lersundi joined it with the rank of lieutenant and won his captaincy at La Brájula, Labroza and Peñucerrada in 1837. The following year, at Ramales and Guardamino, he rose to the rank of major in the Fourth regiment of the line (La Princesa), then under the command of General Manuel de la Concha. At Olmedillo, in 1840, he fought under Concha against Balmaseda, and in October, 1841, rose to the grade of lieutenant colonel, and was in command of the Princesa regiment when it revolted against Espartero, then Regent of Spain. The head of this insurrection, General Diego de Leon, was captured and shot, while all the other officers who had taken part in the revolt were forced to go abroad. Among these was young Lersundi. In July, 1843, he returned to Spain, and received the colonelcy of the Fourteenth regiment (de America). The brilliant part which this regiment took in the suppression of the Galician rebellion in 1846 won for Lersundi the rank of brigadier, and the Fourteenth was made part of the garrison at Madrid. On the 7th of March, 1848, he succeeded in putting down the revolution that broke out in the capital, and was rewarded with the title of Marshal. The next year he was appointed Civil Governor of Madrid, and in 1851 Minister of War in place of Count de Mirasol, and received the rank of lieutenant general. In 1853 he was President of the Council of Ministers. He shortly afterward gave up the Presidency of the Council to the Count de San Luis, who was forced to quit the Cabinet by the revolution of July, 1854, to be succeeded by Vicalvaro. Lersundi then retired to private life until October, 1856, when O'Donnell gave up the Presidency of the Council to the Duke de Valencia, when Lersundi entered the Cabinet as Minister of Marine. He resigned in July, 1858, with Narvaez. In the beginning of 1864 he again returned to the Cabinet as Minister of War, but in October he took the command-in-chief of the infantry. In the beginning of 1866 he was appointed Captain General of Cuba, in which post he remained but four months, being relieved at his own request. He was succeeded by the late General Manzano y Manzano. After his return to Spain General Lersundi remained in comparative quiet, taking no commanding part in any of the important events which have occurred since the expulsion of Isabella II., and his death was even confounded with that of the more active Laserna. While colonel of the Fourteenth regiment and stationed at Valladolid, in Spain, he married the daughter of a veteran, Don Felix Blanco y Victoria, and had a large and interesting family.

Death of Joseph Stuart, Banker.

Mr. Joseph Stuart, the well-known banker and head of the firm of J. & J. Stuart & Co., on Nassau street, died at his private residence, No. 11 East Thirty-sixth street, at ten o'clock last night.

There have been but few men whose success in business has been so marked as his or whose character has been so spotless and so far above reproach.

He was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1803, and hence at the time of his demise was about seventy-one years of age. During his earlier years he received as good an education as the country could afford, and while quite a young man came to this country and made his home in Philadelphia. It was there, in the year 1828, that he founded the dry goods house of Stuart & Bros., which is still in existence under the original name, and which is now the oldest and best known establishment of its kind in the Quaker City. In this enterprise he was assisted by his two brothers, John and David Stuart, the former at present the head of the house of John Stuart & Co., in Manchester, and the latter the head of the house of David Stuart & Co., in Liverpool. Subsequently the other brothers, James and the well known George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, became connected with the firm. In the year 1833 Joseph Stuart, the subject of this sketch, left Philadelphia, came to New York and established the firm of J. and J. Stuart & Co. This firm continued the dry goods trade until about the year 1856, when they abandoned it altogether and instituted a banking house at No. 33 Nassau street. Under the keen, discriminating judgment and the able and energetic management of the deceased the house rapidly extended its business, until a few years later a branch house was established at Manchester, England, which still exists in a highly prosperous and flourishing condition. After forsaking the dry goods trade Mr. Joseph Stuart devoted his entire time and energy to the promotion and development of the American and European houses, spending a part of his time each year in New York and the remaining part in Manchester. His last journey abroad was concluded in October, but at the time of his arrival here he had no suspicion whatever of the melancholy incidents which were so soon to mark the closing hours of his life. On the contrary his journey seemed to have done him a great deal of good, and his ocean voyage appeared to have inspired him with new courage and energy to still further expand the popularity and strength of his two establishments. About two weeks ago Mr. Stuart contracted a heavy cold, which for several days confined him to his house, but which finally relaxed to the extent necessary to enable him to resume the duties of his office. On Tuesday last, at about twelve o'clock, while Mr. Stuart was sitting in his counting room, he was suddenly taken with an apoplectic fit, which in an instant prostrated him and rendered it impossible for him to either move or speak. He was at once conveyed to his residence up town; but, after sustaining this shock, up to the moment of his death he never uttered a syllable or made the slightest recognition of any of the numerous friends who clustered around his bedside. In figure Mr. Stuart was of medium size, his physique being exceedingly fine; in disposition he was jovial, kind and good natured, and by faith a Presbyterian. In addition to many other virtues which he possessed he was generous and philanthropic, giving much to the various charitable institutions of the city and doing everything in his power to administer aid to all who came in his way that were unfortunate or poor. Whenever his keen and penetrating judgment came in contact with any phase of actual poverty he was not only generous, but he was prodigal, donating hundreds upon hundreds of dollars to render life more pleasant and bearable to those whom fortune had less favored than himself. So thorough was his knowledge of the banking business, and so popular a manager was he regarded in all matters of finance, that at the time of his attack he was not only the head and front of the two great houses with which his name has for so long been connected, but was also Vice President of the Fourth National Bank and a director in both the Queen and Imperial Life Insurance companies, while he was also prominent in many of the social, charitable, æsthetic and religious combinations of New York. His demise will be very generally regretted in both America and Europe, in both of which countries he was widely acquainted and dearly loved for his generosity, his liberal philanthropy, his elevated character, his social virtues and his pure and earnest life.

Hiram G. Bloomer, of San Francisco.

The death of the above named gentleman, which occurred in San Francisco, is announced in the journals latest to hand from that city. Mr. Bloomer was a native of the State of New York, and emigrated to California in 1852. He was regarded as the pioneer resident botanist of the Pacific coast. From the time of his arrival there to his death he paid great attention to the science of botany, and at his death held the position of Curator of the Academy of Natural Sciences in San Francisco. The academy at a late meeting passed resolutions highly eulogistic of Mr. Bloomer, and voted to purchase from his widow his scientific library and specimens. He is the father of the popular young artist, Reynolds Bloomer, who is now pursuing his studies abroad.

Jacob L. Michaels.

Jacob L. Michaels, Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of the State of New York, died suddenly at his residence in this city on Tuesday night. The deceased was a Past Master of Dirigo Lodge, No. 30, F. and A. M., who, together with the Grand Subordinate Encampments, will participate in the funeral services which are to take place to-day. Mr. Michaels, who was but thirty-three years of age, served with distinction during the war, and was a promising young lawyer. He is the second Grand Officer of Odd Fellows who has died within the past two months. Grand Patriarch Galbraith has called for to-day a special meeting of the Grand Encampment, who are to assemble at noon at No. 812 Broadway.

John A. Sickles.

Mr. John A. Sickles, mail distributer in the Brooklyn Post Office, died suddenly yesterday while seated in a Fulton avenue car, going to his place of business. Mr. Sickles had just taken his seat in the conveyance, when he suddenly fell back, and in a few moments expired. The body was removed to his family residence, No. 489 Monroe street. The deceased was for upward of twenty years connected with the Albany Post Office, and at one time represented a ward as Alderman in the Common Council of the capital of the State. On leaving Albany to take up his residence in Brooklyn he was the recipient of an elegant testimonial from his fellow citizens, and went away bearing the highest testimonials for his ability and zeal from his superiors in the Post Office of that city. Heart disease is believed to have been the immediate cause of the death of Mr. Sickles, who was fifty years of age and leaves a widow and several children.

James Cheever, of Boston.

Mr. James Cheever, of Boston, died at his residence in that city on the 15th inst., to the great regret of a wide circle of relatives and citizen friends. Mr. Cheever was known to the business community as an extensive and successful leather merchant for many years, and a gentleman distinguished for honor and integrity in all his transactions. Having accumulated an ample fortune, he retired from the pursuits of trade long since, but with his retirement he did not lose his interest in public events. In both branches of the city government he was faithful to the trusts confided to him, and was recognized as a wise and efficient public servant. It was remarked by an ex-Mayor of Boston, while Mr. Cheever held a seat in the Board of Aldermen, that he said less and knew more than any of his associates. He represented Boston in the State Legislature for several sessions, where he was respected for his good sense, integrity and comprehension of legislative measures. In politics Mr. Cheever was a Jeffersonian democrat during all the days of his manhood; he was always regarded with the greatest respect and confidence by his party, and no man commanded more deference among his political friends.

Major Elisha G. English.

Major Elisha G. English died at twelve o'clock Saturday night, the 14th inst., at the residence of his son, Mr. William H. English, on Circle street, Indianapolis. His death resulted from secondary hemorrhage, following the removal of a fibrous tumor, which operation was resorted to by the surgeons as the only hope of prolonging his life. Major English was a native of Kentucky, born in 1798. He removed to Scott county, in Indiana, at an early age, and soon became identified with public affairs. He was twice Sheriff of Scott county, his service in that office dating back nearly fifty years. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1832, when that body met in the old Court House of Marion county. From the time of his first election as a member of the lower House, Major English continued to represent his constituents in the Legislature, either in the House or Senate, with a few brief intervals until 1846—a period of thirty-six years—when he removed to reside with his only son, William H. English, who, while representing the New Albany district in Congress from 1850 to 1858, gained a national reputation through his participation in the political debates of those exciting days, and became famous as the author of the "English bill," the compromise measure by which the way was prepared for the admission of Kansas to the Union. He served one term as the United States Marshal for the district of Indiana, and while in that office superintended the taking of the census in that State in 1850.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald office:—

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	33	48	3 P. M.	39	53
6 A. M.	33	49	6 P. M.	34	48
9 A. M.	34	51	9 P. M.	35	42
12 M.	39	56	12 P. M.	34	39

Average temperature yesterday 47⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 35½

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT BELLEVUE.

A novel entertainment in the shape of a volunteer concert was given last night by the Cisco troupe, a company of colored minstrels, in the amphitheatre of Bellevue Hospital, under the auspices of Warden Brennan, to the patients of that institution. The performance was participated in by many of the convalescents, who regaled the large audience with songs and other amusements. At ten o'clock, highly gratified at their entertainment, the sick and the halt proceeded to their respective wards, happier people.

Died.

HICKS.—On Wednesday, November 18, 1874, ANDREW D. HICKS, oldest son of Charles and Mary S. F. Hicks.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

[*For Other Deaths See Fifth Page.*]

Among the Most Agreeable and Gratifying qualities of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP are those which characterize it as an article of the toilet. It softens and smooths the skin, clears it of pimples and discolorations, and makes it look and feel natural. Sold everywhere. Depot, CRITTENTON'S, No. 7 Sixth avenue.

The Way to Secure a Beautiful Skin.—Use GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP daily in your bath. It opens the pores so that all impurities can pass off from the whole skin, instead of compelling them to work off through the face, the only part of a great many people that is washed, and therefore the only part where the impurities can work off with facility. Sold by druggists at 25c. per cake, or one box (three cakes), 50c.; by mail (one box, three cakes), 75c. Address C. N. CRITTENTON, New York. Agents wanted.

A.—For a First Class Dress or Business HAT go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Silk Elastic Stockings, Belts, Knee Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces and Crutches, at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey street. Lady in attendance.

A.—Ruptures and Physical Deformities successfully treated by Dr. MARSH, at No. 2 Vesey street, opposite St. Paul's Church.

A.—Life Preservers—Brooks' Cork Sole BOOTS and SHOES, recommended by all physicians; largest assortment Boots and Shoes in the city. 1,196 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street.

A.—Genuine Furs at Very Low Prices.—Sealskin Furs a specialty. All goods strictly as represented. Call before purchasing. BERGE, 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

A Cheap Luxury—Torrey's Patent WEATHER STRIPS: cold drafts avoided; fuel saved. E. S. & J. TORREY, 166 Fulton street.

A.—Fancy Furs.—Ladies, Visit Either of the KNOX'S Stores, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and select a set of FURS suitable to your fancy. The price and quality will prove satisfactory.

Advice Gratis—No Cure No Charge.—Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, sure cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervousness. 13 Bond street.

A Card.—The Rev. Dr. Deems, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, certifies gratefully to the radical and permanent cure of Catarrh, effected in the case of his daughter, by Dr. LIGHTHILL, 212 Fifth avenue.

A.—Ruptured Persons Wearing the ELASTIC TRUSS, 683 Broadway, look back upon the time when they could procure only metal spring or finger pad trusses as a horrid phantasm and hideous dream.

All Persons Suffering Should Use Without delay GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Bunions, Swelling of the Joints; cure guaranteed; 50c. and $1 a bottle. Depot, 451 Sixth avenue.

A Lovely Complexion Obtained Only by the use of EAU DE JOUVENCE, POUDRE DE CLEOPATRE, ROSE TINT AND BELLE DE NUIT. Mme. DUVAL, 878 Broadway, Sole Proprietor.

Best Place in New York to Buy Boots, Shoes, India Rubbers, Toilet Slippers, Children's Leggings. MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Everdell's Wedding and Ball Cards. Orders of Dancing, Note Paper Monograms; Engraving and Printing of every Description. Principal office 302 Broadway.

Health Restored (Without Medicine) by DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABIC FOOD to the stomach, nerves, lungs and liver, curing dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhœa, acidity, palpitation, sleeplessness, debility, wasting, cough, asthma, fevers, consumption, low spirits; 70,000 cures, which had resisted all other remedies. Depot in New York, JOHN B. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Nos. 8 and 9 College place.

Pulmonary Complaints Permanently cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50 cents and $1 a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper.

The Pleasant Valley Wine Company's WINES are absolutely pure, still or sparkling; much cheaper than foreign wines. The company's full discounts to the trade by their agents, H. B. KIRK & CO