

CUBA.

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

Fifteen of the Virginus' 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 HERALD.

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

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

Spanish Press Advice For a Rupture of Relations.

THE NEWS FROM CUBA.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Steamer Virginus Arrived at Havana Under Escort of Spanish War Vessels.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1873. The steamer Virginus 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 Católica and another man-of-war in advance, the Virginus following, and her captor, 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 Virginus Prisoners—The Murder Roll of "the 8th"—Communication Cut off Between Manzanillo and the Interior—Frigit of the Tropicpeole.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1873. Of the members of the crew of the steamship Virginus 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 CUBANS SHOT ON THE 8TH INST. Arturo Loreto Moia, 18 years, 6 months. Augustin Varona, 28 years. Oscar Varona, 19 years. Guillermo Vols, 24 years. José Hoite, 26 years. Salvador Penedo, 22 years. Enrique Castellanos, 29 years. Augustin Santa Rosa, 40 years. Justo Cosnagra, 26 years. Francisco Fortaña, 19 years. José Otero, 27 years. Hermilio Quesada, 18 years. All the above were well known in the island, several having seen service already in the Cuban army.

FRUIT 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 telegraphed here. The people were in fear of another attack from the Cuban forces, who still encircle the town and have cut off 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 few 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 Manzanillo.

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 Virginus 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 Virginus matter is 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 Cuba if annexed we would advise the government 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 Government Means Business. The event at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday was the visit of Secretary Robeson. That distinguished member of the national cabinet was driven through the York street entrance of the yard while the bell was ringing for the workmen to return to work, about 10 minutes before one o'clock. The Secretary, who was accompanied by Mr. Isaiah Hanson, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and repairs, alighted from the car in front of the Lyceum Building, and was received by Captain Ralph Chandler, who escorted the Secre-

quently the orders and other papers had to be sent after her by the mail boat at the Navy Yard.

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, Conn., Nov. 18, 1873. Since the Santiago massacre there has been a constantly increasing excitement on the subject, and so strong has the public feeling become that it has at last taken shape in a definite action. At a meeting 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 insult to the nation. The following paper was circulated through the city this morning, and now has upwards of 40 signatures, including the name of Lieutenant Colonel Allen, of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers:—

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, believing that the Spanish government has transgressed upon the neutral rights of the United States, and that the honor of the United States is thereby injured, and that the lives and property of the Cubans, who are now struggling for their independence, are thereby endangered, we do hereby pledge ourselves to start for Cuba as soon as 100 men are enlisted, whether war with Spain 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 today at the session was the existing activity in naval matters. There is general satisfaction with the promptitude of naval officers and employees 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.

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 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-of-war in a close contest in a few minutes. Our monitors, having but little hull visible—only six inches above the water line—are practically invulnerable, and even the part exposed could not be further protected if deemed necessary by means of ordnance. 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, and a long line of masts. The most vulnerable point about a monitor is the turret, which could 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, it 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 rifled piece is inferior to a smoothbore at a very short range, say 500 or 1,000 yards. 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