

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.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Brutal Execution of the Unfortunate Captain Fry and His Men—Disgusting Evidence of Spanish Barbarity.

HAVANA, via Key West, Nov. 16, 1873.

The following account of events at Santiago de Cuba has been received here:

On Friday morning, the 11th inst., 37 of the crew of the Virginia 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 returned with affection.

BARBAROUS 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 remains.

BURRIEL BULLYING THE CONSUL.

The American Consul has done all that could have been done. Indeed, it was threatened that his *acessorario* would be withdrawn for his exertions in behalf of the prisoners.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 protest 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 comments of the New York press upon the capture of the Virginia 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 appreciate undue haste and fear that it may lead to serious results.

DEFIANT CROWDING OF THE PRESS.

The *Constancia* newspaper says:—"No matter how much our country has fallen in the last five years, the Spanish people have not become degraded to such an extent as to be frightened by those who might have to pay dear for their severity and insolence in the event of intervention. We lament the bad situation of the affairs of our 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 ought not to forget it. Unfortunately the Spaniards give more importance to the latter than they merit."

FEAR LEFT THE CAPTIVES SHOULD ESCAPE.

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

BURRIEL'S BOMBAST TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

The address of General Burriel to the soldiers is very bombastic. Describing the chase and capture of the Virginia he says:—"The Tornado beached her flames, instead of smoke, going at her fullest speed. She finally came up with and captured the Virginia, which was taken possession of, with repeated cries of *Viva Espana!* from the Tornado's valiant crew, without the slightest resistance from the others. One hundred and sixty-three men delivered themselves quietly up, having cowardly thrown overboard during the chase the arms which they ought never to have grasped, and the military equipage confided to them to defend their ignoble cause."

THE LAST LETTER FROM RYAN.

The following letter was received in this city yesterday by General George W. Cook, an intimate friend of General Ryan:—"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 15th. All the provisions were washed overboard, and the deck swept free of all. Captain Harris and the purser were both injured by a heavy sea. The captain pronounced it the most severe hurricane he ever saw. For a few hours I thought we would all be blown into the air. Since our arrival we have had a splendid time; least after feast and ball after ball. The first ball was given by the military minister, in honor of General Veron and myself. All the fashion and wealth of the place were present. Mr. Gov. General Corvoia 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 fit as a fiddle, and hope to be with you in a few days. Many regards. Very truly, A. C. RYAN."

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 a large Cuban flag (he took one with him when he left this city); a valuable sword, magnificent in its mountings, presented to him in New York; and a small blue banner, fringed with gold and ornamented with the coat of arms of New York, the motto and inscription in Spanish, "Pre-

to the United States, says the execution of the Virginia captives has virtually decided the fate of the island."

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 Cuban Waters when the Butcheries Took Place—The State Department Diplomacy and the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1873.

To the discredit of Congress, the parsimonious treacherers for electioneering purposes, it can be said that when the first news of the execution of the persons on board the Virginia 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 Virginia was made without fear of intervention.

DISPOSITION OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

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 Powhatan absolutely neglected repairs, which compelled the government to send her to the Brooklyn Navy Yard about eleven months. 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 Nipic at New York; the Pawnee is a hospital ship at Key West and the iron clad Saugus is at the same port. This was the condition of the North Atlantic 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 Navy Department, through the President, four years ago, 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 pending 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 of State knows to what advantage he has trusted him, now that atrocious butcheries have 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 martyr to public opinion. It comes back to the overconfidence of the President, who, having no private purpose to serve or particular interest to promote, believes implicitly what the Secretary of 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 government."

ANOTHER ABSENTEE CONSUL.

By way of strengthening the case of the United States in the matter of the Virginia, the United States Consul at Kingston has furnished the State Department with an oath that Captain Fry, of the Virginia, whom the Consul knew to have been an officer in the Confederate army, made an oath that he was an American citizen when he sailed from Kingston in October, and that the Vice Consul did the official business. Mr. Pearne, 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 Virginia party. Those who are intimately connected with the administration laugh at the buncombe recently put forth. In the first place there are not men enough 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 Spanish navy.

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 fired gas chase to the Virginia on the high seas—as it is now believed she did, for the Virginia had no idea of landing on the Cuban coast on the voyage in which she was overhauled, as her clearance papers show, it will worry the Cuban Secretary of State—for he has already semi-officially said to be willing to turn the United States' evidence in its own condemnation; however, that there were no vessels of the United States to prevent the escape of the Virginia, and the mandates of her superiors, otherwise the head of the State Department would not have an opportunity of showing what beautiful apologies he can exact by his vigorous protest.

THE LAST LETTER FROM RYAN.

The following letter was received in this city yesterday by General George W. Cook, an intimate friend of General Ryan:—"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 15th. All the provisions were washed overboard, and the deck swept free of all. Captain Harris and the purser were both injured by a heavy sea. The captain pronounced it the most severe hurricane he ever saw. For a few hours I thought we would all be blown into the air. Since our arrival we have had a splendid time; least after feast and ball after ball. The first ball was given by the military minister, in honor of General Veron and myself. All the fashion and wealth of the place were present. Mr. Gov. General Corvoia 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 fit as a fiddle, and hope to be with you in a few days. Many regards. Very truly, A. C. RYAN."

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 a large Cuban flag (he took one with him when he left this city); a valuable sword, magnificent in its mountings, presented to him in New York; and a small blue banner, fringed with gold and ornamented with the coat of arms of New York, the motto and inscription in Spanish, "Pre-

pared by the patriotic Junta of Cubans in New York."

LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN ON THE VIRGINIA.

A letter from J. C. Harris, one of the Virginia's 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 prospects 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 the 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 Veron collected it.

The writer of the above letter was Major J. C. Harris, of Louisa county, Virginia. He had spent several years on the Western plains and in the mining regions of the Pacific slope, and was even actuated by the restless spirit of adventure. A few weeks since he found himself idle, and at once turned his attention to Cuban emigration, with the hope of improving his fortune. He was a man of great energy of character, and was brave and generous.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Preparations at Norfolk, Va.—Sailing 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, commanding North Atlantic station; Lieutenant, Adolph Marx; Flag Lieutenant, Alexander McKinley; Admirals' Clerk, Walter G. Jones; Captain, William D. Whiting; Lieutenant Commander, Merrill Miller; Executive Officer, George T. Davis; Lieutenants, Charles S. Perry, William Burwell, G. A. Ricknell, Edward Woodman, Andrew Dupuis; Ensign, L. L. Reamey; Fleet Surgeon, George Peck; Assistant Surgeons, James R. Waggener, D. N. Bertolette; Fleet Paymaster, Henry M. Dennison; Fleet and Chief Engineer, Edward Deuce; First 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. Quackenbush; Captain's Clerk, William M. Whiting; Pay Clerk, John E. Gilchrist; Boatsteward, Alex. McCook; Gunner, T. Jackson Watkins; Carpenter, William A. Barry; Sailmaker, William Whiting.

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

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

Torpedoes for Santiago—The Osagepe Loading a Dangerous Cargo at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 15, 1873.

The sloop-of-war Osagepe arrived at the Torpedo station 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 come ashore. So it will be seen that she may have laid to his charge, he is anxious to appear as a martyr to public opinion. It comes back to the overconfidence of the President, who, having no private purpose to serve or particular interest to promote, believes implicitly what the Secretary of 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 government."

ANOTHER ABSENTEE CONSUL.

By way of strengthening the case of the United States in the matter of the Virginia, the United States Consul at Kingston has furnished the State Department with an oath that Captain Fry, of the Virginia, whom the Consul knew to have been an officer in the Confederate army, made an oath that he was an American citizen when he sailed from Kingston in October, and that the Vice Consul did the official business. Mr. Pearne, 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 Virginia party. Those who are intimately connected with the administration laugh at the buncombe recently put forth. In the first place there are not men enough 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 Spanish navy.

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 fired gas chase to the Virginia on the high seas—as it is now believed she did, for the Virginia had no idea of landing on the Cuban coast on the voyage in which she was overhauled, as her clearance papers show, it will worry the Cuban Secretary of State—for he has already semi-officially said to be willing to turn the United States' evidence in its own condemnation; however, that there were no vessels of the United States to prevent the escape of the Virginia, and the mandates of her superiors, otherwise the head of the State Department would not have an opportunity of showing what beautiful apologies he can exact by his vigorous protest.

THE LAST LETTER FROM RYAN.

The following letter was received in this city yesterday by General George W. Cook, an intimate friend of General Ryan:—"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 15th. All the provisions were washed overboard, and the deck swept free of all. Captain Harris and the purser were both injured by a heavy sea. The captain pronounced it the most severe hurricane he ever saw. For a few hours I thought we would all be blown into the air. Since our arrival we have had a splendid time; least after feast and ball after ball. The first ball was given by the military minister, in honor of General Veron and myself. All the fashion and wealth of the place were present. Mr. Gov. General Corvoia 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 fit as a fiddle, and hope to be with you in a few days. Many regards. Very truly, A. C. RYAN."

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 a large Cuban flag (he took one with him when he left this city); a valuable sword, magnificent in its mountings, presented to him in New York; and a small blue banner, fringed with gold and ornamented with the coat of arms of New York, the motto and inscription in Spanish, "Pre-

pared by the patriotic Junta of Cubans in New York."

LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN ON THE VIRGINIA.

A letter from J. C. Harris, one of the Virginia's 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 prospects 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 the 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 Veron collected it.

The writer of the above letter was Major J. C. Harris, of Louisa county, Virginia. He had spent several years on the Western plains and in the mining regions of the Pacific slope, and was even actuated by the restless spirit of adventure. A few weeks since he found himself idle, and at once turned his attention to Cuban emigration, with the hope of improving his fortune. He was a man of great energy of character, and was brave and generous.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Preparations at Norfolk, Va.—Sailing 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, commanding North Atlantic station; Lieutenant, Adolph Marx; Flag Lieutenant, Alexander McKinley; Admirals' Clerk, Walter G. Jones; Captain, William D. Whiting; Lieutenant Commander, Merrill Miller; Executive Officer, George T. Davis; Lieutenants, Charles S. Perry, William Burwell, G. A. Ricknell, Edward Woodman, Andrew Dupuis; Ensign, L. L. Reamey; Fleet Surgeon, George Peck; Assistant Surgeons, James R. Waggener, D. N. Bertolette; Fleet Paymaster, Henry M. Dennison; Fleet and Chief Engineer, Edward Deuce; First 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. Quackenbush; Captain's Clerk, William M. Whiting; Pay Clerk, John E. Gilchrist; Boatsteward, Alex. McCook; Gunner, T. Jackson Watkins; Carpenter, William A. Barry; Sailmaker, William Whiting.

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

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

Torpedoes for Santiago—The Osagepe Loading a Dangerous Cargo at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 15, 1873.

The sloop-of-war Osagepe arrived at the Torpedo station 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 come ashore. So it will be seen that she may have laid to his charge, he is anxious to appear as a martyr to public opinion. It comes back to the overconfidence of the President, who, having no private purpose to serve or particular interest to promote, believes implicitly what the Secretary of 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 government."

ANOTHER ABSENTEE CONSUL.

By way of strengthening the case of the United States in the matter of the Virginia, the United States Consul at Kingston has furnished the State Department with an oath that Captain Fry, of the Virginia, whom the Consul knew to have been an officer in the Confederate army, made an oath that he was an American citizen when he sailed from Kingston in October, and that the Vice Consul did the official business. Mr. Pearne, 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 Virginia party. Those who are intimately connected with the administration laugh at the buncombe recently put forth. In the first place there are not men enough 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 Spanish navy.

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 fired gas chase to the Virginia on the high seas—as it is now believed she did, for the Virginia had no idea of landing on the Cuban coast on the voyage in which she was overhauled, as her clearance papers show, it will worry the Cuban Secretary of State—for he has already semi-officially said to be willing to turn the United States' evidence in its own condemnation; however, that there were no vessels of the United States to prevent the escape of the Virginia, and the mandates of her superiors, otherwise the head of the State Department would not have an opportunity of showing what beautiful apologies he can exact by his vigorous protest.

THE LAST LETTER FROM RYAN.

The following letter was received in this city yesterday by General George W. Cook, an intimate friend of General Ryan:—"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 15th. All the provisions were washed overboard, and the deck swept free of all. Captain Harris and the purser were both injured by a heavy sea. The captain pronounced it the most severe hurricane he ever saw. For a few hours I thought we would all be blown into the air. Since our arrival we have had a splendid time; least after feast and ball after ball. The first ball was given by the military minister, in honor of General Veron and myself. All the fashion and wealth of the place were present. Mr. Gov. General Corvoia 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 fit as a fiddle, and hope to be with you in a few days. Many regards. Very truly, A. C. RYAN."

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 a large Cuban flag (he took one with him when he left this city); a valuable sword, magnificent in its mountings, presented to him in New York; and a small blue banner, fringed with gold and ornamented with the coat of arms of New York, the motto and inscription in Spanish, "Pre-

pared by the patriotic Junta of Cubans in New York."

LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN ON THE VIRGINIA.

A letter from J. C. Harris, one of the Virginia's 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 prospects 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 the 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 Veron collected it.

The writer of the above letter was Major J. C. Harris, of Louisa county, Virginia. He had spent several years on the Western plains and in the mining regions of the Pacific slope, and was even actuated by the restless spirit of adventure. A few weeks since he found himself idle, and at once turned his attention to Cuban emigration, with the hope of improving his fortune. He was a man of great energy of character, and was brave and generous.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Preparations at Norfolk, Va.—Sailing 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, commanding North Atlantic station; Lieutenant, Adolph Marx; Flag Lieutenant, Alexander McKinley; Admirals' Clerk, Walter G. Jones; Captain, William D. Whiting; Lieutenant Commander, Merrill Miller; Executive Officer, George T. Davis; Lieutenants, Charles S. Perry, William Burwell, G. A. Ricknell, Edward Woodman, Andrew Dupuis; Ensign, L. L. Reamey; Fleet Surgeon, George Peck; Assistant Surgeons, James R. Waggener, D. N. Bertolette; Fleet Paymaster, Henry M. Dennison; Fleet and Chief Engineer, Edward Deuce; First 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. Quackenbush; Captain's Clerk, William M. Whiting; Pay Clerk, John E. Gilchrist; Boatsteward, Alex. McCook; Gunner, T. Jackson Watkins; Carpenter, William A. Barry; Sailmaker, William Whiting.

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

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

Torpedoes for Santiago—The Osagepe Loading a Dangerous Cargo at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 15, 1873.

The sloop-of-war Osagepe arrived at the Torpedo station 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 come ashore. So it will be seen that she may have laid to his charge, he is anxious to appear as a martyr to public opinion. It comes back to the overconfidence of the President, who, having no private purpose to serve or particular interest to promote, believes implicitly what the Secretary of 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 government."

ANOTHER ABSENTEE CONSUL.

By way of strengthening the case of the United States in the matter of the Virginia, the United States Consul at Kingston has furnished the State Department with an oath that Captain Fry, of the Virginia, whom the Consul knew to have been an officer in the Confederate army, made an oath that he was an American citizen when he sailed from Kingston in October, and that the Vice Consul did the official business. Mr. Pearne, 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 Virginia party. Those who are intimately connected with the administration laugh at the buncombe recently put forth. In the first place there are not men enough 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 Spanish navy.

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 fired gas chase to the Virginia on the high seas—as it is now believed she did, for the Virginia had no idea of landing on the Cuban coast on the voyage in which she was overhauled, as her clearance papers show, it will worry the Cuban Secretary of State—for he has already semi-officially said to be willing to turn the United States' evidence in its own condemnation; however, that there were no vessels of the United States to prevent the escape of the Virginia, and the mandates of her superiors, otherwise the head of the State Department would not have an opportunity of showing what beautiful apologies he can exact by his vigorous protest.

THE LAST LETTER FROM RYAN.

The following letter was received in this city yesterday by General George W. Cook, an intimate friend of General Ryan:—"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 15th. All the provisions were washed overboard, and the deck swept free of all. Captain Harris and the purser were both injured by a heavy sea. The captain pronounced it the most severe hurricane he ever saw. For a few hours I thought we would all be blown into the air. Since our arrival we have had a splendid time; least after feast and ball after ball. The first ball was given by the military minister, in honor of General Veron and myself. All the fashion and wealth of the place were present. Mr. Gov. General Corvoia 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 fit as a fiddle, and hope to be with you in a few days. Many regards. Very truly, A. C. RYAN."

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 a large Cuban flag (he took one with him when he left this city); a valuable sword, magnificent in its mountings, presented to him in New York; and a small blue banner, fringed with gold and ornamented with the coat of arms of New York, the motto and inscription in Spanish, "Pre-

posed in an article, that our government should instantly take steps to have ample reparation made at the