

Arrival of the Virginius at Havana with Spanish Colors at Her Masthead.

Fifteen of the Virginius' Passengers Sentenced to Imprisonment.

NAMES OF THE VICTIMS OF THE "8TH"

The Spanish Cabinet Desire to Settle Honorably, but Must Have Cuba.

THE SPANISH CABINET.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK KERALD.

A Satisfactory and Honorable Settlement, but Cubs To Be Held.

MADRID, Nov. 18, 1873. The Spanish Cabinet are unanimously in favor of a satisfactory and honorable settlement of the Virginius difficulty, but regard the maintenance of the integrity of Spanish territory as essential.

Spanish Press Advice For a Rupture of Relations.

MADRID, Nov. 18, 1873. The Diario Español, the organ of the Alphonsists and hostlie to the present Ministry, advises the government to send General Sickles his pass-

THE NEWS FROM CUBA.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Steamer Virginius Arrived at Rawana Under Escort of Spanish War Vessels.

HAVANA NOV 18 1873. The steamer Virginius arrived here at two o'clock this afternoon. She entered the harbor with the Spanish colors at her masthead. A procession was formed, consisting of the Isabella la Catolica and another man-of-war in advance, the Virginius following, and her cantor, the gunboat Tornado, bringing up the rear. In this order they passed up the harbor, the shores of which were lined with crowds of citizens. There was some cheering along the lines of spectators as the Tornado passed.

Terms of Imprisonment of Fifteen of the Virginius Prisoners-The Murder Roll of "the Sth"-Communication Cut off Between Manzanillo and the Interior-Fright of the Townspeople.

HAVANA, NOV. 18, 1873. Of the members of the crew of the steamship Virginius who were not killed by the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba four were condemned to the chain gang for life, three to eight years' imprisonment, eight to four years' imprisonment, and three were set at liberty.

The following are the names and ages of THE CUEANS SHOT ON THE STH INST. Arturo Loret Mola, 18 years, 6 months. Augustin Varona, 28 years. Oscar Varona, 19 years. Guillermo Volls, 24 years. José Boite, 26 years. Salvador Penedo, 23 years, Enrique Castellanos, 29 years. Augustin Santa Rosa, 40 years. Justo Consuegra, 25 years, Francisco Porrapita, 19 years. José Otero, 27 years. Herminio Quesada, 18 years,

All the above were well known in the island,

tary and Constructor up stairs and into the presence of Admiral Rowan. The Captain of the receiving ship Vermont was notified at once to fire quently the orders and other papers had to be sent alter her by the mail boat at the Navy Yard.

SALUTE OF NINETEEN GUNS.

forth the requisite number of blank cartridges in

rapid succession. The Secretary requested that

Chief Engineer Henderson, in charge of the steam

engineering department of the yard, be sent for;

also, Chief Engineer Sewell, in charge of the ma-

chinery affoat on this station; Captain Mead, In-

spector of Ordnance, and one or two other officials.

With these officers a long conversation was had,

extending over an hour and a half. They were closely questioned as to the materials and labor

of their several departments, and instructed con

ponsibilities of their several offices. Upon the con-

acts. JUNIATA. The Juniata, Commander D. L. Braine, did not sall yesterday, owing to the unsettled condition of the weather. She received an addition to her crew of 28 men, however, and will sail to-day under second order

RECRUITS are coming into the yard at the rate of 12 and 15

per day. The "runners," whose business it is to lurk about the haunts of seamen in New York and

crew of 28 men, h under sealed orders.

The order was complied with, the guns belching

VOLUNTEERS FOR CUBA.

A Company of One Hundred and Thirty Organized at Kingston N. Y. CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., NOV. 18, 1873.

A company of 130 men have been organized for service in Cuba. They have engaged a drill master and are to begin a thorough drill. There is much feeling here over Cuban affairs, and the general sentiment is in favor of the capture of the island.

A Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Bridgeport, Conn., Offer Their Services for Revenge.

BRIDGEPORT, COND., Nov. 18, 1873. cerning the necessity of exercising care, with ex-Since the Santiago massacre there has been a pedition and despatch, in the discharge of the reconstantly increasing excitement on the subject, and so strong has the public feeling become that it clusion of the conference the Secretary visited a lew child of the conference the Secretary visited a few of the departments, and then drove off, the "ma-tine guard" at the gate "turning out," and pre-senting arms to the Secretary as he was driven by. WHAT THE CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION AND REFAIRS SAYS. The writer had a brief conversation with the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, Mr. Isaiah Hanscom, upon the Cuban question, during which he said that "the government meant business; there could be no mistake on this flead. Vessels were being fitted out with all despatch, and the object of the Visit of the Secretary was to confer upon the subject of construction and re-pairs, that he may be personally apprised of the exact condition of the work of preparation. He be-lieved that in the course of three weeks, at the furthest the government would have a very flue det of vessels in Cuban waters. There would prob-ably be is or 20 ships of war there by that time, and this squadron would be reinforced con-stantly, if necessary. Of course, war can-not be declared by any other authority that at of Congress, but inquiry would be made by your fleet as to the exact position of the Vispinius at the time of her capture, whether shie was on the high seas or in British waters." The reporter inquired as to how this important ques-first to "knock the shackles of" the survivors of the massacred erew of the Virginius. "They would of course, have to be taken before that point in vispute could be settled," rejoined the Chief. He felt perfectly satisfied that the diministration "meant business," but Congress must approve the acts. has at last taken shape in a definite action. At a of the departments, and then drove off, the "mameeting of Post Elias Howe, Jr., No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, on Saturday evening, the 15th, a set of strong resolutions were passed, condemning the recent Cuban outrage, and a tender of the services of the post in a body was forwarded to the President to aid in avenging the warded to the President to aid in averging the insult to the nation. The following paper was cir-culated through the city this morning, and now has upwards of 46 signatures, including the name of Lieutenant Colonel Allen, of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers:-We, the undersigned, cuizens of the United States, be-lieving that the Spanish government has transpressed upon the neutral iaws of several different nations, in-cluding our own, do hereby volunteer to take ap atras and tight against the said Spanish government in favor of the Cabans, who are now stragging for their inde-pendence.

The leaders in this matter declare it to be their intention to start for Cuba as soon as 100 men are enlisted, whether war with Spam is declared by the United States or not.

THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Cabinet Meeting, But Nothing New-Views of Prominent Naval Officers on the Respective Merits of the Spanish and United States Navies-Spain Said To Be in a Conciliatory Mood.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 18, 1873. It was generally believed the Cabinet session today would have additional information of an official character from either Minister Sickles or Consul General Hall, relative to the recent outrages at Santiago de Cuba, but there was nothing to engage the attention of the meeting further than has already been made public. A feature of the conversation to-day at the session was the existing activity in naval matters. There is general satisfaction with the tromptitude of naval officers and employes generally in responding to the orders of the department, to the end that the service shall soon be in a state of efficiency.

OPINIONS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

link about the haunts of seamen in New York and persuade them that they can get them shipped in the navy upon payment of \$10, are doing a good business just now. There is not, however, the slightest occasion for a sailor to put himself under the shark-like protection of these "runners," whose only object is to deece him. Any man fit for sea service can ship-at the rendezvous or on board the Vermont upon personal application. VISTORS EXCLEDED FRONCTHE YARD. In accordance with instructions of Captain Chandler, wao acts upon the orders of the Admiral, it was announced hast evening that, for the future, visitors other than representa-tives of the preas are to be excluded from the Navy Yard. This order proceeds from the fact that the rush of people during the past two weeks has been so great that the regular business of the THE WORKING FORCE. Naval officers have been approached relative to the comparative strength of the Spanish and American navies. While a majority of them know, from reports which for some years past have been officially sent to the department, the has been so great that the regular business of the yard has been interfered with. The working force. The force at the yard was slightly increased yesterds, More mean will be taken on each day as a sapidly as they can be made available by the master mechanics of the several departments. Work on the Colorado is being pushed forward a point of the several departments of the several departments. The More mean will be taken on each day as a sapidly as they can be made available by the master mechanics of the several departments. Work on the Colorado is being pushed forward apoidly. The Minnesota was taken alongside the dock abreast the derrick, and a large force of men will be set to work on her. THE MINNESOTA Mr. Morehouse, the active mate who superinters of vesserists at the yard, asserted yesterday that, in his judgment, it would not be possible to put the Minnesota in condition for sea before the let of April. As for the Roanoke, of which so much has been written, she is not fit op inton be the correct thing, and his long experience and familiarity with all these vessels and their qualifications lends weight to Mate Morehouse's diagnosis. The monitor Dictator, now at New London, will be the sor brokiyn for repairs in a lew days. Her destination is Cuba when ready. The Double-Turreted Monitor Terror formidable character of the Spanish war ships generally, they have no fear from that fact. Even should war result, it would not be, excepting so far as the Island of Cuba is concerned, a war of invasion on our part, and the naval warfare would not be on the high seas, but confined to the Cuban coast and to ports of the United States, which many prominent officials here think would be thoroughly protected by iron-clad monitors and torpedo' obstructions. Old naval officers who have seen some active service on our iron-clads, even before they were brought to the present state of efficiency, declare, without hesitation, that one of our monitors could sink a Spanish man-ol-war in a close contest in a few minutes. Our monitors, having but little hull -only 18 inches above the water line-are practically invulnerable, and even the part exposed could be still further protected if deemed necessary by means of fenders. A Spaniard could of course decline a fight by running away from the monitor, and the latter not being constructed for speed could not make a successful pursuit, but after the action should be commenced and the two vessels be in close quarters our monitor would soon disable its opponent. The Spanish war steamers, which are represented to be of such a formidable character, are plated with iron to the extent of four inches thick, but within 1,000 yards of a monitor this would be considered of little importance in the face of one of our powerful 15-inch guns, in which are used from 80 to 100 pounds of powder at a single discharge. The Spanish iron-clads being constructed after the model of ordinary vessels, present a large hull above the water line, afford-Series of Changes in Connection with ing fine marks for our gunners. The most vulnerable point about a monitor is the turret, which may be prevented from revolving by an enemy's shot, but great care has been exercised to perfect them in this respect. Even should the turret be disabled the guns could be directed by means of the helm. Though this latter course would occasion some inconvenience it would not destroy the effectiveness of the monitor. Again, has been said that American ships are deficient in heavy rifled ordnance, and that every foreign fighting ship is armed with guns of that class; but officers of experience express the opinion that the employment of rifled ordnance on armed ships in preference to smoothbores is an anomaly if not a grave error. A vessel of war should be constructed to resist shot and shell at the shortest distance, and they argue that a rided piece is inferior to a smoothbore at a very short range, say 500 or 1,000 yards. Generally the smoothbore is just as effective at distances from 1,000 to 1,200 yards; or, as an old naval officer who commanded a monitor during the war expressed it, "When I have got the work to do within 1,000 yards I don't want any rifled ordnance." The question as to the sea-going qualities of monitors being next referred to, it was stated by one of the most prominent officers of the navy that they can go to sea with perfect safety; but they should always have another vessel with them, for the reason that the compasses on a monitor, on account of the great mass of surrounding iron, work sluggishly and inaccurately, and another vessel is almost indispensable for them to steer by, especially at night : otherwise they are perfectly safe at sea. KEY WEST TO BE A DEPOT FOR SUPPLIES. Key West is to be made the grand depot of supones for the North Atlantic fleet, and a full Pavmaster, Ambrose J. Clark, has been ordered to duty there, with an assistant paymaster.

been directed by our government to ask for an explanation of the apparently intentional indisposition to accede to the just and reasonable demands of the United States. The Lloyd Aspinwall was bound on a legal voyage from Port au Prince to Havana, bearing important despatches from the Minister of the United States at Havi to his government, and also despatches from the officer command of one of the vessels of war of the United States of the West India squadron. She was arrested by the firing of a gun from a Spanish man-of-war, and then boarded and taken to Nuevitas. Secretary Fish, in a letter to the Spanish Minister at Washington, called his attention to the decree, then lately issued by the Captain General of Cuba, contemplating interference with the commerce of the United States, and asserting that the freedom of the ocean can nowhere and under no circumstances be yielded by the United States, the high seas contiguous to those of the Island of Cuba being the direct pathway of a large part of the purely domestic trade of the United States. If Spain, he said, he at war with Cuba the United States will submit to those rights which public law concedes to belligerents. Such seizures were characterized by the Secretary as wanton injuries, and the United States could not allow such acts to pass unquestioned or withfull reparation. Atter much correout spondence and a delay of three or four months the Lloyd Aspinwail was set at liberty and proper compensation subsequently made. It appears from the documents that the Governor of Santiago de Cuba, quoting the words of the general commanding the Department of the East, said, in an official communication, that by the national laws every foreigner setting foot on Spanish territory in the attitude of war, and who is taken with arms in his hands, is hable to the penalty of death without process, consequently Speakman and Wyeth suffered punishment without an ascertainment of their nationality.

COLORED SYMPATHY FOR THE CAUSE. The colored citizens of the District of Columbia will hold a mass meeting on Thanksgiving Eve, to

give expression of their sympathy for the Cuban cause. Frederick Douglass will be one of the speakers.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE SITU-ATION.

(From the Washington Chronicle, Nov. 18.)

President Grant, maconversation with a representative of the Chronicle vesterday at the White House, stated that it would not subserve the public interest to publish the incomplete correspondence in relation to the Virginius affair and the complications growing out of it at the present time. as only a small portion of the facts necessary to a full and proper adjudication of the case were officially known. The government could not act in so grave a matter as the one under consideration without first obtaining accurate information upon all the essential points involved. By the time Congress assembled it was hoped that a definite result would be reached, when the complete correspondence would be made public. He confidently anticipated a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the Cuban troubles, but thought having a large body of well disciplined men ready to be called into service, with necessary arms and ammunition.

[From the Washington Republican. Nov. 18.] The closest attention has been given to the whole subject by the President himself. and whatever shall be done by him in the premises will, we are certain, meet the just expectations of all who, while sympathizing with the Cubans, desire at the same time that whatever may be done by the government shall be in accordance with law, and not prompted by passion, the clamor of the hour or a hasty and ill-considered view of the circumstances which at present influence the public mind. No American, however deeply he may sympathize with those who have suffered by the murders at Santiago de Cuba, can expect the government to hastily resort to force in the absence of well ascertained facts which, when they are known, may justify the most stern and decisive measures. The President is free in his utterances concerning nis duty in the matter, and only yesterday said that this government will take care that the national flag shall be everywhere re-

War or No War in Cubs.

[From the Washington Chronicle, Nov. 18.] The existing complication with Spain, on ac. count of the conduct of her officials in Cuba, has been the necessary result of Castilian pride. In times of peace, under our treaties of amity and commerce, as well as in conformity with the principles of international law, the people of the United States have the right to trade with the people of Cuba on equal terms with the most favored nations. This would include the right to buy and sell arms and munitions of war, as well as other articles of com-Firearms, powder and lead, shot and merce. shell, side-arms, ordnance, armed ships and equipments, uniforms and rations, may be bought in Cuba for sale in the United States, or in the United States for sale in Cuba, landed and sold in time of peace as innocently as sugar and molasses, cotton fabrics and woollen goods, agricultural implements tabrics and woollen goods, agricultural implements and school books. Nothing can be contrabaid of war passing in trade between the citizens of two countries at peace with each other and the rest of mankind. A nation must be actually engaged in a public war before the right to exclude importation of arms and munitions of war can legally exist; and the right to inhibit such imports must first accree before the right of search of merchant ships of iriendly Powers can legally exist. With tuils plain statement of public law, which will not be questioned by any one familiar with the subject, the question becomes important whether or not a public war does in last exist in Cuba between two recognized combatants. If such a war does exist the inhibition of contraband of war would be legal, and the search of merchant ships ou the high seas to prevent such imports would also be lawini. But even in that case the ship itself, other than an armed vessel or "snip-of-war," could not be likelled, nor any of the cargo. except the goods whose import was legally pro-nubited. And what is of still greater consequence, the existence of a public war, and the attempt to carry in contraband goods as merchandise, by citizens of a neutral Power, is not a crime for which they can be legally punished, otherwise than by the confiscation of such goods. The Spanish authorities have, however, per-sistently insisted that there is no war in Cuba and have remonstrated against the recognition of the rights of a beligerent while she continued sto mist that no war exists. She must content herself to be on one side or the other of this question. She can-not be at war with them at the same time. She says she is not at war. If not, as before observed, she cannot claim the right of a beligerent to prohibit the importation of arms and other war material for sale to ner people, nor to arrest and search merchant ships on the high seas. In doing so her officials have committed a high crime, for which she should be held to strict account, aske from the rec and school books. Nothing can be contraband of war passing in trade between the citizens of two cording to the common judgment of mankind, would be the loss of the goods if captured by the other belingerent.
Even if the officers, crew and passengers captured with the Virginius were all hostile to the government of Cuba and intended to join the so-called insurgents, so long as they kept a marine league from the shores of Spanish territory they had the undoubted right to sail where they chose. The intended to find the shores of spanish territory they had the undoubted right to sail where they chose. The intention to commit a crime against Spain-even a conspiracy, to do so entered into else where-could not rightfully be punished by Spain until the parties come voluntarily within their exclusive jurisdiction and verify such purpose by some overt act, inconsistent with a peaceful and is wabiding purpose.
Hence the conduct of the Spanish authorities in Cuba is unjustifiable, considered from any possible standpoint consistent with the facts. It is, thereat of the Cuban officials, but also accede frankly to any domand which our government would be justifiable in making ander the circumstances of the present perilous condition of her government at home. Note the wrong at the met of the substitution of the government at the substitue of the wrong state of the cuban officials.

by a proper disavowal of the art by indemnifying our clizens for the loss of their property. by making provisions for the maintee of the siam, and the prompt dismissal and punishment of the chaan officials who are directly responsible for these bloody and cruel outrages. Should she refuse to make ample redress it is clearly the duty of the United States to inflict ex-emplary punishment on Spain at any cost. "And f Spain should make the required conces-tions and prove to be unable to carry them into effect it will as clearly become our duty to deal di-rectly with the offenders, either with or without the consent of Spain. If with the consent it will not involve her in a war with us; if without her consent it would still remain our duty to punish these criminals." That Spain admitted the beligerency of the ligerent herself, she could have more easily es-caped these complications. And it is now doubt, if our government has not, out of courtesy to Spain, delayed such recognition quite long enough.

NEW YORK AND THE ISSUE.

People Moderating, but Firm-The Mass Meeting-Senator Summer's Letter-Arms for Spain.

At last public sentiment shows some sign of crystallization into a healthy tone, that discusses without passion and with reasonable moderation all the probabilities of war with Spain and the posstbilities of settlement of the difficulty without recourse to arms. But, beyond question, the general sentiment of this country is for "war." The people have got it into their heads that Spain has always been arrogant and contemptuous toward the United States and that the limit of human, or at least of national, endurance has been overstepped by her this time.

Cubans and American sympathizers with the cause of Cuba are extremely jubliant over the great success which attended the mass meeting on Monday night, and the fighting element, which is 90 per cent of the population, and which has no special sympathy with anything but the United States, were in ecstacles over the demand made

States, were in ecstacles over the demand made by the great, popular voice. There was considerable surprise manifested yes-terday by many persons in consequence of the as-sumption that a letter addressed by Sénator sum-ner to the Executive Committee of the Cuban League was suppressed, instead of being read at the mass meeting, as were communications from other distinguished gentlemen. General McManon denies, however, that the letter was received in time to have been submitted on that occasion, and that it did not reach New York until yesterday. In stated, now-ever, that it would most ouquestionably have been presented and read if it had been received in time. It will be made public at a meeting of the Execu-tive Committee who had read the letter said that it was short and of moderate tone. Mr. summer took the ground that the United States should insist on justice to Cabis and the emancipa-tion of all elayes in the Island, but opposed any action on the part of our government which would tend to weaken the republican movement in span or embarrass President Castelar, of whose character he expressed a flip optime. It is understood that among the cargo taken out by the steamship Wilmington, which sailed yester-day of Hayana, were some 30 or 40 cases of keening-ton rifles for the Spanish government, the weapons being intended for the use of the volunteers. It seems a little anomalous that while the mation is crying aloud for vengennee on a foreign Power the national shopkeepers are driving good bargains with the anticipated adversary in arkes and other material delence. Of course it is lawful, and Hus-trates in a striking manner the beauties and har-monies of civilization and the great naternity of nations and peoples. by the great, popular voice. There was considerable surprise manifested yes-

monies of civilization and the great maternity of nations and peoples. Miss Kate Field addressed to General McMahon a letter on Monday last, of which the following is

an extract :-

a letter on Monday last, of which the following is an extract:-Were I not to lecture in Williamsburg this evening, and were we women not left out in the cold, my nearly would prompt me to go to the Cuban meeting and relate a sad, sat story. But I cannot, and I ask you who have warm Center blood in your vehicle or plead for me. Tell and extra the story of the cold of the story of the story of the constraint of the story of the story of the constraint of her 13 boys and girls made intherfees by spanish butchery! Tell them that the muracred Ces-pedes-mer bothersin-law-leaves eight children ; that the successful de story leaves we well them that the lat-ter are orphans; that the former will be so dre many away. Tell them that the solvely wasting away. Tell them that the solved wasting away. Tell them that the solve wasting away. Tell them that the solve wasting away. Tell them the data the story wasting away. Tell them the solve wasting away. Tell them the former will be so dre wasting away. Tell them the the solve wasting away. Tell them the these desolate children are in jace them in an assum and Cobas halt be rec. No hearts are more generous than ours when they are touched. Touch them, then call a story was were the solved and the story are more generous than ours when they are touched. Touch then, then the the prop-erly musbanded.

ACTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following resolutions were adopted to-day

Whereas, in the recent capture of the Virginius and in the inhuman butchery of her passesgers, under the cover of a court martial held on board a Spanish vessel of war, humanity and civilization have been outraged, and the comity of nations, as well as the plainest principles of interna-tional law, violated; and whereas, in the arrest on the high seas of a vessel sail-ing under the American fag, and by virtue of an American registry, the territory of this Republic has been invaded by a foreign power; and whereas, in the murder, without notice to this government or without a lair trial, of per-sons claiming to be American citizens, the fag of bur country hes been insulted and defied by the Snanish authorities in Cuba, and whereas Cespeicas. sons claiming to be American citizens, the fag of our country hes been insulted and defied by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and whereas Cespedes, the President of the Cuban Republic, has main-tained a condition of war for five years in the vin-dication of the freedom of Cuba and the emancipa-tion of half a million ot human beings from bond-age: and whereas it becomes a free people to sym-pathize with those struggling to be free, and be-hooves a republican government always to uphold the honor of its flag and the dignity of its citizen-stip at all times and under all circumstances; therefore, be it Resolved. By the Senate of South Carolina, now convened and sitting in special session, that this body has heard with indignation and abhorrence of the outrage upon the national flag in the case of the steamer Virginius and of the barbarous excention of the instant and complete vindica-tion of the national honor and the idlest and swift-est measure of retribution. Resolved, That this body sustains the tederal ad-ministration in the instant and complete vindica-tion of the national honor and the strug-gling patriots of Cuba the expression of its most earnest sympathy, and is ready to hall with satis-faction the recognition by this government of ther beilig enert rights and the firm establishment of the Cuban Republic, free, sovereign and inde-pendent.

by prive ships of their national rights. If one of our of vessels commits an offence against the laws of vessels commits an offence against the law Spain or Cuba, she must capture the offende her own waters or

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> A GOVERNMENT MORE DESPOTIC AND MORE ATRO-

than any that ever existed, and one that does not clots than any that ever existed, and one that does not hold itsel responsible for its acts. They want liberty, are able to fight for it, and cannot be over-come. They control three-fifths of the Island of Cuba, and represent the united native and Cuban born population, no part of which sustains the in-fanuous government of their own, to which under every civilization they are entitled to." At this point the General had to go to the depot, and the interview was concluded.

Views of Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. 1873. Admiral Porter, who has had more experience in war and knows the effect it will have upon the country, when asked whether he thought war would result from the present imbroglio and what he thought of the Virginius affair, replied that the seizure of the Virginius was a violation of international law and an outrage to our flag upon the high seas, and that the other violent acts committed were inhuman and discourte as one government and looken as if they had been government and looked as done to prevent our interference, and that both cases have to be atoned for in the most ample manner. But it did not follow that war should occur in consequence of those acts, for there was not single offence that one nation might commit against another that could not be settled amicably. All civilized nations had established a diplomatic code, whose business it was to try all amicable means to settle differences before trying the arbitrament of the sword, and this course was the more desirable as t frequently gave the injured nation the opportunity to prepare to redress the grievance in a manner periectly satisfactory to herself. For instance, if this country should on the present occasio If this country should on the present occasion commit overt acts of war, such as inaking re-prisals, it would be placing itself in a dilemma, inasmuch as we were not prepared for war and might get the worst of it, which would be a double satisfaction to the Spanlards; while if we were to go to work in a calm, dignified manner and prepare to obtain all the reparation we could demand, while diplomacy was exhausting all its arts, our redress in the end would not be the less substantial or satisfactory. It is found that those who mostly desire to go to war are persons of en-

spected and American citizens everywhere pro-

tected in all their rights.

The President's Position.

best, however, to be prepared to protect the American flag and citizens at all hazards; and if war became necessary the United States would be found better prepared than people supposed,

COLUMBIA, Nov. 18, 1873.

several having seen service already in the Cuban army.

FRIGHT OF THE INHABITANTS OF MANZANILLO. Owing to the continuous cutting of telegraph wires in the vicinity of Manzanillo, news from the latter place, up to the 14th inst., has just been received by steamer to Batabano and from thence selegraphed here. The people were in fear of another attack from the Cuban forces, who still encircle the town and have cut of all communication between the town and the interior. Additional barricades have been constructed, and some of the streets leading toward the interior are completely obstructed. Reinforcements of troops reached the city yesterday, and the crews of the lew gunboats in the harbor came ashore at night to do guard duty and to assist in defending the city in case of another attack. A large number of families have left the city, while others, especially women and children, have taken up their abode aboard of the gunboats and other vessels lying in the harbor. The houses of some of these families were burned and sacked during the last attack of the insurgents.

RUMOR OF GENERAL VICENTE GARCIA'S DEATH. A rumor, which has been frequently circulated on former occasions, is that the Cuban General Vicente Garcia was killed during the attack on Manzamillo.

LONDON PRESS OPINION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Daily Telegraph Advises the United States to Acknowledge the Belligerency of the Insurgents. LONDON, NOV. 18, 1873.

The Daily Telegraph of this morning has another leading article on the Virginius affair. It says :--

"Considerations of policy and humanity would lead England to view favorably the annexation of Cuba to the United States. That the American government will await the reassembling of Congress before taking action in the Virginius matter s evidence that its policy will not be governed by popular clamor. We do not despair of a peaceful solution of the question. In view of the difficulty the United States would experience in retaining possession of Cubs if annexed we would advise the rovernment of that country to acknowledge the belligerency of the insurgents and ultimately guarantee the independence of the island, asking in return the abolition of slavery."

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Secretary Robeson in Consultation with Officials at This Station-The Govern ment Means Business.

The event at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday was the visit of Secretary Robeson. That dis-tinguished member of the national Cabinet was driven through the York street entrance of the yard while the bell was ringing for the workmen return to work, about 10 minutes before one o'clock. The Secretary, who was accompanied by Mr. Isaiah Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and repairs, alighted from the cab in front of the Lyceum Building, and was received by Captain Raiph Chandler, who escorted the Secre-

Lieutenant Edward N. Kellogg is ordered to the iron-clad steamer Saugus as executive officer at West, Fla. Lieutenant Commander William Whitehead is ordered to temporary recruiting duty at Cleveland, Ohlo. Lieutenant Zera L. Tanner is ordered to temporary recruiting duty at Buffalo, N. Y. Lieutenant Arthur H. Fletcher is ordered to the temporary command of the receiving ship at Washington, D. C. Lieutenant James A. Chesley and Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose are ordered to temporary recruiting duty at Cleveland, Ohio. Master Charles T. Norton and Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Ware to temporary recruiting duty at Bufalo, N. Y. Paymaster Ambrose J. Clark to duty in charge of stores at Key West, Fla. Pirst Assistant Engineer Robert L. Harris to recruiting duty at Baltimore. Lieutenant Commander E. T. Woodward is detached from the Saugus and ordered to return home and report on his arrival. Master John B. Rodman is detached from the Michigan and or-dered to the Juniata Master F. E. Upton is de-tached from the Juniata and piaced on waiting or-ders. Assistant Paymaster Frank Bissell has been detached from duty in charge of stores at Key West, Fla., and ordered to remain on duty there as assistant to Paymaster Clark. Assistant Pay-master E. R. Calhoni is detached from the Saugus and ordered to return home and report his arrival. Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Clark from special duty at Key West and ordered to the Saugus. temporary recruiting duty at Cleveland, Ohio.

The Double-Turreted Monitor Terror

Ready for Cuba.

the Getting Ready.

and Three Other Monitors To Be Made

The double turreted monitor Terror is ordered

to be made immediately ready for Cuban waters.

She is one of the largest war ships in the service.

Two other formidable monitors are ordered to be

repaired at the carliest moment. They will be put

under way in the morning. The Naval Construc-

tor here is doing all in his power to get the ships

ready, and, could the mechanics be untram-

melled, there would be no fear of the immediate

Activity in the Navy Department-A

preparation of all ships ordered out to sea.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1873.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 18, 1873.

Work at the Gosport Navy Yard-The Iron-Clad Mahopae Being Rapidiy Made Ready-The Mahopae and Manhattan to Join Admiral Scott's Squad-

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 18, 1873. The fitting out of the iron-clad Mahopac at the Gosport Navy Yard for the Cuban waters continues with the greatest activity day and night, and everything necessary to put her in proper trim for active service is being done. The stir and bustle visible attracts the looker-on. Messengers may be seen hurrying to and from the various official headquarters, carrying despatches and orders. The orders previously given to Captain E. K. Owens to take command of the Manopac were revoked and he was ordered to duty in the Navy Yard in charge of the ordnance and navigation bureaus. In this department he is ordered to use every exertion to push matters for ward with the utmost despatch, and his well known activity is a guarantee that the work will be promptly and carefully attended to. Various rumors were in circulation as to the receipt of im-

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SPAIN IN EARNEST FOR PRACE.

Information received from Madrid shows that the Spanish government is in earnest in its professions of friendship for the United States, and expresses anxiety to do everything in its power, not only to preserve but to strengthen the peaceful relations now existing between the two countries. Apart from commercial relations Spain desires the moral support of the United States in its effort to permanently establish a republican government in that country, and hence the report received here gains credit that orders have been issued by the Spanish Admiralty to Spanish naval officers in the West Indies to observe the utmost caution in their movements towards vessels carrying the United States flag, and to do no act that would have the effect of adding to the present excitement in the United States growing out of the late unhappy occurrences at Santiago de Cuba.

A FACT OF 1870.

The capture of the Virginius recalls in official and other circles the fact that during the session of 1870 the Senate called upon the President to furnish all information in the possession of the government showing whether, during the hostilities in Cuba, any American had been executed without proper trial, or any American vessels had been seized upon the high seas, or the property of any American citizens had been confiscated or embargoed, &c. The President's reply embraces 250 printed pages of correspondence and statements, showing, among other things, that the Mary Powell and the Aspinwall were not only seized by Spanish cruisers, but turned over to the Cuban prize court for adjudication. The Champion also had been seized and detained at Santiago de Cuba, a place where the protection afforded to the lives and interests of American citizens was very inadequate. These incidents, remarked General Siekles to the Spanish Minister of State, had used a most painful impression, and that he had

OPINIONS OF PUBLIC MEN.

General Banks on the Situation. BOSTON, Nov. 18, 1873.

There are few men who have seen as much of public life and been as familiar with our foreign affairs, who are so fearless and outspoken on the Spanish massacre as General Banks, of Massachusetts. He is one of those men who look at a question from all available standpoints, and, having once arrived at a conscientious and impartial con clusion, he gives expression to views which are of a value far above those of a prejudiced partisan. This Virginius affair, which has excited such universal indignation all over the country, has aroused the ire of the Waltham statesman to a puch scarcely less than that of the most enthusiastic advocate of Cuban independence, and he does not hesitate to express, in no unmistakable manner, the positive opinions which he entertains, I met the General in the Parker House this evening. After a few commonplace remarks, he inquired earnestly if there was any Iresh news from Cuba. I told him I had heard of nothing but what he had seen in the evening papers.

"It is a terrible affair" he remarked, "and I am anxious to know what will come from it."

"Do you think the United States will make war on Spain ?" I asked.

"No, I hardly think that, Still, we can't tell, The whole matter is in the keeping of the administration, and we must support its measures what ever they are. All of us who have a respect for the country and an interest in its welfare must do that. Nothing can be accomplished by any talked of plans of reparation. To begin with, Spain has no power to enforce her orders in the Island of Cuba and we all know she is too proud to allow or ask assistance. Any decree of condemnation she may make of parties engaged in the Virginius affair will be interpreted as an honor to them, and while

will be interpreted as an honor to them, and while they receive the condemnation of the Spanish gov-entiment, they know it is not intended to degrade them and Spain will establish her reputation with the people of both Spain and Cuba." "BUT ABOUT THE VIRGINIOS MURPERS'" "It is impossible to justify upon any grounds the assacre of the passengers on the Virginius. If she had been captured while in the act of really running the blockade, those on board might have been properly need as prisoners, but no nation can justify their murder, and No NATION EXCEPT THE UNITED STATES would have telerated 11 for a single moment. The assumption of such writers as President Woolsey, of Yale College, that independent nations have be redress for the slaugtfreer of their citizens, as in this case, would lead to a persidual war between all countries, and, of course, such a theory cannot be justified for a moment. In this case there is no is would no pretext of isw which will affect ships on the might seas, and no mation can legislate to de-

who mostly desire to go to war are persons of en-thusiastic leelings who do not always count the cost, and it is well for all governments that when men are placed in office they feel the responsibility of plunging the country in a war and take a caim view of the situation. The confidence the people feel in rulers whom they elect to office ought to satisfy the same people when they see these rulers not rushing to a hasty conclusion. People who go off half cocked are not always to be relied on. My own opinion is that we should exhaust the Treasury rather than submit to this indignity. But, at the same time, I do not think we should depart from the usages of civilized nations on account of popular clamor. Now a popular excitement might induce us to commit some rash act at the very moment the Spatish government, to whom we must apply for redress, was doing all it could to neake reparation and indemnity us for all that has been done. who mostly desire to go to war are perso

From all I can learn no official information has From all can learn no official information has been received about the Virginius affair, and cer-tainly no action on the part of the government could be taken until the true facts of the case are known. I think it unwise to ret up an excitement which will cause almost as much loss commercially as the cost of a war, and I don't think our citizens should hav aside their republican dignity and try and

to ret up an excitement which will cause out of a war, and I don't think our citizens should lay aside their republican dignity and try and force the government to go into a war they might live to regret. I think our whole navy should be placed at once in a condition to meet any emer-gency, and if war should follow through fault of the spanish government then I go in for taking cuba and removing the hast vestige of Spanish authority from this hemisphere. In the mean-time we must remember that we hold the same relations with Spain diplomatically that we do with Great Britain, and as the Spaniards are doing their best to establish republican institu-tions we should not be the first to thorw obstacles in the way of their doing so. On the contrary, on principe, we should not be the first to third work do with Great Britain, and se we we have the contrary of principe, we should not be the brits to the contrary on principe, we should not be the brits to the the than to creat Britain. I Spain proclaims her inability to control the powers in Cuba, then we owe it to civilization and numanity to take possession of the island and put is under United States inws. In the meantime let by getting into a passion, and the best fighters, I am sure, were the coolest. I think this is a good opportunity to shell out for the navy, and hope when the bat is handed round ior navia appropria-tions the people will remember they can't have on paper; for this our navy certainly is, when can be easily verified by an inspection of the old power is that encumber the maxy sure and too power is that encumber the same have of gun-per are the states insees the nave of gun-boats in Cuba, some of them carrying 50 guns each and can almost count 10 guns to our one. That, of ourse, would not discourage me in time of war but it ought to discourage those who will only have to read about the kined and wounded in the news-purprise. papers.

OPINIONS OF CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 18, 1873.

Views of Senator Hamilton, of Texas. Upon being asked as to his views regarding a war with Spain, Senator Hamilton said that personally he was strongly in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, but hoped that it might be accomplished without war. He thought that the United States, having by the ratification of the Washington Treat established a precedent for settling international differences by arbitration, would be obliged in the present case to first try this method of obtaining redress, and, if unsuccessful, to resort to war. The South is and always has been in favor of the annexation of Cuba-more so, perhaps, before the annexation of Cuba-more so, perhaps, before the decree of liberation was made; but still they are practically a unit at the present time, and would respond with alacrity to any cail made for volunteers. Being asked as to the cause of their enthusiasm. Mr. Hamilton replied that, primarily, because they were warike in their nature. There is and always has been a large unem-ployed class in the South who are ready to engage in any revolutionary undertaking that offers, and who do not believe that such action is wrong, but, on the contrary, patriotic. With regard to a war with Spain; the Senator thinks that the old

CONTINUED ON SEVENTH PAGE