CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

Hall be engaged for next Tuesday evening. He

Hall be engaged for next Tuesday evening. He said he objected to Tammany Hall, because he did not want this movement to have

ANY PARFY COLOR AT ALL.

Just as he would object to the republican headquarters for any such purpose. General Van
Alen's proposition was referred to the Committee
of Six, which, on motion of General Knox, was increased to nine, including Colonel Lockwood, the
Secretary, and two other members of the League.
The Executive Committee then adjourned, to meet
again at three o'clock this afternoon.

Captain George W. Brown, who has been organizing the meeting aiready announced to be held on
Wednesday next, at Steinway Hall, appeared before the committee and announced the steps he
had already taken. When the Committee of Nine
was appointed Mr. Brown desired to be named as
one of the members, but General McMahon objected to it, and he was not placed on the committee. The following correspondence, however,
passed between the League and Captain Brown
subsequently, and, as will be seen, there will
have been the League and Captain Brown
subsequently, and, as will be seen, there will

BUT ONE MEETING HELD: CUBAN LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK, NOV. 14, 1873.

Captain C. W. Brown:

New York, Nov. 14, 1873.

Dran Sir.—While the members of the Executive Committee fully appreciate the zeal you have shown in taking steps for a meeting of the friends of Cuba. they regret that there should be any division or collision of efforts at such a time as the present among the friends of Cuba, and think it would be an advantage to the cause if you would give up your own project for a meeting. Very truly, yours, CHARLES WATROUS, V. P.

Mr. CHARLES WATROUS, Vice President Cuban League:

DEAS SIE—Your letter of this date received. In reply I have to say I have taken steps for a meeting in behalf of my American friends, to take place at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening, November 19, and have engaged the hall for that purpose. I will surrender the hall to you for the same purpose, that there may be no division of sympathy or interest in the Cuban cause or in this matter. Yours truly,

Later in the evening the committee authorized to arrange for

to arrange for A MASS MEETING under the auspices of the League engaged Steinway Hall for Monday evening next for that purpose.

gress, stated to a Herald reporter yesterday that the views of some Americans upon the Cuban question were singularly one sided and unjust. A great deal was said about 7,000 Cubans staying in New York when they ought to be in the fleid fighting. There is a giaring exaggeration of the number. There are no more than 500 Cubans in New York who are capable of bearing arms. These men are all ready and willing to return to the island at any moment. But how are they to go y Spain, while protesting that Cuba in a state of peace, has the coast lined with a cordon of war ships. They are even to be found in New York and outside of Sandy Hook. All the movements of the Cubans are watched, and, when weakness of their efforts is laughed at, while, because of the attitude of the United States, the greater the venture they might make the stronger

cause of the attitude of the United States, the greater the venture they might make the stronger the probability of its being captured and destroyed by the American authorities, as was the case some time ago with the Pioneer.

THIS SORT OF TREATMENT
looked very like binding a man to tree, spitting in his face and then deriding him because he could not resent the insult. It is true that Cubans had meetings and made speeches. It is in the nature of them to like these things, but they can do more than get up meetings and orate; they can fight. It was not by meetings and orate; they can fight. It was not by meetings and orations alone that they have kept the field for now more than five years against all the learful odds that Spain has been able to bring against them. They have, according to statements in the Spainsh Cortes, killed or disabled \$5,000 Peninsular troops sent to Cuba. They have gained many victories and captured hundreds of Spanish prisoners, few of whom suffered death. This is doing more than calling meetings and making speeches. The war still goes on, and will centimue while Cuba has a man leit or a cartridge to burn. All that the Cubans ever expected was a fair chance of getting their vessels recognized as belonging to a power that has bravely won her status as a beiligerent. They can and will of themselves free the Island. It must not be corrotten that all the foreigners put together who had sailed in Cuban expeditions did not exceed 110 men altogether. Foreigners are welcome to Cuba, and their assistance will be gladly received; but it is necessary to make now this statement to show that Cubans themselves have accomplished all that has been donemand or little—since the war began. Let the Cubans, or, in case of a rupture with Spain, put Spains of the patriots, and the world. Calted States but recognize the beligerency of the Cubans, or, in case of a rupture with Spain, put ships into the hands of the patriots, and the world will soon see the island cleared forever of the hated Spaniard. The Cubans in exile, here and elsewhere, have their families and the wrecks of their fortunes, in addition to their hearts' warmest affections, in the isle of their nativity. They had made and were every day going through sacrifices that few, if any, people under the sun were obliged to offer at the shrine of freedom. Men who knew not the use of arms and who were reared in the lap of luxury had given up all that is dear to man and followed the fortunes of war in the forests of their island home. These sacrifices, it appeared, were taken into small account by those who belittled the Cubans and their cause. It should also be borne in mind that hardly a Cuban man in New York capable of bearing arms but who had served from one to three years in the liberating army. Some of them

three years in the liberating army. Some of them had been taken prisoners by the Spaniards and expelled from their dear Cuba, and all of them sighed for an opportunity to return there to finish the struggle, which opportunity he trusted in God would soon come about. War Feeling in Brooklyn.

Yesterday afternoon the announcement by the local builetins concerning the additional, or third relay of butcheries, fired the hearts of the patriotic people of Brooklyn to a fever heat. There was nothing else talked of but the repetition of sangui pary atrocity and the utter contempt of the Span tards in Cuba for the American nation. Upon every side high and low expressed the opinion that there could not possibly exist even the most government for longer delaying a demand for im mediate reparation on the part of the blood-thirsty ruthurs of Spain for the barbarous comtempt shown for all civilized usage in the treatment of the unfortunate men of the ill-starred "Virginius." The excitement over the last carried "virginius."

the unfortunate men of the ill-starred "Virginius."
The excitement over the last carnage ran so high in the latter part of the day that ex-Congressman Barnes hoisted the national flag at hair-mast over his establishment, with the Cuban colors above it, from the flagstaff.

A conference of several leading men was held hast evening, when it was resolved that the Democratic General Committee of Kings county would hold a meeting this evening at No. 9 Court street, with a view to perfecting arragements for noiding a

MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS
of Brooklyn, irrespective of patty, for the purpose
of protesting against longer submitting to the accommutation of outrages and contained in Cubaimmediate action will be demanded of the government. The mass meeting will be held at the
Academy of Music on Monday evening. There
can be no doubt but that the assemblage will be one
of the largest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed
in Brooklyn since the early days of the war for the
Union. MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS

Lively Times at the Navy Yard. The excitement at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday continued unabated. There is a genuine metallic ring about the place which in the parlance of the day, means "business." Naval officers are generally of the opinion that the konor of the country is at stake, and manifest the greatest willinguess to participate in any movement maugnrated by the government that will tend to reflect honor to the national flag, which, by the recent outrage, they think has been dishonored. The government officials have not been idle. Not since the famous "war times" have the chiefs of the different departments been so busily engaged in complying with requisitions hastily made upon them. There is a commotion in the yard which

at large, and blended with the duty of the several officers is a feeling of carnestness and cheery viglance which betokens a hearty appreciation of the important task on hand.

Vice Admiral Rowan was down at the wharf at an early hour, and, having witnessed the final and satisfactory completion of the arrangements for the

which left under sealed orders shortly before eleven o'clock, harried back to his office to further the preparation of other ressels already ordered to sea. In this emergency Admiral Rowan has elicited general admiration for the remarkable promptness and executive ability which he has displayed, and to his indefatigable efforts may be attributed the speedy manner in which the present preparations at the Navy Yard are being pushed forward.

The Kanses was the content of the short of the sealer of the s

preparations at the Navy Yard are being pushed forward.

The Kansas was thoroughly equipped, and went out under commander Reed. Her destination is unknown, but it may be interred that she will probably touch at Key West, and thence proceed to Havana. She was supplied with all the appurtenances of war, and both officers and crew, prior to starting, expressed their appreciation of their prospective pleasures.

STRANGERS POURED INTO THE NAVY YARD Yesterday from all quarters, anxious to witness the preparations, and seemed to take much gratification in the announcement that vessels were being hurried off with dispatch. Every department was full of business—in fact, the equipment.

ordnance and omcers belonging to the engineer force had their hands full from morning till sunset. The famous stoop-of-war Juniata will be the next vessel to leave the port. She will be commanded by Commander D. I. Braine, who recently returned from the Arctic regions, where for lour months he prosecuted the vigorous search for the missing crew of the Polaris.

THE JUNIATA

carries eight guns and is \$28 tons, new measurement. She will have most of the officers and crew that accompanied her on the trip to the north, and from all accounts all join in the hearty appreciation of the geauine stand the government has taken. She is now taking in coal and stores, the sails are being bent, and her armament will probably be on board by to-morrow might. Prominent among the energetic officials of the yard are Messrs. Ransom and Roach. The latter gentleman has taken the Tennessee in hand, and will probably have her in readiness within twenty days. Commander Meade, of the Ordnance Department, is pushing matters forward in true naval style, and altogether the prospects at the Navy Yard are exceedingly gratifying.

Opinions of the Press.

[From El Cronista, Nov. 12.]

[From El Cronista, Nov. 12.]

The question of the capture of the Virginius, with ali its incidents and precedents, has exclusively occupied public attention and the columns of the press. This, as usual, in place of pacifying the feeling, of enlightening the public and seeking for the origin and the reason of things, has been

the origin and the reason of things, has been pleased to irritate the masses into vituperating and outraging Spain and the Spaniards and in sharpening the government, so that, coming out from the prudent reserve which belongs to the representatives of a decent and illustrious nation, they might inunch into exactions and pretensions which they themselves until now, conless have no foundation on which to base them.

The news that Santa Rosa was shot is premature, and as he has been already three times liberated from the action of justice by the carnivorous iscreetly of our grace, even now he may obtain a fourth pardou, so that in luture he may pray for his victims when newly he enters into combat. As he is an American citizen, protected by the Heratin and a particular friend of Mr. Fish, everything is possible.

IT IS NOT PROBABLE. Under the above heading the Cronista nas the

following:—
Certain information from Washington, having the appearance of truth, says that Mr. Fish has shown a telegram from the lamous Mr. Sickles, in which he assures the Secretary that the executive power of the Spanish Republic has, by cable, ordered the Captain General of the island of Cuba to not execute any others of the prisoners of the Virginius.

This cannot be true, because the sentences were imposed by a tribunal of justice according to our laws, and the Executive of the Spanish Republic has not sufficient power to order so great an absurdity.

(From Le Independencie, Nov. 13) following:-

(From La Independencia, Nov. 13.) To-day, in the face of all the civilized powers, and in the bright noon of the nineteenth century, an American ship has been chased, whether in free or foreign waters does not yet appear; she has been boarded: and, lorgetting the banner which she floated, and without inquiring if they were passengers or not who were aboard of her, if there existed, or not, a right to capture her, she has been dragged to port, and, without previous trial, without taking any of the steps that are the indispensable guarantee of all justice, the victims that appeared most prominent have been picked out—those who best satished the caprice of the moment—and there, in the corner of a flithy slaughter house, made to kneel down with their eyes bandaged, and in the midst of a hellist chanor of jackais, they have been shot in the back.

Can the American people content themselves with notes, more or less artificially labored, by Castelar, when the blood of kyan claims vengeance? Are the most generous and heroic traditions of the Union lost to the degree of allowing Spain—the imbectie, cowardly, miserable—to tread them in the shamelul mire ignominy?

That agitation in the country of which the press to-day gives us account is a protest that to-morrow all America will translate into deeds, and Spain in the end will receive condign punishment for her crimes. or foreign waters does not yet appear; she has

The press of the United States has protested

unanimously and energetically against the new crimes of the Spaniards. From a diplomatic point of view Cuba and Spain

are not at war: Spain has always denied it, and

the United States, ceding benevolently to her suggestions, have not proclaimed Cuban belligerency. Only in a state of war could a ship of the United States be detained on the high seas, examined and conducted to a Spanish port as a criminal, according to present treaties.

For this reason the capture of the Virginius is an act of piracy. Whether the Virginius had or not conducted an expedition of arms and material for the Cubans is a point not officially axed; therefore the Kansas lent her protection a short time ago, with the approval of this government, in the port of Aspinwan; besides, the ship was not amenable after having concluded her voyage; and, lastly, the Spaniards, to rob her of the American flag, hoisting their own in its place at the masthead, and punishing with death various American citizens found on board, did not comply with any formality of those required by the respect due to a friendly nation. They did not perform a slow and impartial examination of the matter. There was no formal trial. The nation whose flag was compromised was not heard. The accused were not granted the guarantees of defence. No attempt even has been made by the Spaniards to excuse the outrage.

In all the newspapers—above all the Herald, numerous writings will be lound full of the indignation which the case requires.

In all the newspapers—above all the HERALD, numerous writings will be found full of the indignation which the case requires. * * * We think that the outrage can be compensated for. If the government of Madrid is disposed to acknowledge that the Captain General of the Island of Cuba, in illuminating his palace as a sign of rejoicing for the consequences of an insult to a friendly nation; the Governor of Santiago, who prepared the scatold for the victims, and the commander of the Tornado, in capturing the ship and stripping her of her flag, have behaved badly, and chastise energetically them and all the other functionaries who are directly responsible in these savage acts, the government of the United States should rest satisfied and contented.

From La Revolucion de Cuba, November 15.1

[From La Revolucion de Cuba, November 15.] It is said that we wish the United States to con quer the independence for us which we do not know how to win. This is far from being exact. But if we aspire to an alliance with the United States we are not to be censured for that. The States we are not to be censured for that. The Cubans do not pretend to be as strong as Spain. They hope to conquer because they combat for liberty and because the special conditions of the country where the war is being carried on are favorable to them. It is no disgrace in them to solicit the support of a powerial government, interested in the triumph of the principles which the Cubans defend. The most powerful nations of Europe procure alliances with other nations when a war breaks out. Mexico, perhaps, would not have seen herself free from the French invasion if this government had not intervened; and no one, for this reason, has ceased to admire and respect the indomitable energy which the Mexicans demonstrated in the struggle. The United States, without french ships and gold, would have struggled much longer than they did, and would have shed much more blood than what was spilled, to accomplish their independence; but no American, on this account, ceases to remember with pride the combats in which their lathers, mingling with foreign soldiers, commenced to extinguish, with the chains of servitude, the hard and unjust domination of Europe in this beautiful continent.

But the Cubans have not pretended even once alliance with any power on earth to defeat Spain. They have the valor, self-abnegation and perseverance that are needed to obtain success without loreign support. They wish belligerency, because it numinates them to be considered as pirates and as bandits; because, with belligerency, the United States would be obliged to maintain a strict neutrality, while thus far, with Spain a rifendly power, she is favored in everything possible. She here constructs ships, and buys cannon, and prepares armaments, while the Cubans can only take muskets and ammunition as legal articles of commerce, and in a form in which neutrality could not prevent it. Cubans do not pretend to be as strong as Spain.

The Cuban Threat to Execute Secretary Fish.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I am one of the oldest resident Cubans in this city-a naturalized citizen for more than twenty years-and I am as well acquainted with the Cubans of this city as any man living and as fully Cubans of this city as any man living and as fully informed of all their movements. I think I can speak by authority, therefore, when I pronounce the threatening circular addressed to Secretary Fish, referred to in a morning paper yesterday, "a weak invention of the enemy," intended, of course, to bring odlum on the Cuban cause, Its authorship could no doubt be traced, if it were worth the trouble, to the editorial sanctum of the Spanish newspaper published in this city, which a few days ago advised the killing of every living creature on the Virginius, and regretted at the same time that Secretary Fish was not a passenger, Respectinity.

NOTEMBER 14, 1823.

THE FEELING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Cuban Meeting-Fearful Excitement-One Man Tears a Gold Chain from His Throat, Another Gives His Horse and Carriage To Be Sold for Cuba, Another

Still a Watch. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 14, 1873. It would be impossible to describe the state of excitement ir which the Cuban residents of this city are at present involved, or the indignation

though comprehending only about 200 males. Business with them is virtually suspended, and they can be found standing in certain localities aroused, animated, nay frenzied, beyond all ordinary measure, pledging their energies, their properties, their lives, everything, to aid their island at this

critical and turning point of its destiny.

A brief telegram announced to the readers of the HERALD this morning that the Cubans of this city had held a meeting last night, and that during its

progress many
VITUPERATIVE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEASURES were indulged in; vituperative when Spain was mentioned, enthusiastic when the name of their island was spoken; but, intended as it was to be secret, the public press of this city generally had no means of ascertaining the full particulars of the animated assemblage, and even had it possessed the means it would have lacked the power to de-The members felt that after such an inhuman butchery the United States would be compelled to recognize its duty and take a hand in the issues

of the moment.
One speech after another caught the spirit of the Cuban heart, and the wild excitement and demon-stration which prevailed it would be utterly im-

The very moment

was opened each man of the number made a simultaneous dash to the table upon which it rested, as if every man was anxious to sign his name first. Some were poor, some had no money; and I venture to state that pinching to them as their constant poverty must have always been, felt it so sorely. One man, with a gesture which swept his whole person, and signified that he had no cash to give, suddenly grasped a massive and costly gold chain which hung about his neck, and. with tears standing in his eyes, stepped forward and placed it upon the table. It was his all-the

costly gold chain which hung about his neck, and, with tears standing in his eyes, stepped forward and placed it upon the table. It was his all—the last jewei he had; a keepsake from a dead parent. I understood that he had carefully guarded it about his neck through all his poverty, and which no other extremity, save that in which his country was placed, could have wrung from him.

Nor was this all. Another man, bemoaning his small amount of cash, suddenly bethought himself of a horse and wagon which he owned, and stepping up to him who held the subscription paper put these also under his name, to be taken at any moment and sold for his country's good. Another still, but one who had subscribed largely and generously to the fund, as if he, at such a time, could not do too much. came forward with a watch of rare value and beauty and directed that it should be sold to increase the amount of his already liberal donation. Trinkets and valuables of every kind were freely given, and such a solkenn, sab and should be sold to increase the amount of his already liberal donation. Trinkets and valuables of every kind were freely given, and such a solkenn, sab and should be sold to increase the amount of his already liberal donation. Trinkets and valuables of every kind were freely given, and such a solkenn sabolities of those in front of them, and eagery look to see how much it was. Then the tumult would break out airesh, the excitement would know no bounds, and then again, as another stepped up, all would be silent as beiore. A great deal of what was going on, under the circumstance of the dialect, was unintelligible to the ordinary American; but no one, no matter whom he might have been, could have witnessed that gathering without being warmed into heat with the fervor and afte which pervaled it, nor could he have witnessed the trip of the first part of the first persent to give all they mad for their country, without feeling for that little island from the depost deepths of his heart.

But lew know how deep will be the

possible to turn from the awful developments of the day to pursue either business or pleasure. The Cuban women are as earnest and demon-strative as the men, nay, even the children con-gregate, and in their childish and impulsive way, huri all sorts of malediction upon Spain and

huri all sorts of malediction upon Spain and Spanish barbarity.
"With us," said one of the elder Cubans, "age is of no consideration—we are our country's, old and young."
Such, then is the

less vehement manner, found an echo in the heart of every American present, and I speak but a popular sentiment when I say, that at a moment's notice, Fennsylvania would furnish 20,000, nay, 50,000 veterans, to avenge their inhuman butchery, and crush to earth all that have dared to disregard the American flag.

THE FEELING ELSEWHERE.

Rhode Island Excited-Demand for Immediate Reparation.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 14, 1873. The feeling here over the atrocious massacre of the crew and passengers of the steamer Virginius is one of unusually intense indignation against the Spanish butchers, and instant resentment of the insuit and outrage is strongly favored. The Journal, the organ of Senator Anthony, who possesses largely the confidence of the administration, boldly expresses its demand for speedy punishment of the barbarous Spaniards, and suggests possible means of aiding the struggling Cubans should the government hesitate to act in the matter. In an article under the caption "Free Cuba" this journal says:-

Cuba" this journal says:—

A FEELING OF HORROR.

The first feeling upon the perusal of the news of the execution of the captain and forty-eight more of the crew and passengers of the Virginius, is one of borror and indignation. The fact is that this switt massacre win result in giving liberty to Cuba. The popular mind will follow the popular heart in deciding that such unnecessary and heartiess executions can only be the work of a government utterly debased, wholly unworthy the confidence of civilized people and powerless to act in a deliberate, judicial and dignified manner. While, of course, the administration must and will pursue the even tenor of its way, according to law and precedent, there are thousands of ways by which individuals may aid, within the letter of the law, the struggling Cubans. Nothing which the Cuban authorities could have done or omitted would so have

as these atrocious acts. They are deeds not only of desperation but of imbechity. The Cuban government has assumed the criminality which it was bound to prove; it has rushed into a possible confact for the home government with a near and powerful neighbor. It has roused the sympathics of one of the most excitable nations in the world in behalf of its insurgent loes. It has for the moment, for the great mass of the people of the United States, taken the issue out of the domain of law and remitted it to that of popular sentiment and popular vengeance.

WHOLESALE MURDER. FIRED THE AMERICAN HEART WHOLESALE MURDER.

The Press, the organ of Senator Sprague, is equally outspoken, and demands instant punish-

ment of the murderers. It says:—

The act was murder, and our government must show itself a government by demanding the proper reparation, which is the punisament of the real offenders. If they be the Cuban hounds who directly committed the act let Spain hang them, and if there has been any secret connivance by the Madrid authorities let the United States send down a lorce to take satisfaction by setzing the Island of Cuba and putting it out of the power of the savages ever to repeat the atrocity. The administration has now an excellent chance to show its metal and its power to comprehend the demands of the country in the matter of Cuba. Although Ryan and some of the men with him were not the kind of men to be encouraged, that does not justify the violation of our flag nor the slaughter, without color of law, which was perpetrated upon them and the parties taken with them. The people are not only ready to sustain a strong and courageous policy, but they insist on it and will drop the administration if it quibbles over the matter. ment of the murderers. It says :-

The Cuban Excitement in Newark The news received yesterday in Newark to the effect that the Burriel butchers of Santiago de Cuba had completed their bloody work and shot down dead every soul of the crew of the Virginius created great, excitement, and throughout the afternoon and evening was the main topic of discussion in all the public resorts. Men which pervades every individual of the band, I not usually given to demonstrations clinched and passengers of the Virginius excites the

their teeth and fists, and hissed fierce anathemas on the heads of "the Spanish hell-hounds." Others confined their denunciations not entirely to the Spaniards in Cuba, but included our own government and especially the State Department. Against Secretary Fish and his palayer policy for years past foud denunciations were uttered nor, was the President spared. The excitement in Newark was also swelled by the announcement that Colonel Dick Sisco, an old Mexican fighter, has commenced organizing a batalilon, and up to noon yesterday had enrolled ninety-six men, who declared their willingness to go to the Antilles and fight for Cuba Libre, as soon as belligerent rights were granted to it. The feeling runs so high in Newark, and there are so many men out of work, that it is thought likely half a dozen batalilons or more might easily be raised to do service in the cause of Cuban independence.

Cuban Demonstration in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14, 1873. This morning a large number of Cubans and American sympathizers congregated at the corner of Eutaw and Baltimore streets, for the purpose of of Eutaw and Baltimore streets, for the purpose of indicating sympathy with the Cuban cause by parading through the principal streets and holding an indignation meeting in Monument square. The procession carried the Cuban flag, draped in mourning, side by side with the flag of the United States. Arriving at Monument square the meeting organized by calling Colonel E. M. Yerger to the chair. A number of vice presidents were appointed, after which speeches were made and a committee was appointed and resolutions passed in layor of giving belligerent rights to the Cubans. The meeting then adjourned, subject to a call from the Executive Committee.

The Feeling in Richmond-A Call for Vengeance Upon Spain.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 14, 1878.
The feeling here is intensely indignant to-day over the newest reported outrages in Cuba, and the people are ready to fly to arms to avenge the insuit to the flag and the slaughter of American citizens. All feeling of resentment towards the North is forgotten and swallowed up in this new

ebulition of patriotism.

The following editorial article, which will appear in the Enquirer to-morrow morning, expresses

sorth is forgotten and swanowea up in this new ebuilition of patriotism.

The following editorial article, which will appear in the *Enquirer* to-morrow morning, expresses fully the feeling in Richmond:—

The egregiousness of the Spanish government's brutality in permitting its officials to slaughter in nold blood the entire crew of the Virginius is without parallel in the history of civilization, and should be promptly rebuked by the American government, whose citizens have been slam in contempt of all precedent, and in violation of decency. There is no reparation possible that can be acceptable. Our citizens murdered in cold blood and our flag insulted! No trial, no time even for these poor people to make their peace with their God. A bloodthirsty, deliberate, brutal assassination of American citizens, and yet parley in reference to reparation and demands of expanations! Great Britain, true to her principles of direct, positive and unceasing protection of an English citizen, has instructed her Consul to ascertain if any of the victims are her citizens. Every intelligent reader knows what this means. What has Grant done, opposed to the government of a people who has officers of such brutish instincts as to murder our citizens by tens, until the tens number by the hundred? We must ask for a minister at Madrid who does not appear in so questionable a shape as the "Hon." General Daniel Sickies, a man who, if report speaks true, is aircady more Spanish than the Spanish change in the foliation of the parallel sickies, a man who, if report speaks true, is aircady more Spanish than the Spanish empire through his new Spanish wite have seen thoroughly canvassed. We have no faith in this man, and believe him as capable of selling his country for a foreign crown or cornet now, as in other days he bartered his honor for gold. With such a man at Madrid to represent General Grant's too timid counsels, what have we to expect? We doubt him, fear him, and believe as we urge, that the first step in this business should be his r

beaind us, to close the book of nations, and strike out upon a new line of policy for the maintenance of our national honor and integrity and the security of the lives of our American citizens in any part of the world, no matter what flag may, for the time being, foat over their heads? We cannot afford to waste these precious moments and lose the flood of the prosperous tide that has abbed so opportunely in vain discussion, in red

We cannot afford to waste these precious moments and lose the flood of the prosperous tide that has ebbed so opportunely in vain discussion, in red tape diplowacy, in chopping logic, when we should be cutting throats, in untying Gordiansknots when we should be severing them with our swords. Let the President once more declare, "I propose to move at onle upon your works," and a whole country will rise up and with one voice appland the manly sentiment which shall become the watchword of the nation, of peace and reconciliation at home and respect and fear abroad. These impudent Cuban volunteers must be taught a terrible lesson; they must be made to feel the power and vengeance of the flag they have so grossly insulted, and now is the day and the hour for the "bloody instruction." Cast away all timidity; proclaim now the true American policy of this Continent, which time has ripened even unto mellowness, and which already foreshadows that "manifest destiny" that can only be achieved and established by a rejection of all entangling alliances abroad and the rigid enforcement of our rights on land and sea by the sword. Let us move at once upon Cuba!

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 14, 1873.

The news of the Virginius outrage when first received here created a feeling of great indignation, and as the particulars reach us it does not subside For years the Spanish government has insulted the American flag, and this last outrage, in the opinion of our citizens, cannot be overlooked by the United States govbe overlooked by the United States gov-ernment, as the Virginius had the American flag flying, and was sailing under American papers at the time of her capture, and diplomates cannot overcome this breach of neutrality. The people of the South have ceased to look upon Cuba with a longing eye, and the slavery existing there; but they want the bloodthirsty Spaniards to respect vessels sailing under the Stars and Stripes, which they have not done since the days of Pierce's ad-ministration.

they have not done since the days of Pierce's administration.

The news received to-day does not help the cause of the government, for, with all their preparations in our Navy Yard in fitting out vessels, they think that the wily Sickles will have it smoothed o'er, and the blood of Capitain Fry and his crew will be washed out, not by blood, but by fets and suppers in Madrid. The feeling now is to have the government recognize those battling for the freedom of Cuba as belligerents, and send the Spanish cut-throats back to Spain to settle their own afairs, and not keep this Continent in trouble continually.

The Feeling in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 14, 1872. Deep interest is manifested in this city concerning the fate of the crew of the Virginius, and expressions of contempt for the tame spirit which dictates the non-intervention policy of the federal government as to Cuban affairs are frequent and emphatic. It is not generally believed that the condition of the quent and emphatic. It is not generally believed that the condition of the Cohan struggle for independence has ever demanded a recognition of Cuban nationality by the United States, inasmuch as the revoit has failed to exhibit the force and consistency usually prescribed as the requisites of recognicion. The feeling of the South is altogether Cuban and condemnatory of the atrocties which have marked Spanish policy in the island. In this city the fate of the Virginius and her crew acquires additional interest from the recollection of the presence in our waters four years ago of the Cuba, a privateer of the Cuba put into Wilmington is distress, and, being seized by the federal authorities, her officers were compelled to make a protracted stay, during which a decidedly strong Cuban sentiment was created in Wilmington. Condemnation of Spain is much intensified by the news of the cruel massacre of the officers of the Virginius. It is not believed that with Southern statesmen in power at Washington this presumed insuit of Spain to the national flag would be tolerated. In the South the government is condemned as practising a policy at once weak and disingentous, and it is believed that humanity dictates to leading nations the repression of Spanish cruelties.

Exasperation in Charleston. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 14, 1873.

The news of the terrible butchery of the crew

greatest horror and indignation among all classes | plan of action. I wish you to return to the United in this and the neighboring cities. The old ex-rebels of the Confederacy are utterly exasperated, and they express the hope that the government will resent the insult offered its flag and avenge the murdered men. Captain Fry was well known here during the war and universally liked, and his brutal murder is universally condemned. The Charleston News and Courier, the leading paper in the State, calls upon the President to carry the war into Cuba at once and wipe out the stain offered to the fing. This sentiment is rechoed by all the leading papers in the State and Georgia, both democratic and republican. The white people of this State are anxious to have Cuba annexed to the United States, hoping thereby to get rid of the carpet baggers. The sentiment among the colored people tends very much in the same direction. They openly express a desire to see the Cuban slaves emancipated, and it is stated that two regiments of the State National Guard (colored), at this place, will at once volunteer their services to the President, in the event of hostilities being opened. The people of this section are very rarely stirred up on questions of national interest, but prompt action on the part of the general government at this period would bring thousands of ex-Confederates quickly to its support. The action of the national government is awaited with breathless anxiety. here during the war and universally liked, and

The Feeling in Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 14, 1873. Profound feeling is awakened in Georgia by the Virginius butchery. The press and people throughout the State generally are indignant at the atrocities of the Spaniards, and demand that the government shall promptly avenge the injuries to its citizens and the insulted national onor. The murdered Fry is well known in this State and his sad tate is deeply deplored.

Some few profess indifference, but such sentiments are not shared by the great majority, who think the time has come when the United States must interfere. It is evident Spain is unable to control the volunteers in Cuba or restrain their

control the volunteers in Cuba or restrain their excesses, and the people think our citizens should receive the protection of the government. The warmest sympathy is felt for the patriots in the struggle for ircedom, and this feeling is intensified by the butchery at Santiago.

Some believe that war would heal the divisions existing between the North and South, and efface all remembrances of past bitterness and hatred, making us once more a united nation. People here could have excused the execution of Ryan and his comrades, but when the captain and crew of the vessel—whose worst offence was attempted blockade running, American citizens, sailing under the American fing—are inhumanly murdered without allowing any opportunity for interference, then the South, believe the Spaniards should be speedily taught the value of the life of an American citizen. The South is ready to sustain the government in demanding the amplest reparation for this bloody act, with sufficient guarantees for the future good conduct of the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

The Feeling in Savanuah.

The Feeling in Savanuah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 14, 1873.

There is a universal expression of indignation at the slaughter of the Cubans and crew of the Virginius, and it is said the government should take prompt steps in the matter.

The Cuban Question in St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14, 1873.

A despatch which was posted on 'Change to-day, stating that the remainder of the persons on the Virginius, numbering 111, were shot, created a good deal of excitement, and the war feeling ran pretty high. The matter was the subject of much comment during the afternoon and to-night. and the general feeling is that our government and the general feeling is that our government should use prompt and energetic means, not only to vindicate its honor, but to punish the authors of the fiendish butchery. Some even advocate a proclamation by the President suspending the neutrality laws for sixty or ninety days to give the incensed people of this country an opportunity to go to Cuba and inflict summary vengeance upon the bloodthirsty Spaniards and wrest the island from their control. A large number of prominent merchants and other influential citizens, believing that American honor requires, as common humanity arges, prompt and vigorous action on the part of our government, signed a call to-night for a public meeting at the Court House to-morrow evening to express the public feeling on the subject.

STRANGE, IF TRUE.

A Julibird's Story of an Interview with the Captain-General-\$20,000 Gold Offered to the Organizer of a Cuban Expedition That Would Betrayed—is It a Parallel to the Virginius?

BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1873. The Spanish outrage, which now commands the attention and excites the indignation of the whole civilized world, is attended with many stories going to show the disposition of those engaged in supporting a desperate cause. As long ago as last summer a HERALD correspondent in this city had an interview with a young man, then under arrest, who volunteered a statement of his experience. which, in view of the Virginius affair, is at this time of peculiar interest and importance. The informer's name is John W. Young, a young man of an experience with the world which few of his years have ever attained. Omitting for the present the story of his life and adventures, I will proceed to detail the events which have a particular and important

BEARING UPON THE CUBAN MASSACRE. In the summer of 1872 Mr. Young, in company with his wife, left New Orleans for Havana. He was not a stranger in those ports, having served prominently among the insurgents a few years be fore, and his arrival there was expected by the Captain General. At this time friends advised him to keep away, but being of an adventurous spirit he ignored ther warning and determined to continue his journey. Approaching Key West he was taken sick and obliged to remain over for a while. Upon the arrival at Havana of the steamer on which he had taken passage it was discovered by the agents of the Captain General that he was not on board. That official immediately telegraphed to Young to come to Havana and see him as soon as he could. Inas much as the tourist expected to visit Cuba incognito, particularly so far as the authorities are concerned, he did not now propose to continue the trip, and the matter of how and by what means the Captain General learned of his intended jour-

A SERIOUS ENIGMA. He answered by telegram, declining to visit the island, fearing that his past exploits there with the Cubans would secure his summary execution. The request was several times repeated by telegraph, but Mr. Young positively declined to go. Finally a special messenger came from the Captain General to Key West and informed him that if he and his wife would accompany him to the island the Captain General would see that no harm befel them, and that they would be safely returned to the United States. Upon this assurance, with the word of honor of the messenger, Mr. Young and his wife acceded to the request and started. Immediately upon arriving in the harbor of Havana the steamer was met by a small boat, and Mr. Young was taken from his wife and disguised and privately conveyed to the Captain General's palace. Here he was kept

kept IN SECLUSION FOR THREE DAYS, during which time he heard nothing from his wife, and only came in contact with those who were guarding him. Mrs. Young during this time was being hospitably entertained at the Captain General's country residence. At the end of the third day Mr. Young was brought before the General, and, after a preliminary conversation, there ensued the following:—

nsued the following:

A DRAMATIC CONVERSATION.

CAPTAIN GENERAL—Is this Colonel Young?

CAPTAIN GENERAL—Is this Colonel Young :
Mr. Young—Yes, sir.
CAPTAIN GENERAL—I understand you have been
in the Mexican service with Maximilian ?
Mr. Young—Yes, sir.
CAPTAIN GENERAL—Did you make any money

there?
Mr. Young—No. sir.
Captain General—I understand, also, that you have been with the insurgents?
Mr. Young—Yes, I have.
Captain General—Did you make any money out

Mr. 10UNG—1es, I have.
CAPTAIN GENERAL—Did you make any money out of them?
Mr. YOUNG—No, sir.
CAPTAIN GENERAL (in a low tone, with a quizzical look and placing his hand familiariy on Young's esshoulders)—Do you wish to make some money?
Mr. YOUNG—Yes, certainly.
CAPTAIN GENERAL—Well, Colonel, I have a scheme by which you can make a nice little sum, and if you are willing to enter into the arrangement we will proceed to business.
Mr. YOUNG—I would like to know what the scheme is and will listen to you.
CAPTAIN GENERAL—You know I have been in command here a long time, and we have had comparatively no success and no victories. The mother government is becoming dissatisfied with a my administration of affairs on the island and is tiring of it. If we don't have any victories soon I shall lose my position, and the insurgents will soon get the mastery of us. Understanding that you are a great organizer and a man that can be trusted, I now confide to you my

plan of action. I wish you to return to the United States immediately and set about ORGANIZING AN EXPEDITION for the relief and assistance of the insurgents. You must raise money, enlist good men to assist in organizing, get arms, ammunition and all sorts of supplies in as large quantities as you can raise, and enlist all the Cubans and Cuban sympathizers possible; also obtain a slow sailing steamer for transporting your men and supplies, and see to it that she is well equipped and manned by an experienced and loyal crew. You can organize at any American port you think proper, but it appears to me that New Orleans is best adopted for the purpose. Keep me informed from day to day by cypher telegrams of your progress. Let me know the fastest speed the steamer can make, also the day on which you will sail from the port you select and the course you will take and the point where you will probably land, also give me such other information as will enable me to select a faster sailing steamer and have her cruising on the course which you select, so that we can

OVERHALL YOU APTER A SPIRITED CHASE, you having done apparently all in your power to escape. When taken, make every appearance of resistance you can, and talk loudly about the cause which you are seemingly engaged in. Do this and enable me to capture the steamer which you command, and I will give you

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD and half of the proceeds from the sale of the steamer, arms, ammunition and supplies.

"This is all very well so far, but I wish to know what will be done with the men captured."

CAPTAIN GENERAL (with a strug of his shoulders)

—Oh, they must be shot. That is the principal part of the scheme. The public will demand that Young—Great God, General do you wish me or ask me to be the marderer of hundreds of innocent men? It is a desperate piece of business; but if I consent to engage in it I think it will be necessary to enlist and engage some thirty American men who have seen service in the rebelinon to work with me. That will give cha

icannot consent to any arrangement whereby one of my own countrymen will lose his life. What will you do with them and now can I PREVENT THEM PROM BEING SHOT as well as myself?

Captain General—Before you sail, manage to send me a list of the names of those whom you desire to save, and I will manage to have you and them apparently escape, in a manner which will blind the others, and when executed they will not know but you are to share the same fate.

Young—General, I have not the heart to do it. It seems to me like murder, and a cause that resorts to such means cannot succeed.

Captain General (producing papers which he had previously drawn up and all ready for signatures)—You know you are in my power and your life is nothing here. Were it known that you are now in the castle I could not protect you from violence or scarcely protect myself. Enter into this agreement and sign this paper and you can leave the island safely with your wile. If you refuse the very worst consequences will follow.

The result, as may be imagined, was that Young IMMEDIATELY SIGNED THE PAPER, and apparently entered heartily into the treacherous and damnable conspiracy, but at the same time was praying for deliverance from the island and from the snare the Captain General has so-adroitiy led him into. The young avventurer's rare accomplishments in the persuasive and confidential line now served him, and the General was made to believe that Young was earnestly and heartily devoted to the work. The details were arranged in a very few days, and, with A BOUNTIFUL SUPPLY OF FUNDS, Young left Havana with his wife for New Orleans. His departure was as secret as his arrival, for if his presence heen discovered by the volunteers he would have been torn to pieces and fragments of his body retained as relics. Once in the land of the Iree and nome of the brave he, of course, abandoned the expedition which he had so faithfully promised to command, but not until he had made one or two drafts on the Captain General. The latter, however, through his ag

course, no longer lotthcoming. Now the natural conclusion or the natural question will arise, was the Virginius fitted out in this way, and were the 100 or more men so cruelly murdered the innocent victims of the conspiracy of one who, in order to save his own reputation and prolong a weak and dying cause, did not hesitate to conceive and execute one of the most diabolical and inhuman outrages known to civilization?

If This Story of Young's Is Thue,

Those who know the man, and have listened to it, have juli conddence in his veracity. There are grounds for the belief that the Virginius and her crew were the victims of a similar conspiracy. The Herald tells the story as it came from Young himself, and it was listened to by a Herald Correspondent as long ago as last August, and the correspondent has had no interview or communication with him since. It certainly deserves the serious attention of the government, and, in order that Secretary Fish may be enabled to find Mr. Young, your correspondents will disclose his whereabouts and a few interesting incluents of his eventful career.

HE IS IN JAIL IN CHICAGO, awaiting trial for forging post office money orders. Generally the statements of jadibrids and would-be heroes are of no account, but in this case there are reasons for believing that the whole story is true. The statement was made four months ago, and when taken into custody he had a trunk containing several passports in Spanish, a commission, issued to John W. Young as a deacon of acturch in Wisconsin and a policy of insurance upon the farm buildings of the lather-in-law of Young to the amount of \$40,000, which are believed to be lorgeries. Among the clothing in the trunk, was a richly embroidered military coat, which applies to the property of the care as a care of the property of the amount of \$40,000, which are believed to be lorgeries. Among the clothing in the trunk, was a richly embroidered military coat, which applies to the property of the amount of \$40,000, which are believed to be lorgeries. Among

CARDS PASTED ON THE TRUNK, showing that he had been in Cuba and Mexico, and from the Captain General, all of which go to confirm his story.

THE ASSAULT UPON JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 14, 1873. W. N. McVeigh was before a United States Com missioner to-day on a charge of assaulting Judge and obstructing a United States officer in the dis-charge of his duty. The case occupied several-hours, and at the conclusion the accused was balled in \$1,000 to answer an indictment in the United States Circuit Court next April. Moveigh's coun-sel admitted the assault, but maintained that it was not done with intention to obstruct an official, and that he assaulted the individual and not the judge.

THE HOGAN-ALLEN PRIZE FIGHT.

Омана, Neb., Nov. 14, 1873. Jack Looney, the referee in the Hogan and Allen prize fight, which is to come off on Tuesday, arrived from St. Louis this morning. Numbers of roughs are daily arriving, and tickets are being sold rapidly at \$5 each. The fight will come of some-where in lowa. A train is advertised to leave here, going eastward, at nine o'clock A. M., on Tuesday.

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