CUBA.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

Vaunting Opinions of the Spanish Press.

An Inkling of the Demands Made Upon Spain.

Sickles Instructed to Say That if Spain Did Not Act the United States Would.

SPAIN BEGGING FOR TIME.

Some Old Cases Which the Spanish Government Won't Like to Hear Of.

The Alleged Conspiracy at Holguin.

Probability That the Manzanillo Attack Was a Cuban Victory.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Captain Fry's Last Letters-The United States Without Just Motives for Action-Will Not Be Intimidated-Too Cool to Heed the American Press.

HAVANA, Nov. 19, 1873.

Captain Fry, previous to his execution, wrote letters to President Grant, to his wife, Wather Hubert, of New Orleans, and Mr. Walton Frv.

The Voz de Ouba says: - "We are sorry that all hostile enterprises against Spain find favor

with the majority of the American press.

WHEN YOUNG CRITTENDEN WAS EXECUTED the press took the same course as nownamely, to work on public passion from mercenary motives. We have no fears of any serious questions arising, for they can have NO JUST MOTIVES.

The fact that American vessels are ordered to Havana implies nothing. If, unfortunately, it should mean the contrary, and

IF WE ARE TO BE UNJUSTLY INTIMIDATED by a display of strength, in that case above all Spanish honor must have everything sacrificed to it."

The Diaro de la Marina says:-"We are strong in our right and firm in our resolve to comport ourselves properly. We have SUFFICIENT COOLNESS TO LISTEN TO THE AMERI-

without returning insult for insult. Only restating threats in nowise intimidates us, because to-day we repeat what we said five years ago to the supreme government: - 'Save the honor of the nation, come what may.""

CAN PRESS

the Conversion of Twenty of the Virginius' Crew Before the Massacre-The British Consul and a British Captain Interview the Captives in the Santiago Prison.

HAVANA, NOV. 19, 1873. The Commanding General of this department

has received a communication from the Roman Catholic Archbishop, saying:-

"A great jubilee fills our hearts when we anpoppes to Your Excellency that among the criminals of the Virginius' crew 20 freely and spontaneously asked to become Catholics, divine Providence having seen fit to crown the efforts of our worthy priests, through their means contributing this brilliant triumph to our holy religion. The prisoners were turned over to their spiritual advisers (puesto en capilla) at eight o'clock in the morning and shot at four in the afternoon, thus giving our priests only eight hours' time to con-

THE SEVENTEEN AT HOLGUIN. The Voz de Cuba publishes a rumor that 17 prisoners have been shot at Holguin on account of the recently discovered conspiracy to co-operate with the Cubans on the Virginius. There is no official confirmation of the report.

The same paper says editorially that the laws ought to be enforced energetically against the ispirators, without consideration, either little or much, for what strangers may say or do. We manage our own affairs and defend our rights. A BRITISH CAPTAIN AND THE BRITISH CONSUL AT

Advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated the 12th inst., say that on that day the captain of the British steamer Niobe and the British Consul at San siago were in the prison and had interviews with captives who remained alive. It was expected at Santiago that the United States steamer Wyoming would reach there on the 13th.

A Bull Fight in Honor of the Tornado-Spanish Rejoicings on the Arrival of

the Virginius. HAVANA NOV. 19. 1872 A grand bull fight is to be given to-morrow in honor of the officers and crew of the Tornado.

REJOICINGS. The Spanish colors are displayed in several or the streets of Havana on account of the arrival of the now so-called national steamer Virginius at

Press Opinions and Current Rumors at Havana-Ex parte Statements which Cannot be Contradicted-Some Details of the Arrests of the City of New York's Passengers-A Herald Correspondent

Receives a Lecture. HAVANA, Nov. 13, 1873. Your correspondent forwarded by yesterday's steamer all the particulars then received regard-ing the capture of the Virginius and the execution. or, in reality, massacre, of her captain, officers and crew. Various slips have since appeared in th Spanish Havana journals, purporting to be taken from private letters, highly eulogizing the couduct of the crew of the Tornado in their pursuit of the Virginius and the activity and zeal of all the omcers and authorities engaged in the formation and

trial of the cause. SOME OF THE CREW OF THE VIRGINITY Among the crew of the Virginius were found Alfaro and other important persons in Cuban affairs under fictitious names. The Spanish journals generally attribute to Bembetta the decla ration that this was the last effort of the Cuban Junta: but this statement is entirely ex parte, and similar ones have been attributed very frequently by the same press to Cubans of importance after being put out of the way.

THE MASSACRE OF THE CREW. Desarding the execution of the captain and 36 | Cubs, receiving a despatch late on the 6th from the

public square and by the marines of the Spanish Navy. Twelve other persons taken from the expeas were also executed the same day at the usual place, near the walls of the slaughter house, no doubt very appropriate for the carnival of

No further news has reached us, but public report states that there remain but 15 persons out of the 165 taken who have not yet met their doom. The Tornado has already sailed from Santiago de Cuba, and is expected to arrive here on Saturday. It is stated that she brings the 15 remaining prisoners to this place.

PEARS OF THE HOME GOVERNMENT'S INTERFERENCE. This precipitate action on the part of the authorities must have been due to fears of interference from the home government and orders to spare lives. These orders have come, beyond all doubt, but have been entirely disregarded. The efforts of the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba to secure treaty rights for all American citizens among the prisoners were not only set at nanght by the authorities at Santiago de Cuba, but he himself was insulted.

CONSUL GENERAL HALL'S ACTION. Mr. Hall the United States Consul General immediately after the receipt of the news of the cap-Virginius, addressed a communication to the Captain General, claiming all the rights and considerations to which the treaty of 1795 entitled such American citizens as might be found among the captured of the steamer Virginius, and, furthermore, requested that no sentence of death should be enforced upon such citizens until the same was approved by the government of Spain and the government of the United States made acquainted with all the facts.

made acquainted with all the facts.

CAPTAIN PRY.

Captain Joseph Fry (erroneously called Free), the commander of the Virginius, was, during the war in the United States, engaged in the Confederate service, and won considerable distinction for his defence of Mobile Bay. He leaves a wife and family of seven children in New Orleans.

A SPANISH CANARD.

A report circulated widely yesterday that a launch, with some 16 persons on board, all prominent persons in the insurrection, endeavored to make their escape from the island, but were captured. This is glaringly a spanish canard.

THE MANZANILLO ATTACK ANOTHER SANTA CRUZ VIOTORY.

Notwithstanding this disaster to their enterprises afloat, the insurgents have been actively engaged in the field and spare no chance of inflicting a blow on their enemies. Yesterday the following telegram was received from the Governor of Manzanilio:—

At half-past eleven Manzanillo, Nov. 11, 1873.

At half-past eleven Manzanillo was attacked on all sides at once by numerous forces of the enemy, but by three o'clock they were all repulsed. Spirits of all satisfactory.

satisfactory.

Very little comment is made on the foregoing.

The Diario takes it, however, as the processing of the process o

were an repulsed. Spirits of an action of the comment is made on the foregoing. The Diario takes it, however, as it has taken every action of the insurgents, "as the convulsive and expiring effort of the insurrection." Rather a prolonged "expire," which has lasted over five years. When details reach us of this affair it will undoubtedly be seen to have been another Santa Cruz victory—that the insurgents entered the town with a determined object and succeeded, and then retired with provisions, plunder and booty, and the "heroic defence," which does not seem to have caused much entiusiasm, falls to the ground in the convulsion of ever "expiring." The city of New York's Arrested Passengers. The details of the arrest by the Chief of Police of a number of passengers who came by the steamer City of New York is given by the Police of Police had private advices which caused him to wait at the Casilla, the landing place or barge office, for the passengers to land, and made a strict search and kept watch over them. One of the passengers, Ricardo Lamis, seeing how strict the search was, threw a package of papers through the iron grating into a small lane near the landing place. This act and suspicious benavior caused the Chief of Police to arrest him and the persons who accompanied him—who were Mrs. Domitila Delmonte Dominguez and her young daughter, Mrs. Isabel Perez Lamis, and three sons; her sister, Catalina Perez, jand their relative, Joaquin Lamis, a young man engaged as clerk in Havana, who went to the steamer to bring his relatives ashore. In consequence of the search made of the papers, &c., Francisco Bombalier and Wincestao Galvez and Altonso and José Francisco Gutierrez were arrested. In the house of the latter named person, it is sald, very important documents have been found.

found.

PRESS ATTACK ON A HERALD CORRESPONDENT.

The Diario de la Marina of this morning attacks your correspondent regarding a recent letter of his published in the New York HERALD of October 27, in which he states some disagreeable found. your correspondent regarding a recent letter of his published in the New York Herald of October 27, in which he states some disagreeable facts concerning General Concha—whose name the Diario does not mention but conceals under a row of stars—and other high persons, and gives the candid opinion regarding the then probabilities of his return to Cuba as Captain General. The letter has very much displeased the editor of the Diario, who thereupon declares that the government of Spain has the full right to give the superior command of the lise of Cuba to the most suitable Spanlard and the one who will best serve the nation in determinate circumstances, without any attention whether this action is to the liking of any other nation whatever—whether the United States, France, England, Russia or Turkey—poor Turkey—has any right to interfere in the interior affairs, and consequently the least step towards intervention ought to be and would be considered by the national government as an unmotived act of aggression, which should be firmly repulsed. The Diario also states that the word "intervention" strikes roughly in its ears, and rejects it, with the

strikes roughly in its ears, and rejects it, with the firm resolve never to consent to it.

Is all the foregoing meant to intimidate the United States and foreign Powers on account of the late massacres in this island? Or is it the Diarto only that is making efforts to overshadow

Details of the Spanish Executions of the Passengers and Crew of the Virginius-How the Victims Met Their Fate-The Ship's Papers Regular-Captain Fry's Protest-Spanish Press Defiance-Bur riel's Manifesto.

HAVANA, Nov. 15, 1873. Regarding the most prominent affair in the ninds of all at present, the capture of the Virginius and the fate of the unfortunate found on board of her, I find the following in the columns of the ndera Española, of Santiago de Cuba, of the 8th :--

"At a quarter to five this afternoon (the 7th), at the usual place, 37 of the crew made prisoners in the steamer Virginius were shot to death. They met their fate with the greatest resignation. Twenty-seven were foreign pirates, and ten Cubans named as follows:- Joseph Fry. captain: William Baynard, James Flood, J. C. Harris, John N. Boza, B. P. Chamberlain, William Kose, Ignacio Duetras, Antonio Deloyo, Jose Manuel Teiran, Ramon Larramendi, Eusebio Gariza, Edward Day, J. S. Trujillo, Jack Williamson, P. Corvison, P. Alfaro, Thomas Crigg, Frank Gord, Paul Khuner, Barney Herrald, Samuel Card, John Brown, Alfred Haisel, W. J. Price, George Thomas, Crequiel Durhan, Thomas Walter Williams, Simon Broyour Leopold La Rose, John Stewart, Henry Bond, George Thompson, James Samuel, Henry Frank. James Read. A. Arce."

Further advices received from Santiago de Cuba state that besides the 37 executed on the 7th inst. 57 more were shot on the 10th inst. The names of these are not given.

Oscar Varona, Agustin Varona, William Valls, Boitel, Tenulo, Castellanos, Santa Rosa, Consuegra Porras Pita, Otera and Quesada.

THE CREW
was executed in the public square—butchered rather, as private reports state—that the marines who fired were fully five minutes completing their horrible task, as they were miserable marksmen

PARTIES WHOSE LIVES WERE SPARED. Persons well informed of the proceedings state that only about 18 will escape with life, mostly colored boys snipped from Jamaica-boys from 10 to 18 years of age—and also two of the engineers.

THE SHIP'S PAPERS. Private advices from Santiago de Cuba tend to prove the fact of the possession by the Virginius of regular documents-clearance, register, &c .- of an American vessel, and her clearance in due form from Kingston, Jamaica.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL BULLIED.

Mr. E. G. Schmitt, the United States Consul at that place, did his duty nobly, and was most active and zealous in his efforts to induce the authorities to proceed more slowly and with more humanity, and pay some attention to treaty rights; but all in vain, as all his efforts were set at naught. He was threatened, builted and insulted. He promptly protested formally against the action of the Go ernor and all concerned, and also filed his protest efore the Marine Court, which was engaged in

the trial of the crew, as soon as he got the informa tion from the Consul at Kingston of the fact of the Virginius being an American vessel. The court trying the crew sat all night from the 6th to the 7th. Upon the Governor of Santiago de

British Commander at Jamaica that he expected no execution would take place, and Her Majesty's subjects, 16 of whom were among the crew, would have a fair trial, and for this purpose the corvette Niobe had left for Santiago de Cuba. The crew was executed on the 7th: the Niobe arrived on the

CAPTAIN FRY MARCHING TO DEATH. Regarding the manner in which Captain Fry and his companions marched to their late, these advices show that they were landed on the 6th, at about nine o'clock in the morning, from the steamer in which they had been confined, tried and condemned to death, and taken first to the Captain of the Port and then to the iail.

About midday of the 7th inst. the Ascal, or prosecutor in the case, Captain J. M. Autran, of the gunboat Coba Española, handed to the Vice Consul. Mr. Schmitt, a permission from the Captain of the Port and Commandant of Marine, Don Ramon Brandaris, to call and see Captain Fry at the jail who desired to see the Consul.

The latter immediately proceeded to the jail, where, after the usual formalities, he was admitted to see Captain Fry, who informed him that he had been asking for that privilege, or that right rather, ever since he had been first brought to the port, but without avail, and he had only been granted this boon now within a few hours of his death, as he was to be shot at four, and desired to make his declaration and protest, having been captured, with his steamer, upon the high seas, and therefore protested against all and every part of the proceedings. This protest was

in substance as follows:—

That he was the master of the American steamer Virginias, which had all her papers in complete order, especially the register of the steamer, crew list and articles, passenger list, clearance from kingston, as also despatch from the Custom House, &c. Sailed on the 23d of October, 1873, with all his crew and about 108 passengers: after a few hours at sea spring a leak and put into Port Haytien for repairs; sailed from the port of Cuinni, of that island, on the 30th day of October, and, while between the Islands of Cuba and Jamaics, about 20 miles or more from Cuba, was chased by a steamer, and overtaken and captured about 18 miles north of Morrant Point, cast end of the island of Jamaics, about ten o'clock at night, the Spanish vessel previously firing several shots over the Virginius and compelling them to surrender. The steamer was then taken charge of by a boarding officer, who stated that he did so on his own responsibility, knowing her to be an American vessel and under the protection of the flag of the United States of America. The master, Joseph Fry, with the crew and passengers, were placed under guard, and all brought into the port of Santiago de Cuba on the list day of November.

On the evening of the same day, after having delivered

crew and passengers, were placed under guard, and all brought into the port of Santiago de Cuba on the 1st day of November.

On the evening of the same day, after having delivered over all the papers belonging to the Virginius, he was requised permission to apply to his Consul for aid and protection, and this was only granted him after being condemned to death with the major part of his crew, under no known public law or pretext; and, as Captain Fry was hurried to make his preparations for death, he could make no turther statement, but declares that the toregoing is his true declaration, which he signed in iail, at two o'clock, on the 7th of November, 1873—two hours previous to his execution.

the 7th of November, 1873—two hours previous to his execution.

This protest was approved by several of the foreign Consuls, with whom Mr. Schmitt advised. But His Excellency, Governor Burriel, was highly incensed at the Consul's action and informed him he had demanded the revocation of his exequatur.

Another insult was put upon the Consul, for just previous to the moment on which the prisoners left the jail three soldiers as guards were stationed—at the Consul's residence—one at each corner and one in front of his door. It happened that the French Counsul, his chaucellor and several other persons were at the time with Mr. Schmitt, and as the time was too short to demand an explanation and have the soldiers removed—as every one stopped to inquire if the United States Consul was under guard—joined in making a process verbal of the circumstance.

TO THE PLACE OF DEATH.

the circumstance.

At four o'clock P. M. precisely the condemned were marched out of the jall, which is not far from the Censul's office, and filled past four by four. Most of them, in passing, saluted the bare flagstaff of the Consulate by inclining their heads. The last to go by were captain Fry, Mr. Harris and Mr. Alfaro, who, besides saluting, waved a mournful goodby to the Consul and groups of gentlemen standing on the plazza of the Consul's residence. All the unioriunates marched unwaveringly to the fatal spot, and the manner in which they met their death is already related in this letter.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

death is already related in this letter.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The United States steamer Wyoming, at Aspinwall, has telegraphed the Consul for information, which was furnished, and it is probable that Captain Cushing has sailed ere this for Santlago de

Cuba.

The British sloop-of-war Niobe arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 8th. It is understood that a number of the crew were British subjects, 16 in all, and England will naturally feel indignant at the outrage to her subjects. The Governor of Jamaica and the British Vice Consul made representation, but without swall

and the British Vice Consul made representation, but without avail.

Pending the arrival of an American war vessel the American Consul has applied to the British man-of-war for aid. Later advices state that the Niobe had sailed again for Jamaica, and rumor has it on account of her commander being snubbed by the Governor of Cuba.

BRITISH INQUIRY AND THE SPANISH REPLY.

Lord Granville telegraphed direct to the British Consul here to demand a fair trail for all British subjects; but the "Superior Authority" here replies that the authorities at Santiago de Cuba had acted without awaiting instructions, and the authority at Santiago de Cuba states that he had only obeyed orders from "Superior Authority."

CITIZEN CONSTERNATION.

These occurrences have cast a heavy pall of gloom over the native and foreign population of the island and have filled all their heads with constrainty. The Sanairafic are content with the

the island and have filled all their heads with con-sternation. The Spaniards are content with the result of the affair and have satisfied their desire for vengeance. The liberal press of Havana scarcely dares to treat the subject, and the journal that has attempted to do so has only spoken in muffled phrases.

muffled phrases.

SPANISH DEFIANCE.

The conservative press—the Diario, Voz de Cuba and (constancia—all approve of the action of the government, and dely all nations.

The ioliowing article from La Constancia is a complete pattern of all the journals, and a reflection of the opinion of the Spaniards in this island:—

Leave test edition, we have published advices from tion of the opinion of the Spaniards in this island:

In our latest edition we have published advices from Santiago de Caba according to which the tribunals are fulnling their delicate duties. It is paintul for an officer of the army or navy to demand or vote for the penalty of death against a man. But has not society a right to be detended? And those unfortunates who lose their lives in its defence, have they no right to have the authors of their misortune punished? And ought not they be considered as such authors of the misortune of the soldier who dies, or becomes wounded, or of the peaceful inhabitant who loses all he had, those pirates who land clandesituely upon the shores of this island and furnish arms and ammunition to these semi-savage men, who, from the virgin forests of some departments, fire upon the soldier of the country on his way from one place to another? Back, time-serving philanthropists! Back, subtle declaimers! and back, that, intermedding foreigners! way from one place to another? Back, time-serving philanthropists! Back, subtle declaimers! and back, finally, intermedding foreigners!

On yesterday precisely, and but a few hours before the arrival of the Bazaar from Santiago de Cuba with the news that our tribunals were actively engaged in the causes of the pirates of the Virginius, we received papers from the United States, in which we find a number of impertinencies, concerning which we do not care to occupy ourselves. But suffice it to say, that notwithstanding how much our country has declined during he last five years, the great mass of the spanish people has not degraded to the extent of the spanish people has not degraded to the extent of the spanish people has not degraded to the extent of the state to which affairs have arrived in the country we, who lament the evils of the situation, far from fearing foreign complications, perhaps ought to desire them, to free us at once from miserable party intrigues; for Spain has not degenerated, and all evil passions calin when the question of a toreign way. This is well known by the politicians of powerful nations, and this should not be forgotten by those intriguing politicians to whom Spaniards untortunally give more importance them. sof a toreign war. This is well known by the politicians of powerful nations, and this should not be forgotten by those intriguing politicians to whom Spaniards unfortunately give more importance then they merit. When the news of the capture of the Virginius was received in Bayana, we said then, that some plot or other would be hatched to prevent the pirates from receiving their merited punishment. For this reason we felt obliged to remind the democratic philanthropists, both foreign and national, how the rederal democrats of the United tates had proceeded in many cases. We remember that of the unforceded in many cases. We remember that of the unforceding type of the which cost the President of the kenomunists in the same manner. All have been subjected to courts-martial, and pulished as robers, incendiaries and assassins. How, then, are the expeditionists of the Virginius less criminal than the accomplices of Booth, hung in the United States and the French Communists rethan a striking parallel. We wish the author of an article in the Legalisand (kepublican) entitled "Nuestro Coragon" (this article to which the Constancia releas was a very able appeal in behalf of the prisoners of the Virginius less well disguised, but which told the author of an article in the Legalisand which the Constancia releas was a very able appeal in behalf of the prisoners of the Virginius well disguised, but which told the author of an article in the Legalisand which told the author of an article in the Legalisand of the prisoners of the Virginius well disguised, but which told the author of an article in the Legalisand which told the author of an article in the Legalisand which told the author of an article in the Legalisand which told the author of an article in the Legalisand which told the author of an article in the Legalisand which told the author of an article in the Legalisand which told the author of an article in the Legalisand which told the author of an article in the Legalisand which told the authorities that they proceed

The Diario says in its semi-monthly review, published this morning:-The Didrio says to published this morning:—
The exact, the positive, the indisputable fact is to now we are at the beginning of the end of the war, a although the capture of the Virginius may be the deablow to the insurrection, we should not rest on our rels, we should not give up the struggle as terminal and much less should we believe in a tabulous and in

The Diario has not yet treated the wholesa slaughter at length; but, not unlikely, we she soon be treated with articles as to what the Spaiards were in the times of Pelayo, the Cids ar other gentlemen, and what they can be,

The Vox de Cuba glories in the whole proceedings and advocates the law of suspects, the expulsion of all Cubans from the island who have surrendered, and the extermination of the laboranies. The bitterness of feeling expressed by this journal surpasses belief, and finds expression in a manner unequalled by the most savage people on the globe.

GOVERNOR BURRIEL'S MANIFESTO.

The following is a translation of a circular issued by Governor Burriel, Commanding General of the Eastern Department, on November 6, 1873, and addressed to the lieutenant governors and other local authorities of that department:—

POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE

dressed to the lieutenant governors and other local authorities of that department:—

POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE LAND OF CUBA.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The enemy disconcerted and afflicted by the terrible blow just austaine; by the capture on the Virginius of the principal chiefs, who have afready suffered their well merited punishment, and wanting those great most resources brought on board. I have ordered that the most action shall be kept up in all parts. This cannot, however, the suffered that the most action shall be kept up in all parts. This cannot, however, he are the content of the property of the company of the content of the co

this capital at the disposition of His Excellency the Commandante General.

In this understanding, and at the cost of whatever sacrifices may be deemed necessary, and in union of all the loyal, you will take especial care by day and night, and stall times, that the enemy does not communicate with the towns, and that all who assist or aid them, directly or indirectly, openly or secretly, shall be immediately taken.

With these dispositions, and working with energy and keeping up unwavering faith in our triumph, the prodistely taken.

With these dispositions, and working with energy and keeping up unwavering faith in our triumph, the propitious occasion as arrived to see this important departs unable to receive accept in a short time, as, if the enemy managed to receive the distribution of the company and the strong the company and persistence—blind in not hearing the voice of reason and of elemency nor in corresponding to the sentiments of humanity with which I have always offered them, forgiveness and pardon by the authorities of the island, rejecting such with insane temerity, is happened a short time since in the jurisdiction of Holgun, where a number have passed over to the enemy, leaving their families, at the side of whom they lived peaceably, and under the protection of our watchula authorities.

Those who act is this manner put themselves out of the pale of all law of humanity, for they are the first to reject it.

Therefore I recommend to you the greatest activity and zeal in all I have stated, because the moment has arrived to make a powerful effort—perchance the last of the warf—to restore to the island the long wished for peace, each one in particular and all together putting forth their efforts to effect this end, for which they will severally and collectively all persons of influence who can aid them in your district giving them to know the intentions which now animate us all, and which the government expects from all, to obtain this immortant object.

To the Lieutenant Governor, at—

THE ATTACK ON MANZANILLO.
Your correspondent, in his last, communicated
the news received by a telegram from Manzanillo
of an attack, on the night of the 11th inst., on that of an attack, on the night of the 11th tinst., on that town by a large body of insurgents, and their reported repulse. Further advices have been received—all, however, from Spanish sources—to the effect that the insurgent forces comprised some 2,000 men, commanded by Modesto Diaz, Ricardo Cespedes, Panchin Rustan. Rafael Caimasi, Juan Ramirez, Francisco Estrada and Martinez, and attacked the town on Monday night at eleven o'clock, but that the attack ceased with daylight, when the insurgents were repulsed.

town on Monday night at eleven o'clock, but that the attack ceased with daylight, when the insurgents were repulsed.

Great eulogiums are passed upon the heroic conduct of the soldiers, volunteers and the marines who disembarked from the gunboats Ardio, Ericson and Venadito to take part in the defence, and that Lieutenant Colonei Gutierrez, in the absence of Governor Lameia, bravely conducted the defence. Three cannon were brought into play, and their shots are said to have been very effective. The insurgents are reported to have left 16 dead, only one of which was a white man, and the Spanish loss is given as but two killed and 17 wounded.

The insurgents entered into the heart of the city, the Plaza de Armas, and sacked a number of stores and burned several houses. This fact, and also that they did not retire until dawn, would lead one to suppose that they succeeded in all the probable outpets of their attack, although the Spanish reports give an entirely different and glowing report to the contrary.

TERRIBLE TALES.

give an entirely different and glowing report to the contrary.

TERRIBLE TALES.

"Perfectly reliable" parties arrived from that place state to the Diario, Voz de Cuba or Constancia that everyone who had a blunderbuss, trabuco or shotgun peppered away at the rebels. An eyewitness, "perfectly reliable," of course, states to the same journals that he counted 14 dead bodies in one corner, and next morning his eyes could distinguish the rebel dead scattered around the lots as thick as blackberries, and all black too; but then such stories always get just the exact amount of credit they deserve.

BULLETINS OF BATTLE.

The following account has been received regarding another hand-to-hand encounter between the Spanish forces and the insurgents. The telegram from Puerto Principe is dated the 12th, and states that Brigadier Bascones, at the head of a column of a thousand men, left from the point called Juan Gomez on the 4th, taking up the march toward the Sevilla River, and, after killing off three straggling insurgents who here found in the thick of the Spanish reconnoitering parties, arrived on the 6th at San Blas. who vere found in the thick of the Spanish recom-noitering parties, arrived on the 6th at San Blas. The insurgents made a night attack upon his en-campment, but were repulsed after killing one and wounding another. To Spanish column continued its march by Loma Atta to Las Puigas. They fell in with low other transfeller. with four other straggling insurgents, who were incontinently shot and their arms taken as trophies. On the sti the column arrived at Maranjo, and on that afternoon left towards La Sacra, where they met the Cuban patriots in force, 1,200 strong, one-half mounted.

A most desperate action took place, perhaps one of the bloodiest and severest of the entire war. of the bloodiest and severest of the entire war. The Spaniards confess a loss to themselves of 54 killed, 47 wounded and 16 missing, although, in extenuation, they declare that the loss of the insurgents must have been over 100, and that the column encamped on the battle ground.

Activity of the Council of War in Shoot ing the Twelve-Neither Expeditionists nor Crew Denied Their Crime.

In reference to the execution of the Cuban chiefs captured on board of the Virginius the Diario of the 13th says:- "The council of war which has condemned, after identifying their persons, Bernabe Varona, Cespedes, Jesus del Lol and Ryan, displayed the same activity in imposing the last penalty upon twelve more of the expeditionists who were shot in the vicinity of the Slaughter House, the usual place of these executions. Neither the captain, the crew nor the expeditionists have attempted to conceal their crime, but, on the contrary, have confessed that they brought a cargo of arms—we believe 2,000 guns—munitions, provisions and other materials of war, and came to land them on the coast of Cuba with the object of giving nev life to the rebellion and to extend it through th country. We do not consider it prudent to enter more into detail at present, as it is impossible to do so with exactness

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Press Comment on the British Protest-Seeking British Counsel-The Republican Minority Request the Convocation of the Cortes.

MADRID, Nov. 19, 1873. The Imparcial (newspaper) to-day particularly remarks the moderate tone of the protest of the British government in regard to the Virginius affair.

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS. Senor Figueras. President of the Cortes, to-day

held a protracted conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs-for what purpose has not transpired.

SEEKING COUNSEL. It is reported that Senor Figueras starts for London this evening. REPUBLICAN REQUEST FOR THE CONVOCATION OF

THE CORTES. The Deputies of the republican minority have re quested the immediate convocation of the Cortes to consider the complications with foriegn Powers which they allege the government has caused.

VIRGINIA FOR WAR.

The Imprisoned Fifteen of the Virginius' Crew Demanded-Burriel and Others of the Butchers Should Be Surrendered-An Appeal to Confederate Soldiers of RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 19, 1873.

The entire press of Virginia is unanimons in its expression of indignation at the butchery by the Spaniards of the American crew of the Virginius, and nearly all of the papers have imperatively de manded that this last outrage on the American flag shall be atoned for by the delivery to the United States of those of the Virginius' crew yet living, the surrender of Burriel and all others concerned in the outrage to the United States authorities, to be dealt with as they think proper, and

that Spain shall co-operate with the United States in securing to Cuba a free democratic government. That Spain will not agree to these propositions they concede, in which event the ultimatum is war and the annexation of Cuba to the United States. The following appears editorially in the Empurer of to-day:—

"The people of the South are eager for a retributive movement against the murderers of the officers, passengers and crew of the Virginius. They feel that the flag of the country has been insulted, that the laws of civilization and humanity have been outraged and that the interests as well as the honor of this government demand prompt and positive action on the part of Congress. Let us have a Cuban meeting in Richmond. Let us have a Cuban meeting in Richmond. Let us have a public expression of opinion here in this matter. Let the old Confederate soldiers of Virginia deciare to the country that they are in favour of a vindication of the name of the nation and of such conduct on the part of Congress as will bring the question to a close at once. What say you, men of Richmond, in view of the butchery at Santiago? Cuba ought to be American territory, and now is the time to make it so."

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Some Light Thrown on the Action of the Government-Instructions to Sickles Laconic and to the Point-Spain Pleading for Time-The Virginius Beyond a Doubt an American Vessel-Ugly Cases in Point for Spain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1873. Another exchange of telegrams took place to-day between Secretary Fish and General Sickles. Their contents have been guarded with the usual strictness, but are represented to be, on our own side, rigid in tone. They are also understood to go further toward sustaining the view that the Castelar government is on it knees. but still contending for a delay that our Minister is not permitted to grant. The necessity of fuller and more authentic information concerning the whole transaction, beginning with the departur of the Virginius and ending with the last batch of executions, is pleaded, as well of the responsibility incurred by the several Spanish officers engaged in the capture and executions, before settling the proceedings to be taken against any. But our government, it is represented, contends that the principal facts are sufficiently well established and understood to warrant and require

AN INSTANT DISAVOWAL OF THEM by the Spanish government, and that the removal and arrest of the immediate actors may be ordered without awaiting the result or the investigation of details that the Cabinet at Madrid wishes to imnose upon us before definitely acting at all. It is strongly suspected here that the mere diplomatic of regret and assurance of justice for once will not be accepted by our government without accompanying acts of energy and power against the insolent and insubordinate officers in Cuba, even though these are all that the Madrid Cabinet can safely offer. while popular feeling is as strong in Madrid as in Havana or as strong as the popular indignation is in this country. On the other side, as the government of Castelar is believed know that it possesses the sympathy of our own government to a greater degree than any that is likely to follow its downfall, it is suggested as possible that some softening of our demands may be obtained if the position of affairs should not be made worse by what may occur in Cuba or in our own country within the next 10 or 15 days. This, however, is but conjecture, and the despatches of to-day are not considered as giving any encouragement to the hope of an abatement of our very first demands. What makes the pending matter worse for Spain is that the question of

THE EMBARGOED ESTATES of American citizens in Cuba has become neces sarily connected with the case of the Virginius, and an imperative demand for their actual release is pressed with the same persistence as the other. at a time when it is doubtful whether such threat of Secretary Fish to the Spanish Minister as to what the President would recommend to Congress if these estates were not returned to their owners within the brief time named by the Secretary to the Minister, and which the former would not consent to extend two days, became

TERRIBLY SIGNIFICANT OF ACTUAL BUSINESS to Admiral Polo, when coupled with the fact that General Sickles had been ordered in laconic terms to say the same thing directly to the government at Madrid, in the first despatch about the execu tion of Rvan and his three fellow victims, namely, that if the Spanish government could not and did not act at once and effectively the United States would act for themselves. It is generally known now for the first time that this releasing embargoed estates was in itself assuming large and dangerous proportions when ginius, the President having all along determined that he would not let his message go into Congress without either positively saying that the property taken without due course of law, and, therefore, in violation of the explicit terms of the treaty of 1795, had been actually restored, or recommending that the means be put at his disposal for executing the decrees himself. The personal question of damages suffered by the owners of the estates was, of course, intended to be left to the adjudication of the Spanish-American Claims Commission in session here at Washington; but the acts of embargo themselves were griev ances suffered by this government, and therefore not within the jurisdiction of the Claims Commission. It is quite certain from all this that

WITHOUT THE ADDITIONAL AGGRAVATION of the capture of the Virginius and slaughter of those on board there would have been a crisis in our Cuban relations about this time, but on the assumption that the stronger the Castelar government became at home the easier the crisis could pe solved by the actual restoration of the estates. The final demand was drifting along towards the meeting of Congress, and was so caught undelivered when the event of the Virginius came suddenly upon both governments. One cause of delay, however, is alleged to have been the expressed wish of the Castelar government, when the question was prought before it, to have the decrees executed by the new Captain General it proposed to send to Cuba; and it is persumed that General Jovollar brought out with him orders for the release the embargoed estates as among his most im portant duties. The attempt of the Spanish government to delay any momentous action upon the Virginius case until full information is received on all points is taken in some quarters here as an in dication of the intention of that government to DISPUTE THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATE over the vessel by attempted disproof of her legal American character, and this opinion is held to be strengthened by the tone and position of the press of Madrid and Hayana, as far as reported. Despatches from this city have already, in the past day or two, raised doubts as to whether the Virginius was, after all, entitled to the protection she had received from the navy, or her slaughtered passengers and ship's company the atonement now demanded for them. A strong presumption was raised against her by the publica ion of the absence of her name from the list of registered, enrolled, licensed and numbered ves sels, required by law to be kept and published by the Bureau of Statistics. This omission would not have been fatal, if true, as the Custom House record of a vessel at her home port and at ports where she has taken out temporary papers is the original proof of nationality; but an overhauling of the Treasury navigation records took place to day for the satisfaction of the authorities, and it was found that SHE WAS ON THE LIST OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS

and duly numbered, though by cierical error or misprint she is reported under the name of the Virginia. In the office of the Registrar of the Treasury her full record was found, from which it appears that after being turned over to the government as part of the assets of delaulting Treasury officer at New leans, after the war, and used time as a revenue cutter, she was sold and documented as a merchant vessel at Mobile in 1866, under the name of the Virginius, her name having been, while in the government service and before, the Virgin. She was again documented at New York on her sale to her present legal owner.

Mr. Paterson, of that city. A technical questies arises, under the act of 1864, upon her change of name from Virgin to Virginius; but no impertance is attached to it, as the law clearly implies s fraudulent change of name for purposes of con-cealment, while continuously a merchant vesses, and the register for foreign trade issued at New York recites the fact that the vessel to which it was granted was the steamer Virginius; hereto fore known as steamer Virgin; so there was no fraudulent conceaiment of former name, and the Custom House officers recognized the legality of changing the name of a vessel bought out of the public service. In addition to this the question WHETHER THE VIRGINIUS HAD COMMITTED ANT

OFFENCE

affecting her right to protection was fully investigated by General Hurlbut, our Minister to Columoia, before he applied to Commander White, of the Kansas, to convoy that vessel to sea when blockaded by the Pizarro, in April, 1872, at Aspinwall. found that all that could be proved was that she had run the the Cuban coast, with men and supplies insurgents, from Venezuela 1871, and that not having been captured her liability ceased for that offence on the completion of the voyage. It is held to be a fair inference that she was doing no worse on her late voyage, and, although there may have been a prima facie right to seize her for the offence of the moment, there was no taint on the vessel at all. The previous blockading of the vessel in a neutral port on two occasions before was without any egal warrant whatever, and the last outrage is considered and made worse by the previous treatment of the vessel. It is suggested that the summary course of the Spanish officials towards the Virginius was probably dictated by their resentment over THE CASE OF THE HORNET

in 1870. That vessel was three times seized in three months at three different ports, and each time released in the absence of proof against her on giving the bonds required by the Neutrality act of 1818, under whi h she was seized. In December of the same year her seizure was again demanded by the Spanish Consul at New York and refused by District Attorney Noah Davis, on the ground that no proof or evidence was furnished under which she could be proceeded against if seized, and that she had nothing aboard to justify her seizure. Minister Roberts appealed against this to Secretary Fish. quoting the latter's own words in reference to England-that the municipal law is for individuals, but the law of nations is the rule of duty for governments. To this Mr. Fish retorted in & caustic despatch that the quotation was inappli-cable, as it related to an organized state of war, INVITED SPAIN TO ACKNOWLEDGE A STATE OF WAR

or refrain from objecting to its recognition by

others, or else cease to claim and exercise belligerent rights over vessels of neutral Powers. It is remembered, too, that much recrimination occurred over the case of the filibustering vessel George B. Upton, wherein the attempt of the Spanish government to libel the vessel in our courts for violation of our neutrality laws were defeated by the points set up by our prosecuting officer :- First, that the vessel, after her fillbustering operations, had passed into the hands of innocent owners; and, second, that the former owners, officers and crew were exempted from punishment by an incidental

In the President's neutrality proclamation of Ocober 12, 1870, where notice was given that all offences against the neutrality laws thereafter committed would be rigidly prosecuted; also that the proclamation itself was a necessary notice to American citizens that there was any neutrality to be violated. A TROUBLESOME FACT FOR SPAIN

in the pending discussion is pointed out in the fact that in June, 1870, the Spanish government withdrew from its Minister at Washington the limited authority granted him in the previous August to settie questions arising with this government out of the Cuban insurrection. untting it on the ground of the improved situation of affairs in Cuba, and from that time onward strenuously objected to any imputation or act calculated to sustain view that anything more than a seditious combination existed in the Island of Cuba. By this course it is now contended that Spain took away from herself the right to exercise belligerent rights over vessels of neutral Powers and stripped the Tornado of the right even to seize the Virginius at all, especially on the high seas. Your correspondent has been authoritatively assured to-day that the position taken in the Spanish government will only be allowed to set up allegations and proof of the violation of our domestic laws of navigation and neutrality in mitigation of damages after the principal acts of reparation and future security are performed, is correct, and he was referred to the following quotation from Wheaton, significantly lying on the desk of his informant, in every reguarly documented vessel:-'The crew would find their protection in the flag which was over them."

The State Department Without Further News-The President and His Cabinet Entirely in Accord on the Cuban Complications—Secretary Richardson Inter-viewed—He Sustains Fish—History of the Virginius-Converts to Annexation and the Reasons Why.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1873. The State Department has received no recent news from Madrid which can now be made public, nor has any late intelligence been received from Havana.

THE CABINET UNANIMOUS. As an evidence of the entire unanimity in the Cabinet on the exciting complications growing out of the Virginius' capture and its consequences it may be mentioned that all the Cabinet officers, though guarded in their expressions as to what diplomatic action has been taken by the government, or what will be the result of it, do not hesi tate to speak in regard to their entire confidence in the President and the approval by the people of the course pursued, when the same shall become known. It is a noticeable fact that in these expressions there is evidence of thorough accord between the President and his Cabinet.

IMPRESSION THAT WAR IS NOT LIKELY. The impression is general in official and other circles here to-day that the Spanish government is disposed to make every effort to settle the impend-ing difficulties, and gentlemen who hold intimate personal relations with the President assert their belief that war will not arise from the present complications, inasmuch as Spain, through Castelar has given assurances that all proper demands from this government will be compiled with.

ROBESON COMMENDED. The energy and promptitude of Secretary Robeson in presenting a told front by our navy have been a subject of much favorable comment here and the fact that the efficiency of our naval service is being demonstrated so completely is set forth as one of the reasons for the impression that war is not likely to result from the pending troubles.

LONGSTREET TO THE PRONT. A letter was received in this city to-day from General Longstreet, offering the services of 25,000 men to the government, should a necessity arise

therefor. SECRETARY RICHARDSON INTERVIEWED Secretary Richardson, in conversation to-day, stated:—'I have every confidence in Secretary Fish. He will do just right, and you may rest assured he will not be carried away by excitement, neither will he yield one bit of the national honor." In reference to the ability of the United States to wage a successful war with Spain, should it be found necessary to resort to arms, he said: Should such a course be determined upon the Treasury Department is fully prepared. We have enough money to commence with, but exactly as to what will be done afterwards pends upon the prolongation of a war, though I have no doubt it would of short duration. As Congress will be here in two weeks it is very certain that there will be no diffi-

culty in raising all the means we want. A war, of CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.