# OUR INSULTED FLAG.

The Santiago Butchers Murdering Captain Fry.

Meeting of the Captain and Crew Before Death.

MORE DEFIANCE.

Burriel Bullies the Acting American Consul.

Bombastic Addresses to the Barbarous Volunteers.

GENERAL AMERICAN INDIGNATION.

TELESBAM TO THE REW YORK HERALD. The Brutal Execution of the Unfortunate Captain Fry and His Men-Disgusting Evidences of Spanish Bar-

HAVANA, via Key West, Nov. 16, 1873. The following account of events at Santiago de timba have been received here --

On Friday morning, the 7th inst., 37 of the crew of the Virginius were brought on shore and taken to the prison, to remain there until their execution, which was ordered for that afternoon. Captain Fry, a noble looking old man, fully a head taller than the rest of the crew, when he met his men on the wharf previous to the march to the prison, saluted them all. The salute was reinrned with affection.

BARBAROUSLY SHOT, DESPITE CONSULAR PROTESTS At a quarter to five P. M. Captain Fry and the 36 men and officers were publicly shot, despite the protest of all the competent foreign authorities. The marines were seven minutes killing the wretched prisoners. It seemed as if They would never finish. At last the sailors marched off and the troops filed past the long row of corpses. Then the dead carts were hurried up and loaded indiscriminately with the mangled Femains.
BURRIEL BULLYING THE CONSUL.

The American Consul has done all that could have been done. Indeed, it was threatened that his exequatur would be withdrawn for his exer tions in behalf of the prisoners. In an interview with General Burriel that officer yelled at him and

otherwise treated him disrespectfully. SIXTEEN BRITISH SUBJECTS KILLED. The British Consul also made an ineffectual pro-

test against the executions. It is reported that 16 of the victims were British subjects. COWARDLY HASTE OF THE BUTCHERS. Great anxiety is manifested here to see the com

ments of the New York press upon the capture of the Virginius and the shooting of the prisoners There is a general feeling that it is desirable to have all the prisoners executed as quick as possible, before the government of Spain or any other Power can get a chance to intervene, although some of the better feeling portion of the people Aeprecate undue haste and fear that it may lead

DEPIANT CROWING OF THE PRESS.

The Constancia newspaper says:- "No matter bow much our country has fallen in the last five years, the Spanish people have not become degraded to such an extreme as to be frightened by these who might have to pay dear for their temerity and insolence in the event of intervenour country, but are far from being daunted by foreign complications. Maybe we ought to desire them, in order to liberate us from miserable party intrigues. Spain is not degenerate. All bad passions will immediately become quiet when there is any prospect of a foreign war. The stronger Powers know this, and their intriguing politicians sught not to forget it. Unfortunately the Spaniards give more importance to the latter than they merit."

PEAR LEST THE CAPTIVES SHOULD ESCAPE.

The Constancia also says:-"When the news of the capture of the Virginius was received here it was thought that something would be tried to prevent the pirates from receiving their just

BURRIEL'S BOMBAST TO THE VOLUNTEERS. The address of General Burriel to the soldiers is very bombastic. Describing the chase and capture of the Virginius he savs :-

"The Tornado belched forth flames, instead of smoke, going at her fullest speed. She finally came up with and captured the Virginius, which was taken possession of, with repeated cries of Vina Espanal from the Tornado's valiant crew without the slightest resistance from the others. selves quietly up, having cowardly thrown overbeard during the chase the arms which they ought never to have grasped, and the military equipage confided to them to defend their ignoble cause. This goes to show and to confirm the poverty of our enemies' efforts and demonstrates their impotence against the armies of Spain, which Providence manifestly favors."

COMING TO THE POINT.

The Legolidad complains of the inexactness of the press telegram which stated that the Virginius was captured near Jamaica.

According to official statements the Virginius was 18 miles from the coast of Cuba when the chase began. She headed for Jamaica, distant about 100 miles. The chase lasted eight hours, both steamers going at their full speed, and both being fast vessels. They must therefore have been very near Jamaica when the Virginius was overhauled, but as the captain, all the navigators and the crew of that vessel have been killed by the Spaniards, they can out the distance at what they please.

The mails per steamer Frankfort, from New Orleans, were seized by the government, and their

Virginius captives has virtually decided the fate of

The other London journals contain editorials of a similar tenor. THE SPANISH LOAN ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE.

The Spanish loan reached the lowest figure this morning yet touched on the London stock market. THE MATTER IN WASHINGTON.

Why We Had No Ships of War in Cabar Waters when the Butcheries Took Place-The State Department Diplomacy and the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1873. To the discredit of Congress, the parsimonious retrenchers for electioneering purposes, it can be said that when the first news of the execution of the persons on board the Virginius was received here the government officials were actually powerless. Not one vessel of the North Atlantic squadron was in Cuban or West Indian waters. The Spanish naval commanders knew this, and it is said by naval officials who know exactly the methods of warfare resorted to by the Spanish government that the seizure of the Virginius was made without fear of intervention.

DISPOSITION OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADBON. During the time of the massacre the following was the disposition of the vessels assigned to the

North Atlantic squadron :-The Worcester, the flagship of the squadron, was in the dock at Norfolk, receiving a new propeller of four blades, in place of one of two blades-the latter having been put on to save coal when the government was "cutting down expenses"-on the ground that a four blade propeller interfered with the speed of the vessel. Experiments have since shown the fallacy of this idea, and the Worcester will leave Norfolk on Monday for Cuban waters with a four blade propeller capable of making eleven knots an hour. With this detention the present Secretary of the Navy has nothing to do. In the next place, the Powhattan absolutely to send her to the Brooklyn Navy Yard about elec tion time. The Richmond, formerly of the North Atlantic squadron, is now en route for the South Pacific fleet. The Canandaigua is still at Philadelphia. The Wyoming is at Aspinwall, the Shawmut at Washington, the Nipsic at New York; the Pawnee is a hospital ship at Key West and the iron clad Saugus is at the same tic squadron at the time of the Santiago de Cuba butcheries, about which the State Department is very indignant, especially in view of the protest. not to the Spanish government, but to the Nav Department, through the President, four years go, that if there were too many of our naval vessels in Cuban waters they would excite suspicion create distrust and prevent the Secretary of State from easily and tranquilly disposing of the pend ing important questions.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT. "No one can be more easily imposed upon than President Grant, provided he has confidence in the man who attempts it. He has confidence in the Secretary of State, and the Secretary State knows to what advantage he trusted him, now that atrocious butcheries taken place, which even the Secretary of State dares not apologize for. And more than a Judge Advocate General cares to have laid to his charge, he is anxious to appear as a overconfidence of the President, who, having no private purpose to serve or particular interest to promote, believes implicitly what the Secretary o State lays before him, and yields to the argument of the State Department whenever it says, "You do not understand diplomacy and must leave these matters to the first department of the govern-

By way of strengthening the case of the United States in the matter of the Virginius, the United States Consul at Kingston has furnished the State Department with an oath that Captain Fry, of the Virginius, whom the Consul knew to have been officer in the Confederate army, made oath that he was an American citizen when he sailed from Kingston in October, and while the the United States Consul, has made affidavit that he was present and saw that it was duly transacted. This does not help the State Department. Mr. Pearne will undoubtedly be told that he should have been at his post, as in the case of Mr. A. N. Young, the Consul at Santiago de Cuba, whom the Secretary of State said ought to have been shot for being absent when his presence might have saved the lives of the Virginius party. Those who are intimately connected with the administration laugh at the buncombe recently nough in the navy to man the vessels it is said are fitting out, and even if enlistments could be made, the sailors received would be wholly inexperienced and far inferior to the skill of the Span-

AN AMERICAN ENGINEERING THE TORNADO The engineer of the Tornado was an American and well known in Washington, and it was the offer of better pay that induced him to leave our navy for that of Spain. The same influence has deprived the American marine of its best officers and seamen. If the State Department should be compelled to admit that the Tornado first gave chase to the Virginius on the high seas-as it is now believed she did, for the Virginius had no idea of landing on the Cuban coast on the voyage in which she overhauled, as her clearance papers show, it will he has already semi-officially said to be willing to turn United States' evidence. It is one consolation, however, that there were no vessels of the United States to prevent General Burriel from carrying out the mandates of his superiors, otherwise the head of the State Department would not have an opportunity of showing what beautiful apologies he can exact by his

THE LAST LETTER FROM RYAN. The following letter was received in this city yes terday by General George W. Cook, an intimate friend of General Ryan :-

friend of General George W. Cook, an intimate friend of General Ryan:

BLUNDELL HALL, KINGSTON, Jamaica, 2 Oct. 23, 1873.

My Dear George—In one hour we leave for Cuba. This is quite unexpected, as we did not expect to go until to-morrow, and I have just returned from the country. We arrived safely on the 13th inst. Had quite a storm on the 7th. All the provisions were washed overboard, and the deck swept fore and ait. Captain Harris and the purser were bodily injured, and such a seasick set! The captain pronounced it the most severe hurricane ne ever saw. For a few hours I thought we would all enjoy the novelty of a bath in mid-ocean. Since our arrival we have had a splendid time; feast after feast, and ball after ball. The first ball was given by the Peruvian Minister, in honor of General Verona and myself. All the fashion and wealth of the place were present. Mr. Goven, General Cordova and Judge Tichburn gave the other, and gay ones they were.

'The place is filled with beautiful women and gay and splendid fellows, generous to a fault and liberal as princes. I must say that I never received such attention. I regret that want of time will prevent giving you a detailed account of my adventures. I am as fat as a bull and gay as a lark, and leave this place with many regrets. Very truly. &c., W. A. C. RYAN.

EYAN'S EFFECTS.

RYAN'S EFFECTS.

To-day General Cook, with two or three friends, proceeded to the room of General Ryan for the purpose of taking an inventory of the effects he left in Washington, among which were various articles of clothing, photographs of one of his sisters who was drowned while on her passage to this country from Ireland; also sage to the virginius was sage to undergoing repairs quietly upon the dock of the yard. Her officers feel quite satisfied with the situation, and claim that the action of the Spanish iron-clad Araphies, thirty guns, is undergoing repairs quietly upon the dock of the yard. Her officers feel quite satisfied with the situation, and claim that the action of the Spanish iron-clad Araphies, thirty guns, is undergoing repairs quietly upon the dock of the yard. Her officers feel quite satisfied with the situation, and claim that the action of the Spanish iron-clad Araphies, thirty guns, is undergoing repairs quietly upon the dock of the yard. Her officers feel quite satisfied with the situation, and claim that the action of the Spanish iron-clad Araphies, thirty guns, is undergoing repairs quietly upon the dock of the yard. Her o

to the United States, says the execution of the | sented by the patriotic Junta of Cubans in New |

A letter from J. C. Harris, one of the Virginius' victims, has been received in this city, dated Kingston, Jamaica, October 22. After stating that the expedition was to leave on the night of that day, he said he was confident of success. The pros-pects were good, and probably before the letter reached its destination there would be fighting in Cuba. "Much," he added, "depends upon the success of this expedition and combinations abroad. We take only 300 men from this port, but we will be joined by two other parties, and I am confident of success." The writer says the boat was in debt. Much money had to be collected, and General Verona collected

The writer of the above letter was Major J. C. Harris, of Louise county, Virginia. He had spent several years on the Western plains and in the mining regions of the Pacifi; slope, and was ever actuated by the restless spirit of adventure. A few weeks since he fonn himsel and at once turned his attention ... Cuban emigration, with the hope of improving his fortune He was a man of great energy of character, and

## NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Preparations at Norfolk, Va.-Salling of the Flagship Worcester. NORFOLK, Nov. 15, 1873.

The flagship Worcester dropped down from the Navy Yard to-day and will leave on Monday evening or Tuesday morning for the Cuban waters. The officers are :- Rear Admiral, G. H. Scott, com manding North Atlantic station; Lieutenant, Adolph Marix; Flag Lieutenant, Alexander McKin ley; Admiral's Clerk, Walter G. Jones; Captain William D. Whiting; Lieutenant Commander, Meril Miller; Executive Officer, George T. Davis; Lieutenants, Charles S. Perry, William Burwell, G. A. Bicknell, Edward Woodman, Andrew Dunlan: Ensign, L. L. Reamey; Fleet Surgeon, George Peck; Assistant Surgeons, James R. Waggener, D. N. Bertolette; Fleet Paymaster, Henry M. Denniston; Pleet and Chief Engineer, Edward Deluce; Pirst Assistant Engineers, T. L. Smith, John L. Hannum; Fleet Pay Clerk, Frank S. Swift; Chaplain, G. A Crawford; Captain of Marines, Norval L. Nokes; Second Lieutenant, S. W. Quacken bush: Captain's Clerk, William M. Whiting: Pay Clerk, John E. Gilchrist; Boatswain, Alex. McCour; Gunner, T. Bascom Watkins; Carpenter, William A. Barry: Sailmaker, William Whitney,

The monitor Mahopac is now coaling up and will leave on Thursday. Captain E. K. Owens will be in command. The Mahopac has been rebuilt and came out of the dry dock this afternoon ready for

Activity has been resumed at the Navy Yard here. and a large number of discharged workmen have gone to work again.

Torpedoes for Santlago-The Ossipce Loading a Dangerous Cargo at New-

NEWPORT. R. L. Nov. 15, 1873. The sloop-of-war Ossipee arrived at the Torpedo tation at noon to-day from New York. Hardly had she dropped anchor when the launches from the station were alongside with torpedoes, reels, &c., for her to take upon her voyage to Santiago de Cuba. The utmost activity has been visible at the island all day, and the employes will work during the night in order to have her ready to sail in less than 24 hours. On account of her being expected here some time ago an old vessel had been purchased for the purpose of experimenting with the torpedoes manufactured at the station but of necessity the proposed experiment has been abandoned. However, experiments were made from the launches this afternoon, and which proved satisfactory. None of the crew were allowed to So it will be seen that her stay here will be brief. Orders have been received from Washington to the effect that a number more soon as possible to take on board pedoes, and that every effort must be made to torpedoes could be sent by rail or boat to New York or elsewhere-with some risk, however-but all torpedoes must be put on board the vessels for which they are intended at the headquarters, at

Much indignation is manifested here in regard to the murder of the crew of the Virginius, and the HERALD's editorials upon the subject are received with approbation, and it is fervently hoped its suggestions will be heeded by the government. so great is the demand for the HERALD that after their arrival.

Yard-The Colorado, Minnesota, Tennessee and Dictator Ordered To Be Got

Whatever may be said in reference to the shortsighted policy of the blundering legislators who, in a spirit of selfish economy, have been harping on the fact that appropriations have been useless! expended on the naval force of the country, it is Yard, despite the discouraging surroundings, have within the past few days displayed an amount of perseverance and activity which cannot fail to elicit a feeling of admiration. Considering the routine manner in which naval operations are generally carried out, a great deal of work has already been accomplished, and, judging by what has already been done, the prospect of getting our vessels ready for sea is altogether gratifying. The excitement yesterday was greater, if possible, than on any day that preceded it in connection with the present situation, for it may be mentioned that the sentiment of the people in reference to the recent outrage is heartily echoed by the officers of at the yard were exceedingly busy the entire day, and prominent for his energy and despatch was the Commandant, Vice Admiral Rowan. In compliance with orders, the preliminary preparations were commenced for the immediate fitting out of the Colorado, Minnesota and Tennessee. Last evening the first mentioned vessel was removed evening the first mentioned vessel was removed from the cob dock and placed under the shears. A large force will be set to work tomorrow, and it is believed by competent judges that she will be thoroughly equipped in less than a month. The Dictator, an iron-clad of nearly 2,000 tons, carrying two 15-inch guns, and now lying in ordinary at New London, will be towed up here in a few days and atted out for active service. As previously mentioned, the Worcester is at the Norfolk Navy Yard and is expected to sail in a day or two. The screw steamer tive service. As previously mentioned, the Worcester is at the Norfolk Navy Yard and is expected to sail in a day or two. The screw steamer Swatara, a new vessel recently launched, has yet to receive her machinery. It is the general opinion that the Tennessee cannot be equipped in less than two months. She is a vessel of the second rate, mounting 23 guns, and requires both engines and machinery. The Powhatan is still lying off the Battery, and will shortly proceed to Philadelphia to convoy the Manhattan, which however, will not be ready for some days. The Ossipee returned from Newport on Friday, but was ordered back to the torpedo station at that port. At present the great centre of attraction at the Navy Yard is the sloop-of-war Junista. She has already received her armament, which she had put ashore prior to her recent cruise in the Arctic regions. A large force was engaged upon her yesterday afternoon completing the preparations and after coal she will take on board shot and shell and sail without delay. Commander Braine and all the officers of this vessel have been busily engaged since daylight in hastening the preparations. Men were employed all night in coaling her, and it is very probable she will be among the first to present an appearance on the spot to which the fleet is destined.

He mentioned that the Roanoke will also get

sent an appearance on the spot to which the neet is destined.

He mentioned that the Roanoke will also get ready for duty with all possible expedition. Orders were received from the Navy Department to increase the working force at this station, and in order to meet the "extra" demand for labor, attendant upon the preparation of these ships, 250 workmen will be taken on at the yard to-morrow morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1873.

form a valuable auxiliary to the American fleet in Cuban waters, in the event of Congress deciding to make argument at the cannon's mouth.

THE ANTI-IBERIAN INDIGNATION.

How the Popular War Pulse Beat Yes terday in the Metropolis-Doings Mass Meetings.

The public mind has just experienced the first re pose that it has felt since the news of the capture of the Virginius was communicated a week ago, and the strain of excitement is less intense. The people are none the less resolved, however, that the national dignity must be maintained, nor have they become less inclined to believe that the Spaniards have perpetrated a series of unjustifiable butcheries. But the action of the government has in a measure allayed their indignation, in the hope that it will exact the fullest possible measure of reparation for the wrongs done, and secure a guarantee that American ships and American citizens shall be respected under all circum-

AMONG THE CUBAN POPULATION

there is the same earnest resolve to continue their work in aid of their patriotic cause, morally and liberally into the exchequer of the society of Amigos de Cuba. They are exerting themselves to the utmost to equip and despatch the expedition which they are organizing, and which, it may be refled on, will be the largest and most complete ever despatched. At the same time they will carefully avoid any violation of our laws, and, from what can be at present ascertained, it is their inselected rendezvous beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. When thus concentrated all those manned in a manner that will make it dangerous for some of the hidalgo ships to interfere with their purpose.

THE DIAMOND ORNAMENTS presented by an anonymous Cuban lady a few days ago to the Amigos will be disposed of in some form equivalent to a lottery, but which shall be so arranged and carried out as not to infract the law against lotteries. The jewels are valued ac curately at \$2,500, and the Amigos contemplate disposing of them by a series of chances or drawings, 2,500 in number, at \$1 per ticket. Many of their friends, however, insist that, considering the peculiar nature of the gift, and the fact that the proceeds are to be devoted to so peculiar an object, the gems should be made to realize \$5,000, either by selling tickets at \$2 or by doubling the suggested number of chances. There is no doubt that the latter amount could be realized on them in that way. in that way.

A member of the Executive Committee of the

A member of the Executive Committee of Society submitted to the committee at its session yesterday a letter from a correspondent at Havana, giving information of the proceedings of a

recent

COUNCIL OF THE CASINO ESPANOL

in the latter city. At that council the Casino adopted and forwarded to Captain General Jouvellar a series of resolutions eulogizing the action of Costillo, the commander of the Tornado, and of Burriel, the Military Governor of Santiago, in the capture and execution of the Virginius victims. They also demanded that these officers be sustained by the government at all hazards, that all similar expeditions be similarly treated, and closed by asserting that, should President Grant himself be captured in such circumstances, he should suffer the same penalty as had been meted out to the unfortunates of the Virginius.

The City Hall Meeting.

A meeting was held in the City Hall Park yesterday, at half-past three o'clock, in which all sympathizers with Cuba were asked to assemble in mass meeting in the Park to denounce the killing of the passengers and crew of the Virginius and to denounce Spanish despotism. At a few moments before the meeting was called there was gathered together about 100 men and boys, among whom

together about 100 men and boys, among whom were scattered half a dozen Cubans, who did not exactly seem to recognize the meeting as being in favor of their ideas of nationality. The police made no attempt to keep the enclosure open for the speakers, and it was with some difficulty that, at half-past three o'clock,

A SHORT. STOUT LOOKING MAN.

With a blonde moustache and a little round blue lett hat, ascended the steps of the Hall and proceeded to open the meeting. This gentleman gave his name as traderick G. Bell. In a few brief and MILDLY ENTHUSIASTIC REMARKS.

Mr. Bell introduced the speaker of the occasion, a Mr. F. Packard, who wore a dark kid glove on his right hand, which he waved wildly above his brow. He denounced Spain and said that Cuba was destined to be free, and declared that it was the duty of every American citizen to repel and strangle Spanish insults to the flag. Following Mr. Packard came a Mr. Thomas Dugan, who informed the Herald reporter that he was a sexton of St. Ann's church in Eignteenth street, and an undertaker. Mr. Dugan offered a series of resolutions as follows, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting, which now numbered over 1,000 persons:— THE RESOLUTIONS.

THE RESOLUTIONS,
Whereas submission to Spanish outrages by our government in the past has brought additional insults to our flag and repeated slaughter to American citizens on the island of Cuba; and whereas the foul and bloody crime perpetrated in the streets of Santiago & Cuba, wherein rpetrated in the streets of Santiago de Cuba, wherein in capitain, passengers and crew, to the number of 145, the American steamer Virginius were savagely tichered, in defiance of all laws human and divine; the defiance of all laws human and divine; and whereas the hauling down of the American fing an American vessel on the high seas was a direct and udied insult to the sovereignty of this offended Republic, and one for which the Spanish government is sponsible at the broadside of an American frigste, the the cowardly massagers and wanton insult.

her violated fiag and at the mouths of her avenging cannon.

A "MARINE STORY."

Captain Courtney, of the Royal Marine Corps, then addressed the assemblage which had, by this time, become very boisterous, and asked them to adjourn and meet in Cuoa thirty days hence 100,000 strong. This sentiment was received with great cheering and the crowd dispersed, asking each other "Who the devil is Dugan." The lew Cubans present seemed very much displeased and regretted very much that their cause had been made a public jest of. When Dugan gave his resolutions to be copied, some young man in the crowd snatched them from his hand and carried them away with a wild yell to a corner of the City Hall, where he read them to his own satisfaction and gave them up very reluctantly to the reporters. The majority of those present at the meeting were also present at the sailor's meeting, which took place at one o'clock in the City Hall Park.

The Executive Committee of the Cuban League met yesterday afternoon at the Astor House to held at Steinway Hall on Monday night, to express the general sentiment of indignation at the Watrous, the Vice-President, occupied the chair, and Colonel Henry C. Lockwood, the Secretary, recorded the proceedings. General Kilburn Knox announced, on behalf of the committee appointed for the management of the mass meeting, that invitations had been sent to promi-nent men in various parts of the country. Every preparation had been made for the meeting, and the committee was now awaiting telegraphic re-plies from various speakers in all parts of the country.

MR. WILLIAM M. EVARTS

MR. WILLIAM M. EVARTS MR. WILLIAM M. EVARTS
has been requested, and has consented, to preside
at the mass meeting, and a great number of vice
presidents, including nearly all the prominent men
of every party in this city, have been
named by the Executive Committee. The
following gentlemen have been invited to
address the meeting:—Governor Dix, Charles
Sumner, General Banks, Henry Ward Beecher,
Governor Parker, of New Jersey; Governor Hendricks, of Indiana; Gerret Smith, ex-Governor Seymour, Colonel Forney, Judge Pierrepoint and
others.

mour, Colones Forney, Judge Pierrepoint and others.

The following members of the League were ap-pointed as sub-committees: pointed as sub-committees:— On Speakers.—General Van Alen, Charles A. Dana, Douglas Taylor. On Resolutions.—General McMahon, Etnan Allen,

On Resolutions.—General McMahon, Etnan Allen, Major Bundy.
On Reception.—General Burnside, Colonel Charles & Stetson, General Charles W. Darling.
On Police and Hall.—General Kliburn Knox, General Abraham Dulyea, General J. J. Bartlett.
On Officers.—Douglas Taylor, General Alexander Shaler, General C. K. Graham. Shaler, General C. K. Graham.

On Advertising.—Colonel Henry .C. Lockwood,
Edmund C. Stedman, Bernard Casserly.

# THE QUAKER CITY AROUSED.

of Men Ready at a Moment's Warning-The Navy-Mysterious Movements Under Scaled Orders-The Large Sloopof-War Canandaigus Ordered at Once

and conservatism, and stands in an attitude of defiance and war, the aspect is both wonderful and startling, and may be regarded as an exponent of the deepest passions for a most brutal, savage and inhuman outrage. Accustomed as the Quaker City is to lay the soothing touch of peace upon the turbulent spirit of the multitude amid every exciting issue, it is no ordinary injury that arges this subduing arm to arise and stand ready to avenge a national wrong. Never since my residence in this city have I witnessed such an extraor dinary degree of excitement or beheld the town so thoroughly aroused. "Barbarity," manity," "Cowardice," "Rascality," "Treachery, "Butchery," such are the words which ring in every public resort and greet the ear of the pedestrian as he hurries along the street. "Cuba ough to be ours," "We ought to butcher the Spaniards nag," "Free Cuba," "Free sugar," "Free cigars," "The key of the Gulf should be ours." Such are the vehement, incongruous sentiments of the ple. I say that such an excitement in circles such as these, such zeal and fire kindled amid, so many circumstances inconsistent with them, are wonderful; nor could they have been aroused unless the great popular heart in which they found their origin were conscious of a bitter and a burning wrong. Von populi, vox Dei, ordinarily misleading and a dangerous phrase, at such a time cannot be subserved for a wicked purpose, for the Spaniards have butchered, and the word of God, which is older than the law of Spain, has said "Thou shait not

The public press of this city was quoted recently in your columns as indulging in a degree of veit and the second despatch of the second mas sacre has fanned the giaring coals of its wrath into a hot, blazing and seething flame of fire.

Says Forney's Press:—
All forms of law would face away before such a tragedy, and the most terrible penaity would be applauded by the most moderate of men. The case is wholly exceptional, even without this bloody supplement. The Virginius, even viewed through Spanish eyes, was entitled to other treatment; but the wholesale massacre of her crew was an act only worthy of the savages of the plants or the wild men of Africa. We are gratified to believe that the tacts before the President amply warrant decisive action. Another conflict of arms is to be deplored. We had hoped for a long reign of peace, for works of reconciliation, for the harvest of industry and art; but there are crises when war is the only cure; and, if this is one of them, we shall have the consolation that the final resort was compelled by resistless events, and that the nation would have been tales to itself and to humanity if it had failed to move with dignity and force. The statement of our naval resources, compared with those of Spain, elsewhere printed, shows that we are abundantly able to cope with that power on the ocean even with our present arms ent which could, in a short time, be almost indefinitely increased, and our Washington correspondent says the Secretary of the Navy is prepared.

Thus plainly and decisively speaks the \*Age\* in Thus plainly and decisively speaks the Age in regard to the American flag:—

Thus plainly and decisively speaks the Age in regard to the American flag:

Apart from the red-handed readiness with which the Spanish authorities butchered the persons taken on board the Virginius, lies the question of the capture and detention of a ship under the flag of the United States. When a nation fails to preserve the inviolability of her flag her power is gone. The flag is the outward sembiance of the force and life of a nation and a people. It represents the whole nation, no matter where displayed. Ten men bearing the flag of the United States on the sands of Africa are entitled to the assistance of the forty millions of people in this nation. The smallest ship on the ocean which flies the flag of this country should be as exempt from molectation from the vessels of other nations as the heaviest iron-clad afloat. This has always been the American doctrine. The enforcement of the right to board and search American vessels by the English government brought on the war of 1812. The nation went to war at that time with the formost marise in the world rather than allow the deck of a vessel to be visited by British officers for the purpose of search above which floated the Stars and Stripes. And ever since that time the same doctrine has been held by all American statesmen. They have never abated their determination to enforce the non interference doctrine as against all nations, and maintain the sanctity of all vessels on the seas which sail under the American flag. We take it for granted that after the presentation of such facts as these to the Spanish government the only question will be, was the Virginius sailing under the American sig at the time she was captured? If so, then her decks should have been as sacred from the foot of a Spanish armed force for hostile purposes as the soil of the United States. The point as to the flag is well made out. The Virginius had been protected by an American war vessel on account of her nationality. That fact was well known to the Spanish officials. She had not alter

I give these two editorials in considerable length because they indicate most readily the present condition of local thought. The despatch in the Herald of to-day from Madrid, announcing that the authorities there feel that the United States have no reason whatever to demand anything of Spain in consequence of this butchery, and that it is in no wise possible for our government to do of spain in consequence of this butchery, and that it is in no wise possible for our government to do so, I have heard largely discussed this morning, and the popular verdict is that, if the United States demand the butchers, Spain will refuse to give them up. It was rumored last night that our Minister to Spain had been ordered home, a cirminister to Spain had been ordered home, a cir-cumstance that to a great extent accounts for the excitement which swept the city between twilight

and morning.

The Cubans, as described in a former letter to
the Herallo, are wild in their fury, and it is only a
lack of means which precludes method to their madness. There are only 200 males in the entire city, but were vessels provided by other parties for their transportation there is no doubt that almost all would be found ready to embark.

ior their transportation there is no doubt that almost all would be found ready to embark.

THS NAVY AT LEAGUE ISLAND is subjected to mysterious movements. The monitor Manhattan will sail on Monday, unless otherwise directed, and other gunboats will rapidly follow her. The large and famous sloop-of-war Canandaigua, of the North Atlantic squadron, was yesterday ordered to be made ready in all haste, and almost the entire force of the navy yard was put upon her to enable her sailing at the earliest moment possible. She is having two new boilers put in her, her machinery is being repaired, and she is undergoing all improvements necessary for a long and significant voyage. She will sail under sealed orders and will carry ten large guns. She will touch Noriolk and join the fleet ordered there at once, after which her destination is unknown to all except those who hold her under control.

The Ajax is also being got ready at the navy yard. Each monitor is armed with 15-inch Dahlgren guns. The activity grows more and more marked every hour, and as the people look on and see this earnest and active preparation for the worst the excitement among them grows more and more marked as well. Every action at the yard, however, may mean one thing or may mean another. The authorities will not give any information beyond a certain point, and all vessels, it is understood, will sail under secrecy and sealed orders. From all this fury and crash of human thought and passion the following may be set down as fair exponents of what the people here believe:—

First—They believe that no nation ever had a greater cause for war; second, that no time has ever been so favorable to procure an army as the present; third, that, no matter what was the mission of the murdered men, their bloodthirsty and inhuman butchery should be avenged.

#### THE FEELING IN NEW JERSEY. The Cuban Excitement in Newark

In Newark the excitement over the Burriel butchery at Santiago de Cuba still runs high. Nothing else scarcely is talked of. In the discussion of this affair all thoughts about the financial and labor panic, the Tweedite transactions of the city officials, or even the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the nation in the town were lost sight of yesterday. After reading the bloodthirsty despatches from Cuba and Washington, in yesterday's Herald, but one sentiment was uttered, and that was an earnest desire for prompt action on the part of our government with regard to the cutthroats in Cuba. The Herald information, that out of 163 souls on board the Virginius only 18 are to be saved, has stirred the New Jersey press, regardless of party, into the expression of most vigorous opinions and demands. The leading administation organ of the State, published in Newark, echoes the sentiment of the leading democratic organ and says that Spain, not being able to control her colony, America can, and any chastisement the Cuban butchers may receive "would not be unwelcome to the Castelar administration." A spirit is manifested, not at all indisposed for war, and the assertions are made that "a brush with Cuba now would liberate the island from Spanish tyranny and the bondage of the negro. It is not necessary to consider the subject of annexation. That can wait. National honor has precedent." The democratic organ sneers at the Imparcial despatch, and says:—"America, forsoth, must quietly bottle up her boiling wrath, muzzle the natural indignation generated at the spectacle of her flag being spit upon and her citizens being dragged from beneath its folds and butchered like so many hogs, merely for fear "Spanish republicanism' (and offi such 'republicanism') might be imperiled by our simply demanding retribution!" The opinion is expressed that Spain admits, in this despatch, her inability to answer for the acts of the cutthroats; that it affords the strongest arguments for the government to step in, take the law in its own hands and grant belligerent rights to the Cuban patriots; that "the United States would be doing Spanish republicanism a great service to step in and teach these volunteer fends the only lesson they seem capable of understanding—the lesson of 68-pounder shot, shell and shrappel." of yesterday. After reading the bloodthirsty espatches from Cuba and Washington, in yester

The feeling in Trenton over the recent Spanish When a great city like this, made up as it is of parbarities in Cuba is intense. There is but one more than the usual measure of intelligence and opinion educerning them and that is freely ex-

culture, once throws of the mantie of indifference | pressed in all circles, that our government should instantly take steps to have ample reparat made at the hands of the Spanish authoritie Several men of well-known standing in society, and possessing opinions of various political shades, possessing opinions of various political shades, condemn the bloodthirsty flends who instigated the revolting atroctities. A few veteran regiments could be raised within a week, fully equipped and made ready for actual service in the field, if the word was only given "on to Cuba," The bulk of the bone and sinew of this ancient city of revolutionary fame is panting for the opportunity to revenge this foul outrage on humanity, and nothing is wanted to urge them on to action but a few words of encouragement from the Commander-inchei of our Army and Navy. This is the all absorbing topic which engrosses the attention of Trentonians on the streets, notels and other places of resort since the sad news was first promulgated of Virginius disaster. The indifference displayed in Fish is severely criticised by not a few, and hoped that President Grant will not lose this Fitunity to show the Spanish as more lose this opportunity to show the Spanish cowards that the honor of the United States cannot be insulted with impunity.

A New Jersey Regiment Volunteers.

Colonel A. W. Angel, of the Seventh regiment, New Jersey National Guard, and several companies of other regiments have tendered to the Adjutant General of this Stare their readiness for acceptance by the general government for the Cuban war.

Indignation Meeting at Albany. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1873.

A meeting of citizens is to be held here next

Wednesday evening, to give expression to their indignation at the outrages in Cuba.

#### THE FEELING IN BOSTON.

Fancuil Hall to Resound Again With Patriotic Hurrahs - Work at the Charlestown Navy Yard. BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1873.

The indignation over the Spanish outrage has been slumbering in and around Boston during the last few days, but it will soon break out in the shape of a public meeting in Faneuil Hall. Among the speakers to be invited are Vice President Wilson and General Banks. The latter will probably preside. This evening he made a powerful ably preside. This evening he made a powerful speech before a club dinner in favor of immediate measures on the part of the government. This forenoon orders were received from Washington to fit the Franklin for sea at the earliest moment, and work upon her has already begun. To-morrow (Sunday) the employes of the Engineers' Department will work upon her all day. The work upon the Brooklyn, now in the dry dock, is being pushed forward. The Franklin will doubtiess be ready for sea inside of a month

#### INDIGNATION IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15, 1873. The meeting at the Court House in this city tolight to express the sentiment of the people regarding the execution of the crew of the Virginius of the Court House was packed, and out-door meetings organized at both the east and west wings of the building. General Nathan Rauny, a wings of the building. General Nathan Rauny, a soldier of the war of 1812, presided. Speeches were made by Mayor Brown, General Baker and a dozen other local speakers, all of whom took the strongest possible ground in favor of vindicating the national honor, and wiping out the recent insult to the flag and outrage on civilization and humanity by visiting summary vengeance upon the perpetrators of the inhuman butchery. The war feeling in the crowd ran very high and there was repeatedly expressed a desire to take forcible possession of Cuba and annex it to the United States.

Resolutions to this effect, and urging the government to take speedy and vigorous measures to obtain reparation for the wrongs committed, were unanimously adopted.

At this hour—cleven P. M.—a great crowd still remains at the Court House and speaking con-

### SPANISH PRESS OPINIONS.

(From El Cronista, Nov. 15.) BACK! BACK! ! BACK! ! !

The papers this week have said much in reference to high personages, which because of emptiness of sentiment, want of the concord of reason, so distempered and dissimilar, ought not to have the origin attributed to them by the journals.

It is said that in Washington there was to treat of Cuban affairs before the President of the American nation, and that he, in view of the conduct of the Spanish government in the manner of treating the Cuban insurgents caught in the actof their crimes, said that he was going to draw up a petition to the President of the Spanish Republic for a treaty similar to that which Lord Elliot ob tained in the Basque provinces during our seven

yeams' civil war.

After saying that Lord Elliott never showed himself to the contending armies in Spain in any official capacity, and that his doings did not go beyond a fortunate suggestion, and that the English government had nothing to do with the matter, the Cronista continues:—

"The chlef of the English government would then have said what Mr. Grant now says to the individuals of the American government, and the proposition of Lord Elliott, elevated to the individuality of his Queen, would have filled Spain with such wild and just indignation as the English have never

"But what is there in Cuba to draw a parallel be

"But what is there in Cuba to draw a parallel between the Spaniards and the insurgents? Have statistics been compared, the map consuited; has the surface even of the question been seen?"

"The proposition with which Mr. Grant has been inspired, if it is true that he indicated it in the council of Ministers on Tucaday, has two very distinct and unexceptionable phases. One is the intervention of a foreign government in what corresponds to the absolute sovereignty of our country; only with a unanimous war cry would Spain know how to answer it.

"The other, without ceasing to be as grave, is besides so insidious, involving so disloyal an intention that it is even possible that the American government has not taken it up.

"The object treated is that of obtaining belligerency de facto, without asking for it, for the innocent convenience of humanity, and the object, also, of obtaining guarantees of life for those who absolutely do not wish to expose it, with the object of sending to Cuba, in a lew months, 40,000 or 50,000 filibusters.

"Has Mr. Grant perceived the immediate conse-

filibusters.
"Has Mr. Grant perceived the immediate conse-

"Has Mr. Grant perceived the immediate conse-quences which the realization of the advice, of the counsel he has given will have, or is the proposi-tion, without the advice, purely his? "Let Spain proceed as she can, and as she ought, within the limits of her law and of right, against inwithin the limits of her law and of right, against in-terior and exterior enemies who go to attack her; and for the honor of the country take the protec-tion of the American flag from the flitbusters, who use it in the nineteenth century to offend other nations."

"Twenty-seven letters have we received from the South of this Republic, during the last three days, asking from us information to arm privateer ships against the federal government and the commerce in case of a war with Spain.

"There are the petitioners; but the war is not even presumable if each one complies with his duty, neither are we here to do anything against the precepts of the laws of neutrality.

"The suggestion in such case should be placed before the Marine Commander in Havana; not before El Cronista; we have plenty to do in the actual circumstances to comply with our duties as Spaniards, without legally offending this Republic."

A TERRIFIC AFFAIR ! "The American government has ordered a monitor to be prepared. It is purely and simply a stop to satisfy public opinion. For this reason the Herald, which is its organ, has already commenced

"We are officially authorized to say that not even a word is true of all that the press has attributed to Mr. Fish since the capture of the Virginius. For this reason the Cronista, proceeding in harmony, has not wished to do as others, who have converted themselves into trumpeters of the most absurd nonsense."

"This is no small part of the terrible squadron which, according to the noisy papers, is being prepared to make Spain comprehend that every American who carries the little banner of the Stars and Stripes, on his hat or in his pocket, is authorized to go to Cuba to kindle war, tear down, destroy, rob and kill with impunity every Spaniard who may be bold enough to dispute the right of destiny which, through Mr. Monroe, the great-American nation has been conceded."

A splendid set of diamonds, the Herra says, has been given by a lady to lavor another filibustering expedition to Cuba. If this is true, here is another truth which occurs to us. Either the diamonds are false or the perceptiveness of the lady is not-very fine."

#### STABBED WITH A SCREWDRIVER During an altercation last evening at No. 160

Greene street, between Bernard Clapenbergh and

# PATAL ACCIDENT.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 15, 1873. A little son of henry Ream, of Newmingham, fell from a haymown in his father's hazn and dictional yesterday.