# SPANISH BARBARISM.

The Bloody Tribunal at Santiago Completing Its Work.

FIFTY-SEVEN MORE SHOT.

Eighteen Only Out of the 163 To Be Spared.

Semi-Official Views of the Madrid Government.

Columbia's Soiled Flag of Less Account Than Republican Sympathy.

GREAT BRITAIN AGITATED.

The Government at Washington in Cabinet Session.

ORGANIZING THE NAVAL FORCES.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

End the Mock Trisls-Eighteen Men Only to Be Spared.

HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1873. The trials of all the prisoners taken on board the

Virginius have been concluded. Only eighteen will be raved from death. Of these several are engineers or firemen, who were ignorant of the destination of the expedition, and four or five will be set at liberty. The others will probably be condemned

The following are the names of the officers and crew, thirty-seven in number, who were executed at Santiago on the 7th inst. :-

OFFICERS. First Mate-William Barnard. Second Mate-James Flood.

J. C. Harris. John Bosa. B. P. Chamberlain. William Kose. Ignacio Dueñas. Antonio Deloyo. José Manuel Teiran. Ramon Larramendi. Eusebio Gariza. Edward Day. J. S. Trujillo, Jack Williamson. Porfino Corvison P. Aliaro. Thomas Crigg.

Paul Khunrer.

Barney Herrald. Samuel Card. John Brown. Alfred Haisell. W. J. Price. George Thomas. Thomas Walter Williams Simon Broyeur. Leopold Larose. A. Arcl. John Stewart. Henry Bond. George Thompson James Samuel. Henry Frank.

The Spanish Brigadier General, Bascones, reports that he encountered a strong force of insurgents at Sacra, in the Central Department, on the afternoon of the 7th inst. The fighting beyon at four o'clock and ended at eight o'clock P. M. The rebels were defeated and routed, flying in all directions. Over 100 were killed and a large number wounded. The loss of the Spanish troops was

ANOTHER SLAUGHTER AT SAN-TIAGO.

Fifty-seven More of the Virginius Prisoners Shot.

The Diario of Cienfuegos says that 57 of the Virginius captives were shot at Santiago on the 10th

No particulars of these additional executions have yet been made public here.

THE SPANISH VIEW.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Not Possible for the United States to Make a Demand on Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 14, 1873. The Imparcial has a long article to-day on the executions at Santiago. It endeavors to show that it is not possible for the United States government to make any demand on spain in consequence of these proceedings. It argued that the great majority of the American people want to see the Spanish Republic united and successful. President Grant and his advisers know this, and are not likely to imperit the hopes of republicanism in Spain by precipitating a complication abroad when internal troubles demand

THE FEELING IN LONDON.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Great Indigation Expressed in England-Spanish Securities Affected.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1872.

The shooting of the crew and passengers of the steamship Virginius is commented on at length by the London morning journals, all of which express the hope that the execution will be avenged by the government of the United States.

All stocks on the list are strong and higher, with the exception of Spanish securities, which are affected by the Virginius affair.

## THE AFFAIR IN WASHINGTON.

A General Review from Government Sources-The President, Secretary Fish and the People-Reparation Must Be Demanded of Spain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1873. The following is the substance of what has been said by the President to personal and political friends who have sought his views and intentions towards Spain and Cuba since the arrival of the news of the butcheries of Santiago:-

In reference to his personal feelings towards Cuban independence he is not willing for them to be taken as conclusive evidence of what he can or ought to do in his official capacity, it being, he believes, a common experience with people in official position to believe or desire things as individuals which they are unable to perform or advise in the discharge of their public duties. For this reason, if for no other, he has been chary of expression of personal feeling even in private intercourse, and prefers to rest upon what he

Cuban insurrection, to yielding to temptations to say things in private confidence that might be used to embarrass him and his administration when called upon to act officially. Consequently nobody has so any authority to go behind the record made in his messages and the action of the State Department for the purpose of asserting, as had been done that the President would have done otherwise if not held back by official duty or necessity and by the influence of his Cabinet officers. PRESIDENTIAL PRECEDENTS.

In every important matter that has arisen during his term of office the President has found, he says, two limitations upon what he has been able to do-the first being the precedents that have arisen out of the action taken by previous administrations upon analagous cases arising in their day, and the second the necessity of so acting upon every important question as it arises, so that the precedent growing out of it shall not be quoted to the embarrassment and disadvantage of our government when in future questions it shall have changed sides, as it must do at times. In some of the instances where his administration has been most severely attacked it has acted in strict conformity to precedents set by the very acts quoted by his assailants as being in strong contrast to those of his own administration, while the doers had been held up as examples of statesmen whose character and abilities were wholly lacking in public men of the present time. If he has been indifferent to public opinion, as charged in many things, it is because he finds that what the opponents of every administration of the government has called public opinion has been their own disagreement with everything that the administration has done or proposed to do, and their own perversions of facts and motives. Such has been the experience of the government from the time of Washington down, and as all other governments seem to suffer in the same way he makes no special complaint, except

ON THIS VERY CUBAN QUESTION, which has proved, perhaps, the most harassing subject, taking all things together, of his term of office as President, it has been thrown up to him that, when Lieutenant General in 1865, he favored and even proposed a summary way of ending the question of French intervention in Mexico by marching a part of the great army of volunteers that had just ended the rebellion across the Rio Grande and driving Bazaine out of the country, while he has shown no such energetic disposition to drive the Spanish out of Cuba. But, apart from the fact that the two cases are different in every essential point, he had only his military responsibility to consult in 1865, and was quite certain that he could, through General Sheridan, or any other officer who might have been put in command, have successfully done his part of expelling the French army. The political questions he then left, as always before and after during his whole army service, with those to whom they belonged, it being his uniform course to take no part in the political affairs of the government. except when his opinion and advice were asked or duties of a political nature were imposed upon him by Congress or his superior officers.

to friends, who take it more to heart than himself.

THE PRESIDENT AND PUBLICITY. From suggestions that, in the present excited state of the public mind over the Virginius outrage, an authoritative though unofficial state-

ment through the press of what the administration feels and thinks and intends to do would be well the President dissented, taking the ground that, though no strict notions of etiquette would be allowed to interfere with such a course if it were deemed advisable, it was quite certain that those who habitually found fault with everything would continue to do so just the same, and that such portion of the sionately and impartially had already every reasonable assurance that the government were not laggard in defending American honor and protecting the lives and property of our citizens, even where appearances were sometimes the other way. In fact, the principle of protection had more than once been stretched to cover isolated cases, though it is not admitted that the principle had ever been actually extended too far. It too often happens to every government, the President thinks, to become involved with this or that government over THIS QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP AND PROTECTION

in behalf of persons not really deserving of the consideration they receive, and certainly not justifiable causes of the wars they sometimes nearly cause and the bad feeling they generally manage to stir up between otherwise friendly nations. This was not intended to apply to the present case of the Virginius, in which the facts are as yet too much in dispute to warrant any such opinion; but during our own civil war we had numerous illustrations, especially with the British and French governments, and having generally yielded ample recognition to the principle of protection of citizens and subjects then, the President thinks we ought to maintain it now, as far as can consistently be done. It is inferred by the President's friends that he is very far from pleased with the management of the Cuban cause in this country. He inclines to the opinion that our hospitality has been rather abused than otherwise, and that, in no grateful spirit, the slightest indication of sympathy with the idea of Cuban independence on the part of any authority in the government has been distorted and attempted to be used as evidence that the government really cared nothing for its international obligations if they could be violated without too open an exhibition of contempt for our neutrality; while, on the other hand, every concession of rightful privileges to Spain as a recognized and friendly Power, though brought about by the rashness and defiance of

spiteful accusations of those who, in many cases, have no better standing of right in this country than our own fugitives from the burdens and dangers of civil war in Canada nine or ten years ago.

the Cuban agents and adherents in this country.

has been denounced by them as acts of treachery

by the American government towards the American

can people, though the President is convinced that

the people themselves have not listened to the

Finally, it is stated that Secretary Fish has been vindicated by the President to such friends as have ventured upon the suggestion that possibly the State Department has somewhat chilled the natutural glow of Executive sympathy for Cuba and indignation against Spanish atrocity and duplicity in the island. On this point the President is conhas said in his messages to Congress, fident that nobody can possibly understand Mr.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

powers as President during the course of the | self; that their conferences, apart from formal | Cabinet discussions, have been, during the four years of Cuban war, frequent, prolonged, anxious and unreserved, and that, while both have held and expressed opinions of their own and have not always agreed on matters of detail in coming together, they have never parted except in harmony upon what was to be done as the consequence of the meeting, and that nothing has been done that did not have his entire approval as the proper thing to do, time and circumstances considered. Mr. Fish, the President thinks, has suffered like himself from a careful abstinence from too free an expression of his personal views, and believes he finds the same consolation in the knowledge of hav ing done his best and striven honestly in doing it. His personal obligations to of State are great, and he has no doubt the country will do him justice.

THE NAVAL MUSTER. When the Ossipee completes her stores she will sail for Hampton Roads to await further orders. Her torpedoes should have been on board nearly week ago, and had the orders of the Navy De partmment been carried out she would have been near Santiago de Cuba to-day. The Powhatan will proceed to Philadelphia, to finish her cargo of war material and await further instructions The Juniata is ready for sea and may receive

In other matters the Navy Department is equally

energetic. CHARTS FOR THE PLERT. The Hydrographic Office was called upon to-day to prepare a full set of charts for the vessels to be added to the North Atlantic squadron.

Paymasters have been ordered to active duty who thought themselves comfortably housed in

Washington for the winter. But the most significant of all that has yet been

done is the examination of the charts of the several important harbors on the coast of Cuba and what the navy would have to encounter in the event of hostilities. The entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, not more than a quarter of a mile wide, and commanded by two fortresses, did not look inviting. The entrance to the harbor of Havana is better protected. READING UP THE ENEMY.

There was also an overhauling of the records of the Navy Department, giving a description of the vessels of the Spanish navy in Cuban waters, but nothing could be found respecting the Tornado. CALCULATING THE CHANCES.

One might suppose from all this that there is an anticipation of mischief. It would seem so to those who know the dull routine of the Navy Department in times of profound peace. Then there is a doubt about the superiority of our naval vessels over those of the Spanish navy, or even of their equality, while the advocates of new ships say there is not a vessel in our service fit to compete with a Spanish man-of-war; "but what do all these preparations mean?" ask the quakers, "if it does not mean business? "What use of this concentration of the navy in Cuban waters?

The answer to this was given to-day by a well known naval officer. Supposing the Madrid government should fail to have its orders obeyed, and the present Ministry should be suddenly changed and one hostile to the United States, or rather one not disposed to deal with us in a friendly manner, should succeed while this matter of the Virginiu is pending, do you not see what a humiliating attitude the United States would be with nothing more potent than the goose quill of the Secretary of State to defend us? And a sudden change in the sentiment of the Spaniards at home would not be more surprising than the abdication of King Amadeus Such a change would only embolden the Spaniards in Cuba, and that is why the government has re solved not to be wholly unprepared. If the Castelar government can satisfy the United States of their ability to enforce its orders we certainly

would have no cause to complain. But I do not believe they can do this. The Span ish rule in Cuba to-day does more to support the Carlist movement in Spain than the Cuban exiles in this country do to sustain the insurrection on the island. The Casino Español knows the home government cannot spare troops to fight it or its aithful followers. So all the paper protests of the Secretary of State will have about as much effect on the Cuban butchers as so many spit balls.

HAVE WE A POLICY? I do not mean this disrespectfully; for I know that paper wads are all that the State Department dare aim at anybody. Nor do I say that it would people and press as were willing to judge dispas- be just to precipitate hostile feeling by an aggresthe President to invest every harbor of Cuba with such vessels as can be had at home or spared from the foreign stations until this everlasting cause of complaint on the island is removed and the United States assume temporary jurisdiction until the deflant spirit of the volunteers is subdued, the good will of the Spanish government not withstanding.

RETROSPECT. Our foreign correspondence with Spain for the last four years has been brimming full of good will, and to our discredit be it said the heart of the Secretary of State has been literally a bleeding heart, on account of the atrocities committed in Cuba against the inthe President and faith in the patriotism of Congress I should expect to read in 1874, in the diplomatic correspondence, precisely what may be found in the preceding documents on our relations with Spain.

Important Discussions in the Cabinet Session-Horror and Indignation of the Heads of Departments.

The session of the Cabinet to-day continued over two hours and was the most imprrtant which has taken place under President Grant's administration. The capture of the Virginius tration. The capture of the Virginius and the shocking barbarities perpetrated the Spanish authorities at Santiago Cuba formed the subject of serious consideration, and definite action toward maintaining the dignity of the United States in the existing complications was taken. While all the members of the Cabinet are extremely reticent as to the nature of the conclusion reached to-day it may be said that the administration is thoroughly in accord with the sentiment of the people of the country, and the course of the authorities will be heartily approved.

WARLIKE WORDS AND MEASURES. One member of the Cabinet, when approached on the subject, replied-"As to the nature of the action agreed upon to-day I can say nothing; but you may rest assured the people of the country will be satisfied."

Immediately after the adjournment of the Cabinet Secretary Robeson repaired to the Navy Department and first had a long conference with the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs as to fitting out for sea several vessels now laid up, and then with the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting relative to furnishing such vessels with a complement of men, stores, &c. A large number of telegrams between the Secretary and commandants of the several navy yards passed during the day, but affairs about the Department were conducted with secrecy.

Various rumors are circulated to-night as to the determination of the Cabinet, one of which is that the government will demand of Spain the immediate arrest and punishment of the parties mainly instrumental in conducting the outrages of which the government so seriously complains, and if the Castelar government shall be unable to give the required satisfaction this government will proceed to extreme measures sary to obtain it. Though no Cabinet officer admits directly that this is one of the conclusions arrived at during to-day's deliberations, still, upon its being presented, there is no positive denial. The fact is that, owing to the determination adopted in the Cabinet session not to make and upon the use made of his discretionary | Fish's opinion and conduct so thoronghly as him- known for the present any portion of the impor-

tant proceedings, it is more than ordinarily difficult to obtain even the slightest intimation from any the President, excepting, as mentioned above, the admission that the cision will meet the heartiest approval of the American people. There is reason to believe that one of the subjects accompanying the discus-sion of the situation was that of the Spanish manof-war now undergoing repairs at New York, and that it was remarked, in the course of consultation, should that vessel by any possibility come into the hands of this government its possession would more than compensate for the loss of the Virginius, so far as the comparative values of the ships are concerned.

SENDING OUT THE "SINEWS OF WAR." The Treasury Department to-day, upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Navy, shipped \$230,000 by express to Norfolk, Va., the headquarters of the North Atlantic fleet, in order that there might be no delay in fitting out and supplying with all necessary stores the vessels now under orders for Cubs and other points in the West Indies. Rear Admiral George H. Scott, commanding the vessels of this expedition, wil sail from Norfolk on Monday in the Worcester, his flagship, for Havana. Specific instructions have been given him by the government to report daily to the department by telegraph from Key West, and not rely upon the Havana cable, which is under control of the Spanish authorities. It is only eight hours' run from Havana to Key West with a fast tug or despatch boat, from which point the telegrams will be started.

EFFICIENCY OF OUR NAVY. Secretary Robeson is well satisfied with the condition of the vessels of our navy, and prominent our absolute fitness to meet, with the American men-of-war and iron-clads readily available, the greatest emergency that may arise. So far as ordnance is concerned the navy is in an efficient state, having on hand at the various navy yards most of the ordnance which armed our vessels during the rebellion. It consists of 15, 11 and 9-inch guns-weapons of a most formidable character.

THE AIM OF THE PRESIDENT.

While the President cannot declare war he is determined to place the naval service of the country in such a state of efficiency that it may be ready for immediate use should the present war cloud assume such dimensions as to determine Congress upon making a formal declaration. Should a rupture occur between the two gov-ernments, it will be the policy of the United States to land a sufficient force of men on the island of Cuba, which can easily be done under the protection of our iron-clads and other vessels of war. It has been mentioned by a prominent Cabinet officer that 10,000 men would in all probability be in excess of the number of troops required to establish beyond any of failure the authority of the United States in Cuba. This was not stated as an official declaration, out as an incident of conversation upon the absorbing topic. Mem bers of the Cabinet do not hesitate to express personal views as to their full endorsement of the general desire for full reparation of the outrages apon our citizens and insults to our flag; but as to the absolute intention of the government not one who has been approached this evening considers himself at liberty, as already indicated, to speak.

INDIGNATION IN THE CABINET. Greater unanimity never characterized a Cabinet session than that of to-day. Upon the rumors of additional outrages by the execution of every man on board the Virginius, the Cabinet shared the feelings of the community in general, and every member gave some expression of his feelings upon the reported repitition of the outrages. Rear Ad-Scott, the present commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, is regarded as in every way fit for that important trust. President, while he will guard to the utmost extreme the rights of American citizens, and defend the policy which has been determined upon, will also make earnest recom mendations to Congress in his forthcoming Message. In October, 1872, Secretary Fish, in writing to General Sickles, complaining of the regulations for the proceedings concerning sequestrated property in Cuba and the embargo or confiscation of property belonging to citizens of the United States on that island, instructed him to present the grievances of which this government so justly complained to the Spanish government in a way which, without giving offence, will leave a conviction that the United States are in earnest in the expression their views; that they expect redress, and that if it should not soon be afforded Spain must not be surprised to find, as the inevitable result of the delay, a marked change in the feeling and in the temper of the people and of the government of the United States. This change and temper are now fully developed, consequent upon the additional grievance attending the seizure of the Virginius and the executions which so swiftly followed.

THE MASSACRE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TEN NOT The Secretary of State has received no further particulars of the Virginius massacre, with the exception of the despatch from Consul General Hall, showing that the executions were precipitated by the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba, in order to anticipate any interference on the part of the home government. Evidences accumulate upon these facts. Late this even ing official despatches were received from Consul General Hall at Havana, but they contain no allusion whatever to any further executions than those reported on the mornings of the 4th, 7th and 8th inst., and from this it seems probable that there has been no other executions, and the rumors to that effect today are believed to be unfounded. Consul General Hall, however, experiences much difficulty in obtaining accurate information from the Spanish authorities. Minister Sickles was to have had a consultation with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, but in consequence of the arrival in that city of the news of further executions after the murder of the first four prisoners the Spanish officials expressing intense regret and horror at the circumstance, suggested to Minister Sickles a reasonable delay in holding the intended council, and accordingly a brief postponement has been arranged.

AN INCORRECT IMPRESSION has been circulated that Secretary Fish had asserted that in case the Virginius was captured in British waters it would be necessary for England to hold Spain responsible for the violatian of her jurisdiction, and that this government would make such requirement. Such, however, is not the case. The position of Secretary Fish is to hold Spain responsible for the insult to our flag, no matter whether the act occurred in Brit. ish, American or Spanish waters. The question of England holding Spain responsible for an insult to our flag in British waters, if it should prove to be within a marine league of British territory, is one of secondary and minor consideration, not entering at all into the present complications.

### SEMI-OFFICIAL VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1873. The following article in the National Republican to-day is recognized on all sides as being written from the dictation of the Secretary of State and contains the views of the government on the Virginius affair :-

formation regarding the recent occurrences on the stand of Cuba to enable it to act definitely, and is, formation regarding the recent occurrences on the island of Cuba to enable it to act definitely, and is, in fact, in possession of no information beyond that which has been conveyed to the public through the columns of the press. It has not been satisfactorily ascertained that the Virginius was within three miles of the shore of Jamaica at the time of her capture, and it is, therefore, impossible to declare at this time whether the capture was made in British waters. It seems that the Spanish vessel Tornado pursued the Virginius for eight hours. All accounts, both official and unofficial, agree on this point. A calculation of the speed of both vessels for this space of time shows that if they had been headed toward the island of Jamaica, and that if the chase had been in the direction of British waters, the Virginius would, under any circumstance, have been able to reach the prescribed limit—in other words, she would have reached the line underneath the binds of the island, inside of which she would not have been amenable to capture. But the in-

ference from the meagre information at hand is, that the chase was in a direction parallel with the coast up to the time when the Tornado, having repaired her machinery, changed her course, at this time the Virginius changed her course also, and undoubtedly attempted to reach a point of safety. Whether she succeeded or not is a question yet to be settled. The Spanish announcement, as printed in the official razette at Madrid, distinctly asserts that she did not reach that point before the Tornado overhauled her, and adds most possitively that she was "six miles from the coast." Until this important question is settled the State Department is manifestly at a loss for a basis upon which to rest a complaint.

The testimony regarding this point will necessarily be vague, and perhaps unsatisactory, as the capture was made at ten o'clock at night, when it was impossible to make a reasonable estimate of distances, and when, as the moon was shining brightly, the difficulty of such an estimate was doubled.

Questions also arise regarding the registry of the

was impossible to make a reasonable estimate of distances, and when, as the moon was shining brightly, the difficulty of such an estimate was doubled.

Questions also arise regarding the registry of the Virginius. Up to this time the Spanish authorities have raised no point against the popular allegation that she was an American vessel. No opportunity has been afforded them to do so, for the reason that the question has not yet been discussed, and that no point involving the nationality of her ownership has been raised. It is possible that the Spanish authorities may have some information regarding this most important feature of the matter and may be in readiness to develop it when the emergencies of the case require them to do so. Our government stands ready to-day to maintain that she was an American vessel and will do so most earnestly unless proof is brought forward to show that she had forielted her right to its protection by the terms of a valid sale to parties who have no claim upon the United States.

Immediately upon receipt of the news of the first execution Secretary Fish, in behalf of this government, took action intended to prevent additional butcheries. In a despatch, the language of which was unmistakably forcible and decided, he protested against the execution as barbarous, in violation of the civilization of the age, and as disgraceful. The repeated occasions for the intervention of our government in similar instances induced the Secretary to assume a most positive position, and it is certain that the Spanish authorities at Madrid, to whom the despatch was transmitted through General Sickles, accepted its tenor as an indication of our impatience, as well as a determination on our part to use every legitimate endeavor to put an end to the inhuman atrocities of the volunteers. The despatch having been read to Señor Figueras, Minister Sickles received assurance that the Madrid government would intervene to prevent in the reasonable of the volunteers. The despatch having been read to Señor Figueras

The American Vice Consul at Santiago de Cuba

did everything in his power to prevent the butcheries. Omical despatches from Consul Genaril Hall, at Hayana, give him this credit, and unofficial information has been received sufficiently in detail to show that he exerted every resource at his command to accomplish the desired object. It has been learned officially that when he attempted to communicate with his superior at Hayana, by telegraph, the Spanish authorities intervened. As the government has full control of the telegraph, the intervention was successful in prohibiting this room sending the telegraph as the wires are owned and excisively controlled as a monopoly by the government. The wires were subsequently cut or disconnected. While no proof exists to show that the destruction of communication was otherwise than accidental, the suspicion naturally arises that it was intentional. But the prohibition exercised in preventing the Vice Consul from sending his despatches before the wires had been cut to Consul General Hall cannot be construed in any other light than as an unfriendly act on the part of those wao are responsible for it, and as an evidence of cruel predetermination that the murderous object for which preparations had already been made should be accomplished without the possibility of intervention from higher authority to prevent a continue to the proper time upon this assumption. The evident deduction to be made therefrom is in thorough accompliance of the proper time upon this assumption. But inamuch, and the proper time upon this assumption. But inamuch, and the proper time upon this assumption. But inamuch, and the proper time upon this assumption. But inamuch, as the Madrid authorities have made the voluntary promises to which alusion has been made, the government will, accordingly, proceed at the proper time upon this assumption. But inamuch, action may be taken in the event of their nonfulfillment is a matter that will, in all probability, rest with Congress at its coming session, which begins two weekens and the same proposed to have will continue to be Friendly demands that the utmost caution shall characterize each successive step. Such a recognition, it should be understood, would not increase the advantages which are now accorded to the insurgents in the purchase of arms, and while their representatives have clamored for it, they have neglected the opportunity which our open market affores them to buy munitions of war as they please, and ship them under sale protection to any point they please, until they reach the prescribed line three miles from the Cuban shore, when, if it is proved that a vessel is engaged in traffic in violation of Spanish law, she may be subjected to seizure. The insurgents, it may be remarked in this connection, already enjoy the benefit of a recognition of beligerent rights from several South American republics—natural enemies of Spain—but having no scaport, and being without a substantial form of government, their flag upon the high seas must be considered in the purview of international law as the emblem of piracy. It does not necessarily follow that either the United States, Great Britain or any other Powers would treat their flag as such an emblem, but it does follow that Spain would be entitled to treat it as such and that sympathizing governments would be powerless to interier.

Under the act of 1868, regulating the duty of the President when his intervention is required to protect American citizens from an invasion of their rights by foreign governments, it is impossible that the administration can do anything more than protest against such violation. The law provices most positively that protests of this kind, and subsequent action which may follow, shall be limited to the use of measures which shall not amount to an act of war. It is, therefore, apparent that the government is virtually crippled in its efforts, and while it may be popular to compare the apparent delay of the Department of State in such matters it should be remembered that Secretary Fish, much abused though he may be, has prescribed by t

lying there, and by means of a visit to that quarter your correspondent is enabled to give a list of all THE MONITORS READY FOR SERVICE,

as well as those which could be made ready in a few months.

The total number is quite large, and our government is to be greatly blamed because so many of the monitors are in such a bad condition. Still, there are several which can be made good in a short time, and there is no doubt that peremptory orders have already been given to this effect. Among the boats lying at the island are the following, all of which are of the ordinary monitor

class:—
Terror—a double-turreted monitor boat, carrying four guns of 15-inch bore. She returned from Key West last July and has been lying at League Island ever since. Can be made ready in two weeks.
The monitors designated below are all of one turret and armed with two guns of 15-inch bore:—

The monitors designated below are all of one curret and armed with two guns of 15-inch bore:—

Catskill, Modoc,
Cohoes, Passaic,
Puritan, Napa,
Jason, Yazo,
Koka, Niobe,
Lehigh, Otsego,
Minnetanka, Alguma,
Nahant, Wyandittee,
Nantucket, Nanuskit.
Of these the Puritan isone of the very largest ever constructed, and, repaired slightly, could be made one of the most effective. The Koka is a light draught monitor, and is, perhaps, the only one which could not be turned into immediate service.
The Nahant is even now under repair at the shipyards of Mr. John Roche, and the others not mentioned above are repairing at Wilmington, Del.

As I said above, many of these boats, like the Manhattan, could be started off at short notice, and others could be sent out at regular intervals afterward. The Navy Yard is very active, and everything indicates business.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 14, 1873. The sloop-of-war Ossipee has not arrived at this our (nine P. M.), but the officials at the torpedo station are expecting her here during the night.

### Matters Quiet at the Charlestown Navy

BOSTON, NOV. 14, 1873. The activity in regard to the Cuban question bas not affected the Charlestown Navy Yard as yet. Inquiry was made by the Navy Department as to the dry dock, for sea, which will be until about the Ist of February, and word was sent to Washing ton to that effect. The usual monthly drait has been made for the seamen on board the Ohio, and it is expected that 200 will be forwarded to New York to-morrow with the 200 that are to come from the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

### Scamen Ordered to Service in Cuban Waters.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 14, 1873. By an order from the Navy Department all the sailors on board the United States receiving snip Sabine, at this station, were this morning despatched to New York for service on United States vessels in Cuban waters.

### THE WAR FEVER IN NEW YORK.

Public Indignation in New York and Brooklyn on the Virginius Outrage— War Demanded by the Whole People— How the News of Additional Executions Was Received-The Mass Meetings-Affairs at the Navy Yard-Sailing of the Kansas.

The popular excitement regarding the slaughter of the captives from the Virginius was in no wise abated in this city up to about one o'clock yesterday afternoon, when it suddenly was aroused to wildness by the circulation of a report that all the remaining captives, to the number of 111, had been executed. The report first found its way into Wall street and purported to be based upon a despatch from Washington. In an hour some og the evening papers had "extras" on the street announcing the bloodly Anale to this lingering tragedy, and the indignation rose to the bursting point. The newsboys ran like couriers through the thoroughfares, crying at the limit of their lung power, "Extree! Full account of another horrible butchery by the Spaniards! All the prisoners from the Virginnus killed in Cuby!" The papers sold rapidly, and as men perused the startling and shocking announcement they were utterly lost for lauguage in which to express the intensity of their

"Isn't this terrible?" asked a gentleman of an acquaintance, whom he met at the entrance to the

acquaintance, whom he met at the entrance to the Post Office. "It must come at last—war is the only way in which this affair can be settled in honor to ourselves as a people and in vindication of the interests of civilization."

"What do you mean? Is there any more news of the Virginius affair?"

"Why, yes! Haven'tyou seen it?" They've shot the remainder of the prisoners, 111," rejoined the original speaker.

"Oh, well, that settles it. I had not heard that; but that is infamous and wicked," was the response, "I don't know, of course, but I don't see how it can be settled short of war, and, for my part, I hope it will lead to that and wind up this whole Cuban question."

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THIS WAS THE SENTIMENT

everywhere expressed, and a Herald reporter, in a whole afternoon's wanderings and conversations, found but one man who thought the Virginius people had got what they deserved. Singularly enough, too, he was not a Spaniard, and it was hard to tell wnat he was.

A little later the report was modified so that it appeared that the additional executions made "ill victims in all," thus giving the impression that as new executions had taken place, and every one at once volunteered the "I told you so. They" likil every one of 'em, and then ask our government. What are you going to do about it?" Next came the announcement that the news had reached Washington while

THE CABINET WAS IN SESSION, and that it had created intense feeling among the members, and that after the Casinet had adjourned one of the members had remarked:—"Well, ordinarily, I am for peace; but now I am for war."

This lent fuel to the fires that promised to consume the popular reason, and men talked bitterly and wildly. When the news had become somewhat bruited about there were not less than 20 persons present in the rooms of the Amigos de Caba, in Exchange place, and in two minutes after the revolving intelligence had reached these headquarters the place was empty. Everybody bolted straight out to inform his neighbor or friend, many of them, indeed, hastening to convey the tidlings of death'to those who were absent and had

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The Cuban League.

The Executive Committee of the Cuban League of the United States met again yesterday afternoon at the Astor House. Mr. Charles Watrous, the Vice President of the League, occupied the chair. After the reading of the minutes of yesterday's meeting by Colonel Lockwood, the Secretary. General Kilburn Knox reported, on behalf of the Committee of Six, appointed yesterday to make arrangements for a mass meeting, under the au-spices of the League, that the hall of the Cooper natitute could not be secured, as some parties had engaged it for a moral wax works exhibition for every night next week, and were not willing to give it up even for a suitable compensation. The committee had, therefore, taken no further steps the matter. Tammany Hall had, however, been offered to General M. T. McMahon at a nominal

which General Van Alen proposed that Steinway

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