# CUBA.

Alleged Plot in Conjunction with the Virginius.

Report of an Impending Ministerial Crisis in Madrid.

## ARE WE PREPARED FOR WAR?

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HEFALD.

Reported Plot in Conjunction With the Virginius-An Alleged Intended Rising of the People. HAVANA, Nov. 16, 1873.

The Voz de Cuba says a conspiracy has been discovered in Holguin and the surrounding jurisdic-

tion for a rising simultaneously with the landing of the Virginius expedition. The plot had extensive ramifications throughout the island, and was to have been carried into exe-

ention on the 1st of November. Many persons have already been arrested and the arrests are

The Voz hopes that the parties proved guilty of taking part in the conspiracy will be judged in accordance with the utmost severity of the law.

#### THE NEWS FROM MADRID.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Rumors of an Impending Ministerial Crists-The Government Urged Not to Dismiss the Captain General of Cuba. MADRID, Nov. 16, 1873.

There are rumors that a ministerial crisis is impending in consequence of the Virginius affair; but their truth is denied in official quarters.

A delegation from the Spanish Colonial Club waited upon the Minister of War to-day and asked him to keep Captain General Jovellar at Havana. The Minister replied that he would be unable to decide until he was more fully informed of recent

The Correspondencia contradicts a current report that Jovellar has resigned.

## LONDON PRESS OPINION.

TELE RAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. British Ideas of the Governmental Policy in London and Washington.

LONDON, NOV. 17-5 A. M. The Times this morning, in a leading editorial says that if the Virginius affair had occurred during the ascendency of the democratic party Cuba would doubtless have been immediately anpexed. It draws a contrast between the conduct of the Spaniards in Cuba and the lenient treatment by the American government of foreign blockade runners during the rebellion. If England is called upon to act, in consequence of the execution of any of her own subjects, there is no reason why she should not acknowl-

It recommends the adoption of that line of policy by the United States.

set would check such outrages,

The Daily Te egraph contains an article similar in tone to that of the Times. Both journals concur in the opinion that Spain is poweriess to enforce reparation, and that the United States may possibly be compelled to intervene, even though re-Inctent to do so

# THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Opinion on the Invasion of Cuba-Can We Protect Our Coast and Land an Army of Volunteers on the Island !-Probable Leaders of the Expedition.

There is nothing new in official circles concerning the Virginius, no telegrams having been received from Havana by the Secretary of State since those mentioned in Friday evening's despatches. The telegrams from General Sickles since that time merely acknowledged the receipt of the late instructions. The conference between General Sickles and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs will probably take place early this week, and the result will be promptly reported to Secretary Fish by cable. No telegrams have been received confirmatory of the executions since those of the 4th, 7th and 8th inst.

In conversations to-day with prominent officers of the army now in Washington the military resources and condition of the country as related to the possibility of a war with Spain were developed. It is proper to say, however, that the probability of such a war is not entertained by army officers, though the feelings of indignation and resentment against the murders at Santiago are quite as strong and pronounced as in the naval branch of service, and there appears to be the same ready disposition for war service without actual anxiety for it as among naval officers.

So far as conce rns the army, a war with Spain. though involving the two questions of offensive and defensive operations, would be much simpler and far less momentous than a war with Great Britain, for the reason, apart from the inferior strength of Spain as compared to England, that offensive operations on the part of the Spaniard would necessarily be confined to naval attempts against our seaports, and our offensive projects would all centre in an invasion of Cuba. would be no Canada to become the scene of wasting and harassing border warfare and point of offensive concentration for our enemies and object o invasion for us, nor a common battle field or theatre of siege operations, first for one and then for the other of the combatants.

OUR COAST DEFENCES.

On the question of our desensive condition there is the best authority for stating that the sea coast fortifications are themselves in excellent trim, For several years, as repeatedly mentioned in these despatches, they have been under going changes necessitated by the changes in the modes and means of attack of fortified places, and though not yet finished they were made immediate service at the time of the complications growing out of the execution of the students at Havana, especial attention being given then and since to the deiences of the Southern ports. The plan adopted, after several years of experiment and study, and partly completed, has been to erect powerful barbette batteries of earth and sand, thoroughly protected by traverses; also to modify and strengthen the old barbette batteries to the point of enabling them to deliver and resist the gigantic projectiles of the present day; secondly, to substitute gun carriages that protect the guns and gunners for carriages that expose both above the parapets; thirdly, to liberally use heavy mortars; fourthly, to employ torpedoes in ence of channel ways; fifthly, to use obstructions and floating batteries to detain hostile vessels under the fire of our guns; and, lastly, to substitute for existing ordnance the largest and most powerful guns that can be made and used.

The batteries we have virtually ready. The

dodel of the protecting gun carriage is believed to be nov. perfected, though considerable time would be necessary to make, transport and set up the car. riages themselves. The mortars are scantily sup-plied at the principal fortifications; torpedoes enough for immediate service at larger ports will be ready in a few weeks; but the supply for smaller ports and a reserve for all ports is needed. The channel obstructions are things to be provided as actually required upon plans already prepared for each port, and the floating batteries exist only in experimental designs.

WHAT WE LACK.

The most serious deficiency is the want of a proper armament for forts and batteries. Over 11,000 smooth bore guns, of 20, 15 and 13 inches calinre, are required to arm the works, of which only some 60 mortars where 300 are required. Of the 8,000 rifled gun - needed in the plan of armaresults from trials and experiments that are yet far from completion. In case of emergency, however such guns as ar in existence could be mounted and with late improvements in powder, might be used effectively. It is evident that army officers who have any knowledge at all upon the subject such as engineer and ordnance officers, have a wholesome respect for the offensive power of the bound to put forth their best efforts in preparing our sea coast delences against the passage of hos-

CUBAN INVASION. The opinions gained upon the subject of invasion and conquest of Cuba may be summarized as fol-

tile Spanish vessels into our harbors.

The invading army should consist of at least 50,000 men, chiefly it not wholly volunteers. The regulars being confined to the requisite number of batteries of light artiflery and sufficient cavalry for scotting and escort duty. From considerations of economy in transporta-tions, their readier power of becoming acclimated, the possibility of withdrawing them from the country with less disturbance to industry and the opportunity of winning back their allegiance to the flag, the volunteers should be taken principally from the South. Volunteers are preferred by the War Department to militia organizations for the same reasons that controlled the choice of

volunteers in the civil war. THE POSSIBLE LEADERS.

Gener I Sheridan was named in answer to my inquiry concerning the probable commander of such an expedition, if it were sent, it being a belief in the army that "Little Pull" is possessed of genius for tactical combinations and strategy that has been overlooked by the country in its admiration of the dashing qualifies that made him re nowned as a cavalry officer, and the presumption being that General Saerman, as Commander-in-Chief, would find his proper field of duty at Wash-

Among the names of the officers now on the active list of the army who, by reason of present rank and reputation made in the late war or service, are regarded as probable selections for McDoweil, Terry and Crook, among the generals; McKenzie, Custer, Merritt, Baker, Merrill, Carr and Alexander, of the cavalry; Upton, of the artiflery; and Hazen, Miles, Tully, Stanley, Davis, Crittenden and McCook, of the infantry.

As there would be a great deal of detached service, much admixture of initiary and civil administration and quite a large number of virtually independent garrisons, it is thought that there would be ample employment for the larger half of the officers just named, besides the rank and talent coming into service temporarily with the volunteers. As the success of military operations depends largely apon the staff, the exploration of the resources of the army list necessarily extended to the principal staff corps, discovering among the edge the independence of Cuba, especially if the adjutant generals of approved reputation, Whippie, the inspector generals, Hardis, Davis, Baird and Ludington; among the quartermasters, Holabird, Chandler, Batchelder, Bingham, Ludington and Sawtelle: among the engineers, Barnard, Tower, Wright, Newton, Gillmore, Warren, Craighill, Com. stock and Elliott; and among the surgeons-in chief, Coper, Baxter, McParlin, Vallum and

> WORK FOR THE NAVY. The most difficult question connected with ar invasion of Cuba is conceded to be the landing of troops and their material on the island. All the officers interrogated confessed that the under taking would be one of great doubt and danger, and none were prepared to suggest at the mo mentany better plan toan to raise and embark the force as speedily as possible, surround it with the full strength of the navy, trust to our war vessels to give full employment to the fleet that Spain would be sure to concentrate, even if they had to draw off and run for a home or neutral port after a landing was effected, and land the troops wherever a landing could be made, either together or-what would probably become necessary-in isolated detach ments strong enough to defend themselves with 'Cuban aid and assistance, and near enough to concentrate for offensive operations after all are ashore. But even that would not be leasible, unless our navy were able to wrest a safe and commodious harbor from Spanish possession, or we were willing to bear the loss of such of the transports as could not elude or outrun the Spanish cruisers after unloading.

> THE QUESTION OF SUPPLIES. It would be necessary, too, to keep open communication with the United States to obtain supplies, although it is believed that an invading torce could maintain itself for a considerable time on such supplies as might be in the island and the corn, rice, coffee and sugar that are products in abundance. Once salely ashore, an invading army would not encounter insurmountable difficulties. Though but little is personally known of the country among army officers, there are excellent topographical maps and charts in the War Department, which, with other means of information now under examination, give assurance that the Eastern Department, where the insurgents are in force, is far the worst part of the island for military operations, and that on the favorable side of the account there are in other parts wagon roads enough and good enough for those who have fought in our own war of rebellion, and comparatively few engineering difficulties such as the passage of wide and

> In brief, almost anybody in army uniform is ready to undertake the conquest of the island, though unprepared to say just how and at what cost of life and property and in what time the conquest

SMALL ARMS.

Any war with Spain, should it follow from the present complication, would find the country short of breech loaders of the latest pattern, though the converted Springfields now in the hands of the troops are deemed by the ordnance officers to be equal to the best Spanish arms, and the newly adopted arm could be turned out with astonishing rapidity at the national and private armories under

the impulse of necessity.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS AND MOUNTS. If the same uniform were worn that served dur ing the rebellion scarcely a dollar need be spent on that account, as ample stores are on hand yet at the depots of Philadelphia and Jeffersonville. Horses for cavalry and artillery service and

mules for baggage, supply and ordnance trains would necessitate immediate and; large ontlavs. and the cost of water transportation would be an immense bill for bankrupt Spain to pay in cash or in territory. The commissary and medical departments would only need sufficient appropriations of money and a temporary increase of officers to abundantly feed the troops and take care of the sick and wounded under the present organization of these departments, and the engineers, who concede a high standard of excellence and efficiency to the corresponding arm of the Spanish service, say that there would be no delay in getting out such siege and bridge materials as would be needed by the time a force could be

got ready for embarkation. The ordnance branch, which recognizes the same bigh excellence in the Spanish artillery as is accorded above to their engineers has the field

satteries ready at all times for service, and could prepare and ship the ammunition and projectiles within the time consumed in organizing the

A RIG BUT NOT HOPELESS JOB. Reviewing the whole military situation, it would eem to be the concurrent opinion of the military authorities that, despite the formidable nava power of Spain, our own coasts could be defended and those of Cuba seized and held at the cost of immediate and large appropriations by Congress, well directed and incessant activity in all de partments of the staff for a few weeks, effective co-operation from our own navy and an uncertain loss of life and property; but the most significant fact of all is that no intelligent and well informed army man is disposed to make light of the Spanish means of resistance, or to concur with what seems to be the popular opinion, that the seizure and retention of Cuba would be

a triffing thing to accomplish. They put their views on the ground that, while our own defensive power is so high as to forbid an attempt to invade our territory from any quarter, our offensive power under the modern conditions of warfare would really need careful organization and protracted effort to become effective and certain in result, and that in the present case we could only be sure of an easy and speedy success by an overwhelming preponderance of naval strength.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

The Navy Department has further ordered the iron-clads Cannonicus, at Nahant, and Wyandotte, at League Island, to be immediately fitted for sea. All vessels now on their way or under orders for Cuba have been furnished with a new projectile said to be the most effective yet known in paval warfare and which will enable our wooden vessels to successfully attack the most formidable of iron-clads of the Spanish navy in the event of postilities. The Ordnance Bureau of the navy has given orders to increase the force at Newrort, and to work as many hours as possible until otherwise

It is rumored to-night that the British Minister has, in obedience to a telegram from his government, sent from New York by a special despatch bearer, an order to the Admiral commanding the British fleet at Bermuda to concentrate in Cuban waters, with his flagship at Havana. The report of the execution of British subjects and the disregard of the protest of the British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, it is said, has been confirmed.

#### NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Owing to the pressing nature of the business on hand work was continued on the sloop-of-war Juniata late on Saturday night and resumed vesterday. All her armament has already been placed on board, the work of coaling has almost been completed and scarcely anything remains to be done except a few triffing repairs to the bollers, which, with hands working all last night, will probably be finished this morning. It is understood that Commander Braine will report her ready for sea to-day. The vessel will be towed from her dock at the Navy Yard in the forenoon, and will at once proceed to the Battery, where she will receive her powder and sheh and an additional compliment of men prior to saling. The work has so ar been pushed forward with remarkable rapidity, and among other commendable leatures shows what great interest the officials at the Yard have taken in carrying out orders promptly at this critical time. The Juniata carries eight guns and about 300 men. Nearly all the officers who accompanied her in the recent search for the Polaris crew are still attached to her. Work will be commenced on the Colorado this morning. The excitement in relation to the Virginius affair continues unabated. to be done except a few trifling repairs to

The Secretary of the Navy and Chief Naval Constructor En Route for League

The Secretary of the Navy and the Chief Officer of Naval Construction have just arrived and will go to League Island in the morning. The last order is to put guns on the Pinta. An immense force of men have been working on her all day. She will sall on the same day or immediately after the Manhattan.

Movements at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1873. Seven hundred men, the full force of the Navy Yard, were at work to-day on the monitors Manhattan, Ajax and Canandaigus. They worked from half-past seven this morning until eight o'clock to-night. The Manhattan will go into commission to-morrow. The Ajax will have her turret placed to-morrow. The Pinta, a large tug, is being made ready as a displatch boat, it is said, to run between Key West and Havana. There are being put on board four nine inch pivot guns. From New York the Pownatan and Monongaheia are expected daily. The former will act as convoy to the Manhattan. In the latter vessel the work-Hundreds of people were around the Navy Yard all day discussing the situation.

Sailing of the Ossipce from Newport. NEWPORT, R. L. NOV. 16, 1873. As announced in the HERALD, the Ossipee suc ceeded in getting aboard her torpedoes, &c., and sailed at eleven o'clock this morning from the station for Hampton Roads.

Officials at Goat Island were very reticient as to her destination, and, in fact, everything connected with the working of the station is kept secret by order of the government, hence it is really impos sible to glean anything definite. A heavy storm of wind and hall arose this after

noon in this vicinity, and it is hoped the Ossipee suffered no damage in consequence.

# THE WAR FEELING.

Public Interest in the War Crisis Un abated-Fo-Night's Mass Meeting-The Juniata to Sail To-Day.

The almost universal topic of the complication with Spain was discussed yesterday throughout the city, and was thoroughly canvassed wherever men were congregated, especially at the club houses and hotels. Public interest has not abated one whit in relation to the matter, though, of course, the excited horror and indignation of th course, the excited horror and indignation of the first few days of the tragedy are subsiding. People have begun to book at the matter resolutely and in a dignified manner, and public opinion is crystalized into the idea that this nation can accept nothing but the amplest reparation at the hands of Spain of course, such an iniamy can never be atoned, never compensated for, but among the elements of redress it is demanded that the perpetrators of the atrocity shall be punished—by Spain if she has the power to execute an order in Cuba, and, if not, that then our government should undertake their apprenension and chastisement.

There were no formal meetings in reference to the affair yesterday, but many informal consultations were held between Cuban leaders and American sympathizers. All the arrangements for the

tions were used between closes an apprachizers. All the arrangements for the mass meeting to be held at Steinway. Hall to-night are completed, and an immense and inducatial demonstration will be the result. General Banks,

## THE QUAKERS READY TO FIGHT. Intense Feeling in Philadelphia-Noth

ing But War a Compensation-The Operations at League Island. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1873.

RECRUITS POR THE CURAN ARMY.

Veterans of the late rebellion desirons of joining an indenendent company for special duty in the contemplated
Spanish United States war will please send their name
and address to "W. F. S.," headquarters of the Cuban
Junta, Fitth, above Locust, or Najor "J. L.," at this office. The above little notice is such a fair exponent of local thought just at this time that I clip it from one of the Sunday journals and leave the reader to

As your correspondent had occasion to remark vesterday, the excitement here is very great, and the above is only one of many forms in which it ands development. This sacred day of rest wears not the quiet, peace-

ful face of the others of its class; but the massacre which has been violently stigmatized by THE PUBLIC PRESS

has found vehement denunctation from the pulpit as well. The people seem to think that the emergencies of the moment must be met; and, could the government close its eyes for a moment, they themselves would speedly shape the necessary measures to avenge this national insult-this inhuman, cowardly slaughter in the only proper

acterizes the Sunday morning papers. All save which is so small and insignificant that it can hardly be called an exception-have caught the spirit of the public, and, while they urge no rash or hasty onslaught, they demand from the authorities at Washington prompt action and energetic measures. They insist that the right will have been done when retaliation is made which shall equal the insuit to our flag. This they ask for shall equal the insuit to our flag. This they ask for in behalf of our boasted courage, patrictism and ability to defend ourselves when struck a foul and cowardly blow. They feel that the American people will not be satisfied with any ordinary apology, nor will they tolerate the Republic of Spain to thus insuit with perfect impunity our national colors. Some of the Sunday papers which, by the way, have no connection whatever with those published during the week, believe that the government will act tardily, and permit this insuit to go unavenged. One of them thus bitterly expresses this view. Is is to be regretted that any one in this whole country could have reason for its utterance:—

The policy of the American government, when it

The policy of the American government, when it thould be manly is mean. Every cutthroat country in the world can stap our chops, insuit our flag and murder our men with surface) a protest from either fresheit, Cabinet or Congress a protest from either fresheit, Cabinet or Congress a protest from either fresheit, Cabinet or Congress and the world is thus become the cobabil of the standard in the world is thus become the cobabil of the wind who spector has a crown. Therefore, with all the busile, blue er and bravado now extant, we shall doubties find that our navy in Guban waters, sent thence to protect "the flag," will be but so many aduncts in the Spanish cause, and so many enemies to Cuban independence and the abolition of burnan sisvery in the Queen of the Antilles. Forgetting that, in our hour of trouble, spanish treachery contributed to measureless complications embarrassments and discomitures, the American government halis in its duty to a brave people, and limps in the presence of a puny power that in the hour of our supposed waxness spat in our face while dailying with our enemies arrayed in arms against us. Have we no manhood left? Is there not a scinnilia of the spirit of brave old Andrew Jackson extant in the land? One spark of the old fire would kindle American patriotism anew, give hope to a new nation struggling for living liberty, vindicate the honor and flag of our country and consecrate the American Continent anew as the homestead of free men.

Another journal, after a long and impartial re-

Another journal, after a long and impartial re-lew of the affair, says:—

View of the affair, says:—

We ought, as a country, at once to resent, and resort to arms. The Spanish volunteers in Cubs have no respect for the rights of nations, and but little for the totering Power to which they are presumed to hold allegiance, and it is, therefore, the duty of the authorities and people of this country to interiere at this juncture, and by summary proceedings and armed force, not only obtain retribution for the capture and singilier, but put a stop forever to the bloody contest which for the last five years has been waging there. We shall, in common with our people generally, deplore the commernement of another war; but, under the circumstances, it cannot be averted without dishonor to the nation. The sentiment throughout the country is unanimous in advocacy of forcible measures being taken, and the demand for prompt action comes fortunately at a time when probably 100,000 men have been threw out of employment, a large majority of wooss would rally about the standard at the first call for troops.

city to the Hebald. No better time could exist in which so many men could be found willing to enlist for war, nor could

be called to fight for a nobler cause. In saying this i am simply giving the direction of popular thought, and not personal feelings. This city, its wealth, its intelligence, its inhabitants, are all ready for war, and the circumstance of two regiments of New Jersey offering their services to the government has met the hearty praise of many a veteran, tried and never found wanting when our brethren, and not a foreign power, dared to insuit our fag. I have conversed with many a hero of the last conflict, urged on by no such heinous butchery as this, and they tell me they are ready at a moment's notice. The army which they claim could be gathered in 10 days, would, in its numbers, astonish the world, and it would at the same time represent the pride and glory of our entire people. I feel sure that unless despatches subsequently received shall contradict the terrible news with which the country is at present appalled there will be many regiments of this State, which, following the wortny example of the two mentioned above, will place their services and their lives at the disposal of their country. It is to be hoped, nay, it is the prayer of the people here, that our governmental authorities will not by any unmanly action, permit all the justly bitter feelings thus entertained against those who have done us injury to turn upon their own heads. Could any logic deduct a fairer conclusion than this set forth by one of the daily newspapers:—

Let us remember now, if ever, the war that followed

than this set forth by one of the daily news-papers:—

Let us remember now, if ever, the war that followed upon the heels of that April day when burner self; the thousands of millions of dollars that were scattered; the hundreds of thousands of precious lives that were sacrificed; the run and desolation that it left behind, that yet, in some measure, survive. It was no foreign enemy that had dared to drag down the flag at Sumter; it was an enemy composed of the friends and brothers of those who afterward marched down upon the South to redress the wrong. We were fighting, for four years, our own countrymen. We were wasting their helds, destroying their homes, carrying death and desolation among them, wasting them by fire and swift for no better remon than that they had dared, in this solence of their assumed strength and our assumed cowardies, to fire upon a bit of bunting which represented, and still represents, the integrity, the honor and the glory of the Republic. Twelve years have passed since the wrong was done, eight since it was redressed, and only now the North and South are coming together again as friends and brothers. Yet that which the South did in 1831 some mongrel Spannards have done in 1873.

I have mentioned already that upon no question which has arisen since my coming here has the local press been so carnest, so excited, or so true to the spirit which pervades the heart of every true American in this city. Every item of intelligence concerning

gence concerning
THIS DEVILISH BLOODSHED,
every bit of news, no matter how insignificant,
relating to it, is eagerly scanned and earnestly
taked about wherever you chance to go.
The condition of many of the monitors at League
Island and their inability to be turned into immediate service, is a matter of no less surprise than
the fact that when the massacre was effected we had
no ship in Cuban waters. The people here claim that
our nay is constantly sacrificed for political purposes, and that the funds necessary to conduct a

poses, and that the funds necessary to conduct a war are continually misappropriated for the successful management of an election. There is no reason why our navy should not now be in a fair condition for service, nor is there any reason why the sloop-of-war Canandaigua should have been compelled, as she is, to undergo two weeks' repairs before sailing.

pairs before sailing.

Most caserly are the telegrams from Washington awaited, and the people here trust that the news may be such as to set all the bells ringing and every fag streaming from one end of the country to the other.

# GENERAL W. A. C. RYAN.

Interview with a Brother of the General [From the Chicago Times, Nov. 14.]

A reporter of the Times has ascertained that General Rvan had a mother and sister residing at No. 290 North Market street in this city. Knowing. the deep interest vested in the life, career and fate of the brave patriot, he called at their residence for the purpose of eliciting any information of general interest that the mother and sister of the unfortunate man might be willing to place in his posses. sion. The reporter found them both deeply affected by the sad intelligence of the death of General Ryan. Upon the sister who is in a delicate state of health, the terriole blow had fallen with cruel force, and the mother was inconsolable. Appreciating the depth of their grief and the cruelty of asking them to talk upon the subject uppermost in their hearts at this time, he desisted from the attempt, but was referred by them to

MR. PATRICK B. RYAN, a brother of the dead patriot, residing in Joliet, but who had arrived in the city on a sympathetic visit to his mother and sister after receiving the distressing news of his brother's death. Mr. Ryan courteously gave the reporter the information he EARLY HISTORY.

General Ryan, whose name, instead of being

Washington Rvan, is William Albert Charles Ryan,

was born in Toronto, Canada, in March, 1863, and consequently at the time of his death had not reached the years which are supposed to bring manhood to its prime. William, as he was generally cailed by his parents and associates, as a boy ever manicested a desire for a lic of adventure and excitement. His was a restless, untainable disposition, never satisfied when not participating in something savoring of dash and spirit, ite apparently was born for just such an enterprise as cost him his life. The usual duli, monotonous surroundings of boyhood were borne with a dislike that was but hily concealed, and from his earliest years he was restless, longing for scenes that would cater to his thirst for a life of activity and adventure. In his boyhood, as much as possible, this was gratified by his lively participation in all the active sports of his playicilows, and in each of them he came to be a recognized champion and adept. He was a lad full of hie and courage, always ready for the most adventurous sport that might present itself. Was any boyish exploit of more than usual daring to be attempted, Ryan was end of the foremost of those to enter upon it. What school advantages could be obtained at Toronto he eagerly selzed upon, for with all his thirst for adventure he was yet studions, and, as is generally the case with boys of his temperament, learned with great rapidity. His education could not be said to have been extensive, but it was thorough so far as it went, and comperament, learned with great rapidity. His education could not be said to have been extensive, but it was thorough so far as it went, and comperament, learned with great rapidity. His education could not be said to have been extensive, but it was thorough so far as it went, and comperated a knowledge of the studies pursued at the best Toronto schools of that day. But Ryan was Not cot out for our for a Scholarly attainments was not to be deathed, but his disposition too much favored a life of activity to permit him to pass the years of quiet necessary to gain such, even if he had been pecuniarily able. Ryan's father died while William was y reached the years which are supposed to bring manhood to its prime. William, as he was gen-

in Toronto: but they were not many, and the doll

life was not suited to a young fellow of William's ambitious tastes. As he saw no speedy means of bettering himself, however, he remained in that position for some time, exhibiting meanwhile no qualities that were calculated to make him a mercantile prince. The excitements of weighing out sugar, counting eggs and attending to the general wants of customers inspired no affection for such pursuits, and the longer he followed them the more intolerable became his discontent. They were certainly very tame amusements for a boy who dreamed of scenes of bravery, which adventures and a roving life. At length, in 1850, when he was sixteen years old, an opportunity was offered him to go to Buffalo to act in the capacity of a clerk in The diobs hore.

Of that city. Bidding his family goodby, the lad for the first time went out into the world to do for himself and slone. It was the first time that he had been separated from a mother's care and the gentle intuences of home, but he went forth with a brave hart and a stout resolve to make his mark. To a lad who never in his life had been away from home before the change was an agreeable one, and the life in a hotel was more in accordance with his disposition. Here he remained until 1862. The outbreak of the war was regarded by Ryan as THE GREAT OFFOATUNITY

when his dreams of ambition might be realized, it was a golden chance which he would fail improve to the utmost, and with his heart till of sympathy for the side of the North, he took at unbounded interest in all the stirring events of that time. At the first call for troops Ryan would have been the foremost to volunteer had it not been for the parsuasions of his mother. With a mother's love is capable. Though his heart was filled with patriotic zeal, and burned to taste the giories of the battlefield, Ryan was for a time dissuaded from entering the service, and continued to pursue the more pocaceful vocation of hotel elerk. He was active, however, in all the military operations that occurred about home, such as attending w

they were compelied to retire. In this sortie THE GALLANT YOUNG LIEUTENANT RECEIVED SERIOUS WOUNDS, and sunk to the ground, but was rescued by his comrades. One rife oal entered his let hip, producing a frightful wound, and auother entered the left leg, a short distance above the knee. Probings of the surgeons sailed to discover the latter ball, and the wound caused by it produced a lameness, from which he never inly recovered. He was taken to the Foster Hospital, where he remained on the sick list for six months. It was a season that was most impatiently borne by kyan, who longed for neatin and active service. On regaining the former, his gallantry on the occasion when he received the wounds, which had been remarked by his superior officers, won for him a well-deserved promotion, and with a CAPTAIN'S COMMISSION in his pocket he joined the One Hundred and Ninety-second New York regiment, then in Hancock's veteran corps, where he remained until the close of the war, serving throughout with honor and distinction. This fact was recognized in a pleasing way by his comrades, who, upon the termination of his service, presented him with a most beautiful sword and sash.

sword and sash.

AFFER THE RETURN OF PEACE
Ryan, whose army life had filled his desires and a
the same time pretty well unfitted him for any
thing else, was at a loss how to enyage misself.

Feturn to the monotonous, dangerless avocation
of peaceful times was looked upon by him as a
most distasteful late. But there seemed nothing
more in store for him at that time. He could no
reasonably expect the war to be continued on his
account in the face of the desires of a considerable
number who were glad to see it close. He is fellowed
New York immediately after his fegin. It is
banded, and appears to have remained there some banded, and appears to have remained there time waiting with hopeful expectations for thing to turn up. Something did turn up. CAPTAIN FISK'S MONTANA EXPEDITION.

inaugurated for the purpose of developing the mining interests of that Territory. For Kyan the expedition possessed a great deal of a traction and promised to be profile of adventure and perhaps the excitements of danger. The Territory to which they were going at that time possessed the charms of unfrequented wildness and Indian depredations of unfrequented wildness and indian depredations in much greater extent than at present, and toward it Ryan's mind had turned from the days of his boyhood as a land where the pleasures of a free and roving life could be indulged in unstintedly. He gladly accepted a place in the expedition gotten up by Colonel Fisk, therefore, and with the party

REACHED HELENA CITY IN SAFETY.

Here be idound the mining business promised to be very remunerative, and at once engaged in it. After being actively in the business for some time, and enriching himself by a considerable amount of money, in company with Colonel scribner he started a mining bureau in Helena city. for the disposal of tracts of mining land and for the purpose of disseminating general mining informa-

purpose of disseminating general mining informa-tion. This business he carried on with nuch suc-cess for nearly two years, in that time estactishing himself in the good opinions of the Helena city in-habitants and becoming one of the most popular men in that section. About this time he turned

men in that section. About this time he turned his attention to Yerritorial Politics, and was sent by the people of the Territory to Washington to represent them in some political undertaking. He accomplished the business with marked ability and success, and had he chosen to do so probably might have achieved a prominent position in the politics of the far West. But a new subject, just then coming into prominence, attracted his interest and enlisted his sympathies. While in Washington

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE CUBAN INSURGENTS in some way were brought to his notice. The po-

While in Washington

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE CUBAN INSURGENTS
In some way were brought to his notice. The political charges in Spain had just begun, and the
restless, sympathetic movements in Cuba were
just beginning to indicate the feverish hatred to
Spanish rule. Ryan watched these movements
with interest and speedily determined to share in
them. He was not long in deciding to espouse the
cause of the native Cubans. Their struggles for
independence and the intolerant oppressions of
the Spanish government at once awakened his
sympathies and his indignation. Before leaving
the East he had fully made up his mind to embark
in the Cuban enterprise and accept all its incidental glories or hazards. He returned to Heiena,
alter completing the business at Washington upon
which he was commissioned, and, selling out his
interest in the mining bureau to Colonel Scribner,
he returned to the States and

MADE HIS WAY TO NEW YORK.

which he was commissioned, and, semiglouther, he returned to the States and

MADE HIS MAY TO NEW YORK.

Here he at once put himself in communication with the foremost men among the Cuban sympathizers of that city and announced his desire to lend them his assistance. His reputation as a soldier and his earnest sympathy with the movement secured a thankful acceptance of his profer, and soon he was heart, soul and body engaged in the work. The cause was donated with his best ability, hardest labors and financial and. His enthusiasm in it soon gained him the recognition of all the Cuban leaders in New York, and with Alfara, Santa Rosa, Cespedes and other prominent Cubans he was intimately associated. The refugees in New York, as they came to know the man, saw in him one of the most powerful alies, and at the time of his untimely and cruel death not a man among them was more admired for his bravery and devotion to their cause. In 1869, in company with Alfara and Golcouria.

CATHERINE WHITING EXPEDITION WAS OR-

cause. In 1829, in company with Allara and Golcouria,
THE CATHERINE WHITING EXPEDITION WAS ORGANIZED,
embracing a band of 900 volunteers. Great pains
were taken to clude the authorities, who were at
that time excessively watchiul to nip at the outset
all expeditions directed against the present rulers
of Cuba. Different ruses were resorted to to clude
them; but the men were captured and kyan was
detained as

A PRISONES IN THE LUDLOW STREET JAIL,
with Alfara, Golcouria and others, for violation of
the neutrality laws of the United States.

While returning from the Court in which his trial
was in progress kyan's keeper was knocked down
by some of his coniederates, and Ryan made his escape, going to Canada to evade the vigilance of
the authorities, until such time as it should be less
directed towards the Cuban sympathizers. Late in
the same year he emerged from his Canadian
Thace of RAFUGE,
and started upon a second expedition, under the
command of Javier Cisneros. This was more successful in respect to the espionage of the authorities, and reached Cuba in safety and landed upon
its shores a considerable body of well arraed, thoroughly equipped and determined men.

Here Ryan remained for x year, gaining much
distinction as a cavalry commander, for which the
Cuban Congress conferred upon him the rank of
brigadier geberal. After this he returned, on request of the Cuban President, Cespedes, to organize another expedition. This he did, but it proved
unsuccessful, and Ryan put back, after reaching
Port an Prince, te this country.

Since That Time,
up to the day of his death, he was most zetively
engaged in promoting the cause, and not a native
Cuban, who left the voke of oburession the pray-

lest, could have rendered more efficient services. The Cuoan refugees of New York, wont to congregate at their headquarters, at No. 71 Broadway will miss from their midst one of the most devotion and earnest patriots that their cause has yet of listed in their behalf.

will miss from their midst one of the meat detect and carnest patriots that their cause has yet considered in their behalf.

IN APPRABANCE

General Ryan was rather striking. He was tall erect and military in his bearing, of slender build, quick in his movements and possessed a face that might be regarded as handsome. His hair, which was light, he wore long, the locks banging down to his shoulders and making his appearance peculiarly noticeable. He is described as a man very temperate in his habits, of most generous impulses, of a very sociable disposition and one who leaves a large number of personal friends to deplore the sadifate to which his devotion to a people struggling for their independence at last brought him, and which he undoubtedly met with the coolness and bravery with which he had many times before looked death in the face.

THE BROTHER, MR. PATRICK B. RYAN, to whom the Times reporter is indebted for the foregoing information, was formerly a resident of this city. He left Toronto, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business, which trade he still follows at Johet. In 1866 he removed to Chicago, hiving here some time and then removing to Mokena in Will county, whence he removed for Johet. He speaks in tones of the greatest affection of his dead brother. He is auxious to have his remains brought to this city, and has aiready sent an application to the consai at Santiago de Cuba for them. Some of the effects which he had in his possession, among which are

Of the family, he is also desirous of obtaining. If the application which he has made meets with the assent of the Cuban authorities, Mr. Ryan will instruct them to forward the remains of his brother to New York by the earliest steamer, where he will proceed to accompany them to Chicago.

Another brother of the deceased General, named John Ryan, resides in Pine Bluff, Arx. It appears that he was possessed of very much the same iovefor adventure and excitement as his more noted brother. Early in life he learned the printer's trade in Toronto. Alte

OUTBREAK OF THE WAR,
when he attempted to make his way to the North.
He was intercepted after reaching Arkansas, and
impressed into the Confederate service. Once inside of a butternut uniform he developed sympathies entirely in accordance with the rebel cause.
He served the Confederate government until the
close of the war, being a good soldier and a thorough fire-eater. On the return of peace he made
his way to Memphis. Here it was his late to attain for a time a national notoriety through being
arrested for

a criminal upon whom at that time the government was exceedingly anxious to lay its hands. This took place in August, 1865. Ryan was arrested by government detectives, who astutely recognized in him the man for whom they were searching, and taken to Washington. There his identity was not established for some time, and he was allowed to lie in confinement in the Old Capitol prison. After remaining there until November, the government made up its mind that Ryan was not Surratt, but instead of releasing him he was sent to Vicksburg, and for no reason except perhaps his well known rebel prociivities he was clapped into prison there. On at last obtaining his freedom, Ryan

WENT TO PINE BLUPPS,

where he now resides, and started a newspaper called The Southern Vindicator, a sheet vigorously espousing what intile was left of the "lost cause" and vituperating the North with industrious bitteness. During the time of editorship the highly seasoned journalism of Pine Bluffs was productive of occasional duels, and on more than one occasion Ryan had to stand fire. The administration of Governor Clayton having squeiched Ryan's paper, he entered upon the peaceful pursuit from which, Chemanatus was called by his countrymen.

Mrs. Ryan,

THE MOTHER OF GENERAL RYAN, has lived in Culcago since 1896. She was left a widow in 1855, and a lew years afterward married her present husband, John Dunn. At present she resides with her daughter at No. 299 North Market street. The death of her son William under such at rocious circumstances has plunged her into the quepest grief. The news has had such a sad effect upon the invalid daughter that she has been entirely prostrated since receiving it, and dangerous results are apprehenced.

### VIEWS OF THE PRESS.

The Boston Globe (supposed to express the views of a gentleman once holding a high position in our State Department) says :--

State Department; says:—
It is hard in a matter of this kind to keep om
It is hard in a matter of this kind to keep om
It is hard in a matter of this kind to keep om feelings under the control of reason, but we think that even the warmest advocates of the Cuban cause must confess that it is not to be expected that we should take up arms on behalf of men who have abused the privileges of our dag and thereby tended to embron as in way water a friendly lower In a subsequent number the the same paper re-

marks:—
We do not desire war with Spain, and would not take an unmanty advantage of her crippled coudition to make her responsible for the acts of the irresponsible desperadoes who have violated by these outrages the commands of the home government, as well as the usages of humanity and the laws of war. Modern civilization has no more hemous atrocities taan these to answer for. The 140 Englishmen who were immured in the Black Hole of Caicutta underwent terrible sufferings, but some survived to tell the tale; but the passengers and crew of the Virginius have left no living witness of their doom. Surajan bowlah, who perpetrated the massacre of the Black Hole, was not blessed with the advantages of civilization, and only followed the dictates of his craity Asiatic fature in his cruel act. But a people in the lineteenth century, enjoying the benefits of modern marks:-

enightenment, cannot imitate, with impunity, the atrocities of a native of Bengal. There is no doubt that, had time and opportunity favored, there would have been torture as well as death inflicted on the victims of the Virginius.

teenth century, enjoying the benefits of modern

The Boston Advertiser (inimical to the adminis tration) asserts that:—
A repetition of such outrages would justify the United states in taking care of its own citizens in Cuba by its own armed forces. But a single occurrence, duly atoned for, does not confer upon us such a right. The efficiency of the Spanish government as a general rule is not disproved by the occurrence of a single instance of insubordinate wrong doing on the part of its officials. It may prove that the offence has been against civilization rather than specifically against the United States, but for the present, at any rate, it is plain that nothing more can be done by the United States than to express strong reprehension, and to demand investigation, apology or reparation as tration) asserts that :-

demand investigation, apology or reparation at the hands of Spain. We should not care to go to war to appease the manes of the fillbusters, nor is it at all certain that if we were so inclined we could make out a good casus belli. The Hartford Courant (whose editor is an ex-Governor of the State and at present a member

of Congress) says :-

The Worcester (Mass.) Press (republican) says:—
It may be said that the Virginius was not, strictly speaking, a privateer; but she was certainly engaged in an unlawful pursuit. Cuba has not been recognized as a nation, and if we consider the Virginius as a vessel belonging to Cuban insurgents then our government has suffered no violation of the law of nations. On the other hand, if the Virginius was not such a vessel sine must have been an American vessel, and in that case our government is liable for a violation of the laws of neutrality. But the most reasonable construction of the matter seems to be that she was to all intents and purposes a privateer, and that her being such renders our position parallel to that of England in the case of the Alabama. Until it is decided upon good authority that our rights as a nation have been violated we snould be very careful how we declare war with Spain. In the meantime, if the Spanish government does not specify take measures to make reparation for this brutal outrage upon humanity, then let the civilized nations of the earth join in teaching her a lesson in civilization. The Worcester (Mass.) Press (republican) says:---

The Springfield (mass.) Republican (anti-admin-

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican (anti-administration) has the boowing:—

We trust that the demands that are made in this matter will be based upon the barbarity of the matter will be based upon the barbarity of the matter will be based upon the barbarity of the matter will be based upon the mere sacred character of the Virginius. In equity, and according to the usage on land, the vessel which engages in an expedition in violation of the laws of the country whose flag she bears and of its treaty obligations. forfeits her right to the immunity of that dag; the men on board of her forfeit their right to protection as citizens of the country which they have voluntarily abandoned for the opportunity of injuring. Due care must be exercised, however, as to the ascertainment of the facts by competent tribunals, and due regard had for humanity in meting out the punishment. Here is the substantial ground of our complaint. The men were hurriedly condemned without communication with our government or opportunity of defence; the local authorities disregarded their superiors, perhaps suppressed their instructions, and finally perpetrated a massacre which would have disgraced the Modocs. What steps we shall take to enjoin the state of anarchy in Cuba it is impossible to determine till we know just what the Madrid government itself is willing to undertake.

Says the democratic Boston Post :--Even the tamest spirited American has felt his

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE