NEW YORK HEEATH, PHILAY, MYTEMERS II, SEEL-THITE PRIEET

## ON TO CUBA!!

Opinions of Public Men on the Situation.

Views of Vice President Wilson, General B. F. Butler, Senator Stockton, Congressmen Glass and Platt and Others.

Views of Vice President Wilson.

BOSTON, NOV. 20, 1873. Vice President Wilson, above all others intimately connected with the administration, is deeply interested in the late outrage upon the American steamer Virginius. I met him at Young's Hotel, in this city, to-day, and during a brief conversation he spoke warmly and emphatically upon this question which has so thoroughly aroused the

indignation of the American people.
"It is a matter," said General Wilson, "in which I have always felt a deep personal interest. A year or more before the war broke out in Cuba several Cuban gentlemen prominent in the revolution met me in Washington to consult upon the general question of anti-slavery and slavery. me in Washington to consist upon the general question of anti-slavery and slavery. Of course I deeply sympathized with these representatives of a liberal government, and shared in their feelings and enthusiasm for the overthrow of the slavery. Ever since that time I have kept a close watch of affairs on the island, and they have been of a nature to harrow the feelings of the most hardened specimens of humanity. They have murdered and slaughtered men by the hundreds, and this massacre of the crew of the Virginius is in perfect keeping with of the Virginius is in perfect keeping with their other outrages; and, of course, I cannot help but join in the indignation which prevails every where. Some years ago, when I was in London I was honored by a reception from a son-in-law of George Thompson, the renowned English abolitionist, and there were many inberal and anti-slavery Cubans present, and from what I learned from them my knowledge and opinions of spanish outrages were confirmed. I have been in a position to know that, from the very beginning of the war, they have been

they have been
EXTREMELY CRUEL AND BLOODTHIRSTY.
In addition to the natural atrocities of Spunish warfare there is added the demoralization of slavery, and those who believe in slavery have had their ferocity increased tenfold in consequence of the power and growing feeling arrayed against it.
Those who believe in slavery have been demoral-

the power and growing feeling arrayed against it.
Those who believe in slavery have been demoralized by the system. This is as true of Cuba now as it was true of the South a dozen or 15 years ago."
"But, General, what do you think is going to be the result of this ?"
"I hope the time will come when, either by the success of the revolutionary men there or by the action of the home government, there will be an end put to such barbarities as this Virginius affair."

end put to such barbarities as this Virginius affair."

"But what do you think our own government will do about this latest outrage?"

"The government must act upon some certain, defined principles, and not in a hasty passion. When we do move we must move coolly and cautionsity, but still with a determined purpose. I don't see, though, how the government can do otherwise than put her available war vessels in readiness, and, in case hostilities should come, be in a condition not to be laughed at by the whole world. A great many men who sympathize with the revolution have in the past few months had faith that Spain herself would correct these continued outrages of the last five years. If, even now, Spain should move earnestly and determinedly, it is not impossible that she might manage to rectaim and govern the island of Cuba." "What do you imagine is the general feeling of Americans concerning the revolution?"

"I don't see how any American, especially an auti-slavery man, can fail to sympathize with the Cuban movement, for the revolutionary element is chiefly of anti-slavery men, and the wiping out of slavery is one of the chief notives of the rebellion. I think that in the end—aba will belong to the United States. Its great "unrercial importance, as well as its sanitary advantages, render it desirable that the island should belong to this country.

as well as its sanitary advantages, render it desira-ble that the island should belong to this country, and, of course, if we acquired the territory slavery

and, of course, if we acquired the territory slavery would disappear at once and forever."
The Vice President has almost fully recovered from his late indisposition, and during the last 10 days he has gained an average of a pound a day. He visits Boston almost daily, and in his perambulations about the city induiges in the exercise of walking rather than riding. He will leave for Washington about the 27th inst., and linger one or two days in New York and Philadelphia while enroute. He will take the chair upon the assembling of Congress, but by the advice of his physician will be careful to avoid fatigue in performing his duties, as well as to escape, as far as possible, the beseechings and entreaties of the army of office-seekers who are so often the terror, if not the death, of some of our most efficient public servants,

BOSTON, Nov. 20, 1873. Notwithstanding the claims which an extensive legal practice have nad upon the time and attention of General Butler during the last few days, he has nevertheless found time to dwell upon the the distinguished gentleman at his office, up in Pemberton square, this afternoon, and among other things talked over was this grave question now uppermost in the public mind. The conversation between the interrogator and interrogated was substantially as follows:-REPORTER-Are you willing to give your views

on the Cuban complications?

Answer .- I hardly know whether I ought to trust myself to give an opinion upon those matters, because I am an original Cuban and made one of the Lone Star League at the time of the execution of Lopez and Crittenden under a democratic administration. I was exceedingly indignant at the non-interference of the government then; but I was a younger man than I am now. It is always difficult for two nations to DEIFT INTO A WAR

on account of the misconduct of subordinate officials, provided the nations themselves are willing to do justice to each other. As I understand the facts of our present complications with Cuba they are something like these:-The Virginius, with four or five rebel chiefs, left our shores in VIOLATION OF OUR NEUTRALITY LAWS.

carrying some 150 or 160 men recruited in the United States; that the Virginius was a regularly registered American vessel and entitled to carry the American dag; that she came somewhere in the vicinity of Cuba with her passengers and arms for the succor of the insurgents, when she was for the succor of the insurrents, when she was seized by a Spanish vessel, which had chased her and overtaken her—for want of coal, probably—in Emittsh waters; that she was then captured, carried to Santiago de

that she was then captured, carried to Santlago de Cuba, jour of the insurgent chiefs—among whom was hyan—all of whom had previously been tried and convicted under Spanish law in the Chban courts, were shot after an immediate trial by naval court martial: that thereupon a large portion of the passengers of the Virginius were

LUCCHERED IN COLD BLOOD.

Now, although the Cuban rebellion has been going on for five years and over, yet the Spanish government have always rejused to recognize a state of beliggrency, and all other nations have respected that view of Spain, largely because the insurgents held no port in Cuba with which to communicate with the outside world. Now, if there is

communicate with the outside world. Now, if there is

NO STATE OF BELLIGERENCY
between Spain and Cuba there certainly can be no state of war, and spain cannot, under treaties, exercise the war power of right of search and selzure, or even cause the examination of papers of a neutral in Spanish waters, and of course she cannot follow such vessel into other waters and capture her. The doctrine that was held in

THE TERM CASE
was that our proceedings were all wrong because the Trent was not brought in for adjudication. What form of adjudication could Span make in regard to the Virginius? There being no state of war, she could not be a prize of war. She cannot be seized for any violation of Spain's municipal regulations because she

WAS NOT IN SPANISH WATERS.

She certainly cannot be deemed a pirate carrying an American register and the American flag, and in making her way on the high seas and being received at Jamaica with comity and cordiality. For this

the most ample reparation sould be demanded, and the advices had are that Spain is willing to give that. For

give that. For

THE MURDER OF OUR CITIZENS

we are entitled not only to the most ample reparation that can be made by Spain, but such condign
punishment of the offending subordinate officers
who did the murder as will insure the sacredness
of the American deck, which is American soil, and
insure respect to the nationality of our citizens
even when engaged in an unlawful attempt to aid
insurerection in another country. It has been said
that the Virginius, being upon an unlawful voyage,
against our municipal laws and neutrality, was not
ratified to bear our flag. That, in my judgment,
furnishes

NO EXCUSE TO SPAIN. We have not employed her as a police officer on the high seas. It is clearly the duty of the gov-ernment of the United States to proceed, in the prompest manner, to have due reparation made,

APOLOGY GIVEN, mishment by Spain of her offending was what we accorded to Brazil in the

case of the capture of the Fiorida by Collins, and we can certainly demand no less. But herein COMES A DIFFICULTY.

I do not believe that the home government of Spain, with two insurrections against it on its own soil—the insurgents at Cartagena and Don Carlos in the mountains—has the power, through her present Ministry, or, indeed, in her present form of government, to give us that satisfaction and reparation, except it is a formal one, and certainly not to punish the officials in Cuba. Her troops there are regulars and volunteers. The regulars are largely Carlists, and opposed to the Castelar government. The volunteers are, almost to a man, pro-slavery, and therefore opposed to the Castelar government for the proclamation of emancipation. I feel persuaded that if Castelar should attempt to carry out such measures as our honor demands that he must take in the premises it would be simply his overthrow, and, I think.

THE OVERTHROW OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

How far considerations of the stress of a sister republic—and the only one, in fact, in Europe, for France is hardly a republic in name—should deter us or restrain us from instantly pressing, even with ARMED FORCE.

Our rights, is a question for wise statesmanship and the just consideration of the people.

I am led to beheve that these executions in Cuba have gone on against the peremptory and express orders of the Castelar government, and if so may it not be quite possible, if not probable, that it was done by the Cuban officials on purpose to embroit the United States with the Castelar government for its overthrow? If it should turn out to be the fact that

SPAIN CANNOT CONTROL CUBA

SPAIN CANNOT CONTROL CUBA SPAIN CANNOT CONTROL CUBA in this regard, then the United States, in my judgment, have but one thing to do, and that is to take the matter into her own hands and take POSSESSION OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA, settling the affair with Spain afterward by diplomacy when she has a government with which to diplomatica.

this connection.

ANSWER-Weil, that is all I know about it.

Senator Stocktou's Views.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873. country. There had been for years a large and valuable trade between the Southern ports and Havana and other portions of Cuba. This and the passenger traffic had been much hampered and interfered with by the jealous restrictions and suspicious watchfulness of the Spanish colonial authorities. This made bad feeling, but aside from this there was a strong sympathy with the insurgents and a desire in every manner they could to help them to throw off the oppressive rule of the remote home government. The Captain Generals and the colonial authorities came out from Spain, not to stay, but to make fortunes in the quickest possible time and then return to the old country to enjoy them. They cared nothing for the prosperity of the island. Their sole object was to glean from the land all they could to fill their pockets. To that end they taxed and oppressed the people in every possible way." In an interview with your correspondent Sen ator John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, expressed his views fully on the question of the Virginius massacre. He says that the country is fully committed to the doctrine that the flag covers all under it on the high seas. It was one the main causes of our war with England in 1812, and has always been insisted upon by us and may be considered a part of the law of nations. Wnether the intentions of those on board the Virginius were hostile to Spanish rule in Cuba or not is a question which has no place whatever in determining the right of the Spanish authorities to board her and make prisoners of all on board. There is no allegation that the vessel was even suspected of being anything but what she turned out to be; no allegation that the flag was supposed fraudulently to cover anything but United States property regularly cleared from a United States property regularly cleared from a United States port. The treaty by which the great maritime Powers agreed to keep naval forces respectively on the coast of Africa to suppress the sinve trade was founded on the denial, even on that coast, of the right of a cruiser of any nation to violate the flag of another to ascertain whether suspicions of the character of a vessel might be well founded. What, therefore, may have might be well founded. What, therefore, may have en found on board the Virginius calculated to show that her purposes was illegal, should have no place in the consideration of the present question.

place in the consideration of the present question. But whatever may be said of the capture, the subsequent conduct of the Spanish authorities toward the unfortunate prisoners was a violation of the law of nations as well as of every principle of Christianity and humannty itself. The inhuman butchery of helpless prisoners, even if they had been captured on the island in actual hostilities, with arms in their hands, is a direct violation of the modern rules of war, and it must not be forgotten that the atrocities were committed in cold blood by the commissioned officers of Spain, acting under her authority, it was not the natural result which could have been anticipated by those venturing within the field of imhitary operations, nor was it caused by the act of insurgents over whom the Spanish government had lost temporary control. It was legally the act of the Spanish government through their

Opinions of James H. Glass, of Alabama.

Representative James H. Glass, of Alabama,

though a native of that State, was educated in Illinois, in the Legislature of which he served a

term. He returned to Alabama at the breaking out of the war and served throughout it in the Southern army. This is his second Congressional

term. He is a democratic member.

On being asked what he thought of the Cuban troubles, he replied "that the capture of the Vir-

gimus had occurred since he left his State, but let-

ters which he had received stated that throughout the South the excitement on the subject was at

fever heat. Cuba had always been looked upon

with a longing eye by the Gulf States, and deemed

as property belonging to that section of the

country. There had been for years a large and

ossible way."
"What would be the prospect of raising troops in

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

army of invasion?"

"I do not know the number of the Spanish land forces, but I suppose they are more than 30,000 strong. Twenty-five thousand Americans, properly equipped and officered, would easily put them to rout. Twice that number, or more, could be raised in the Southern States and landed upon the island in a very few weeks after the declaration of war. We should be complete masters of Cuba at the furthest within two months from the commencement of operations."

"How do you think it would do to submit the question of our complaints to the arbitration of a tribunal appointed by foreign Powers?"

"There is nothing which is a fit subject for arbitration. The outrages are too great to submit to any outside interference. The insult is too grievous to be thus treated. All international law has been rulely thrust aside by the colonial authorities. A vessel bearing our flag has been seized upon the high seas and the persons on board that vessel, claiming to be passengers, and the crew sailing under its protection, have been taken into a Spanish port, and there, without a proper trial, shot to death. Spain does not acknowledge any war on the Island of Cuba. Then, as a matter of international law, any vessel under American colors has a right to visit any of the Cuban parts for the purpose of trade. If engaged in illegal traffic, she is lable to seizure and confiscation by due process of law. But no Spanish man-of-war has a right to seize an American vessel on the high seas or waters distant over a league or three miles from the Spanish shore. She has passed out of the police sovereignty and the of military operations, nor was it caused by the act of instrigents over whom the Spanish government through their appointed officials, so that the government of Spain must not only condemn the act of seizure, but must not only condemn the act of seizure, but must not only condemn the act of seizure, but must disavow the act of and punish as criminals those who violated the laws of war by shooting prisoners, however captured, in cold blood. If it be true that the Spanish government did all in its power by telegraph to prevent the wanton act of crueity they cannot reinse to punish the perpetrators as murderers. But it seems, also, on at least two occasions since the first sacrifice, at intervals of several days, after it was allieged that the wires had been cut to prevent the reception of the messages of mercy, others of the prisoners were again shot down under circumstances of equal atrocity. If these accounts are true, if we have no reason to doubt the good faith to be that the write she been cut to prevent the is it not true that white she benies the war exists on the Island of Cuba she shows herself to be unable to prevent the island from being an asyium for pirates, who, clothed in her uniforms and with her appliances of war, prey upon those sailing on the high seas, and, bringing their prisoners home, slaughter them indiscriminately, without a judicial inquiry as to their several purposes, business or intentions, and in despite of the orders of their own government and without a permitting the helpless colonial, will the other Christian nations of the earth submit to their repetition: If the government of the large of the orders of their own government should not be alarmed at the apprehension that we can be charged with a design to histen a quarrel upon Spain in order to take advantage of her domestic troubles at none and therefore and therefore of the earth submit to their repetition: If the government of the clinks are content, will the other Christian nations of the earth submit to their repetitions ar

and the chances of a war with Spain. The writer

"What is your opinion, Mr. Platt, regarding the present complications with Spain? Do you think that we ought to go to war to redress the Virginius butchery 911

design to insert a quarter upon Span in order to take advantage of her domestic troubles at nome and thereby acquire possession of the island of Cuba. The history of the last five years has shown that the government of the United States has fulfilled air its obligations to the Spanish guided air its obligations to the Spanish government, and has even been severely censured by many for permitting an inluman war to rage for so long in an island adjacent to our coast without conceding beligerent rights to both the beligerent parties, instead of permitting the Spanish cruisers aione to use our ports whenever the necessities of the war made it important to them for any purpose. Whether it would be desirable for the United States to acquire possession of Cuba, thereby losing a government revenue of \$45,000,000 annually from customs and adding at this time to our population nearly 500,000 blacks, many of them native Africans, and the whole far inherior in intelligence to the negroes of the South, is much to be doubted; but that is a question which in no way concerns the government or people of this country at this time. If Spain does not mean openly to defy the law of nations and throw down the gauntlet to us she must disavow the violation of our flag, if she does not mean openly to defy not only the law of nations but the laws of civilization, which are respected by all but savages, she must denounce the continued least of blood with which her soldiers have guitted themselves. If she means that the timied States should preserve towards her and the Cuban maurgens the present status of neutrality she must give proof of her ability to prevent such ourrages as that of the Virginis by immediate punishment of those who have done her so grievous an injury and forfelied their right to be freated as civilized combatants. If a large fleet of United states vessels had been cruling in Cuban waters at the time this capture and massacre could not have occurred. If a squadron should be sent now, and should not supply a specificatio "Personally speaking," answered Mr. Platt. "my voice is for war. It would be popular, and if brought to a successful close redound to the honor of the republican party. As a private individual, therefore, I should join into the cry of 'Hurrah boys; let's go in for war.' Like other irresponsible persons who are now talking war, I should then feel at liberty to criticise the conduct of the administration in case the war policy did not turn out as well as it is generally expected; or if things went altogether wrong for us, I should perhaps,

went altogether wrong for us, I should perhaps, like others, be loud in the condemnation of the government for undertaking the war at all.

BUT AS A CONGRESSMAN
I should hesulate before I would add my voice to the vote that would precipitate us into a war on, what I consider a purely technical question: for had the Virginius been caught a few miles nearer to the Cuban coast, in Spanish waters, instead of being captured on the high seas, I do not see what right the United States would have had to interfere, except on the score of outraged namanity.

At any rate, before rushing to war I should count the cost. I think the general sentiment is something like this:—There has been a butchery somewhere and somebody has got to be licked."

"Do you not think that we ought to abate the Cuban nuisance by annexing the island?" inquired the writer.

To which Mr. Platt replied with a harveyers.

"Do you not think that we ought to abate the Cuban nuisance by annexing the island?" inquired the writer.

To which Mr. Platt replied, with a humorous twinkle in his eye:—"I am in favor of manifest destiny," of course, and if the acquisition of the island is part of that doctrine I think the sooner we have Cuba the better. The Virginius massacre furnishes us an excellent opportunity to carry out the manifest destiny aforesaid. Of course, the question as to whether the acquisition of Cuba with the perplexing slavery question would be an advantage to this country is open to doubt. Some American statesmen hold that

WE POSSESS ENOUGH LAND ALREADY.
We could have had St. Domingo almost for the asking, and the acquisition of cuba would cost us blood as well as treasure. It is said of a man encumbered with too much real estate that he is "and poor." The same might be said of Uncle Sam. If we must have Cuba now is the accepted time. But I should not give my vote in favor of war on a mere prefext. Of course the Virginius massacre cannot be too strongly condemned from the standpoint of humanity, and ought to be redressed. But I should very much regret any combinations of events that would contradict the popular motio of our President, "Let us have peace," and compel us to exclaim instead, "Let us have war."

Mr. Platt then remarked that he had for the pres-

ar.' " Mr. Platt then remarked that he had for the prest nothing further to say on the Virginius com-ications, and the conversation turned upon other

Opinion of Mr. Thomas J. Durant.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873. Thomas J. Durant, counsel for the United States on the American and Spanish Joint Commission, to which are referred all claims by our citizens against Spain, was found in his office busily engaged in the preparation of the new code of the United States. Mr. Durant expressed some surprise at the depth of feeling manifested in the ountry. He thought the New York meeting last night showed this, and especially so in the fact that gentlemen like the chairman pastened to ex-

should do—that is, disavow the acts of Burriel, and bring the malefactors to certain punishment. It is her duty to herself to do it, for it would seem that one cannot contemplate as a fact that a great Power like spain should fail to free itself from the disgrace which not only the civilized world now, out history for all time, will attach to such a crime as that at Santiago. How far she may be powerless to punish the malefactors against popular sentiment. In the midst of a civil war at home and with an insurrection in Caba, is a more serious question for us, because it becomes one always of dimentity as to what course, undersuch circumstances, should be pursued by innocent neutrals whose ditizens are endangered by the inability of a government to make its power felt over its own subjects; and in this case the difficulty is increased because Spain, being in no wise responsible for the acts of the insurrents, would then admit a want of responsibility for the acts, or at least the power to control the conduct, of either party. In regard to what courf Congress would pursue if now in session the Senator had not an assured idea even, and the future action of Congress millst depend, of course, upon the state of circumstances officially communicated when it comes into session. As to what the condition of adairs will be then an opinion cannot be safely ventured. As a member of the Senate Navai Committee of the last Congress, Senator Stockino said that he had advocated the strengthening of the navy, knowing that a feet could not be improvised to meet every emergency, and if there is any present doubt of our ability to enforce respect for our fag through want of a sufficient provision of ships of war he regretted that views like his own had not sooner prevailed in Congress. more vindictive and cruel than any other government in Europe would be guity of even if the parties had been caught red-handed. This was certainly not the case, so far as the facts were known. In reply to a remark the diplomat referred to said that the United States would be bound to go further—that it had the right to do so—than the obtaining of reparation, apology and indemnity, all of which he thought Spain would give. This country must demand guarantees. These the Madrid government could not give. The important consequences hung on that. Mr. Durant himself said that there could be no doubt of the illegality of the Virginius capture and of the crime committed in the execution by General Burriel. The vessel was not a blockade runner, a privateer or a pirate. All of these characters are well defined in maritime law. She might pursue, as she probably did, an illegal traffic, but could not be captured on the high seas. Even if properly taken, her summary condemnation, while it was evident according to the report of her clearance from Kingston, Jamaica, that her papers were regular, is an act outside of international law and admiralty procedure. The treaty or agreement of February 12, 1871, under which an arbitration had been agreed upon as to claims against Spain by American citizens, and by which the American and Spanish Joint Claims Commission was formed, did not provide and was never designed for any such events as those now transpiring. They relate to private claims, flied by private parties, not to the redressing of national outrages. What was really to be regretted, apart from our own mational relations, in his judgment, was in its effect on the Spanish Republic, whose success was, politically speaking, of more consequence than that of Cuba. Mr. Durant was not prepared to say whether arbitration could be resorted to, though he thought the Madrid government, which would for her subjects, as alleged, would greatly complicate the case against Spain.

Views of General James S. Negley

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19, 1873. In conversation on the probable action of the coming Congress on the Virginius matter, General James S. Negley, member of Congress from the Twenty-second district, said that he thought there would be much broader measures proposed than the recognition of Cuba as a belligerent. He thought the majority of the members would insist on an apology for the insult to the flag of the govon an apology for the insult to the flag of the government and reparation for the loss of life and property by the payment of an indemnity for the damage done and the surrender of all those concerned in the massacre of the Virginius party. To tear down our country's flag from the mashead of a vessel sailing under it on the high seas, which was her only protection, seems to me the most emphatic insult our government could be subjected to, and never shall my vote be cast in countenance of it. This act, it appears to me, was even agreater outrage than the massacre of those defenceless men. What right had the Spaniards to interfere with this vessel? Her papers were drawn up in the proper form, her passengers were properly registered and her cargo was but merchantable goods. Why, even if the Virginius had been laden to the water's edge with ammunition she could not be recognized as contraband of war insymmetrics. edge with ammunition she could not be re-cognized as contraband of war, inasmuch as Spain does not recognize Cuba as a belligerent Power, and does not recognize officially that it has

Power, and does not recognize officially that it has war with Cuba.

In regard to Secretary Fish's timidity in this matter General Negley said that he felt assured Congress would rebuke the dipiomatic action of the Secretary of State. That body considers he could have prevented the second massacre. It was only last year that leading Congressmen were desirous of a more decided stand on this Cuban matter. Every man in the Cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Fish, is determined to exact reparation from Spain. But the country may overcome Mr. Fish's timidity, for Congress has the power to take action upon the presentation by the President of the case, with his views on the matter. The people generally will endorse the most vigorous policy of the government. A patriotic feeling has been aroused, and it is popularly considered that the action of Spain admits of no apology.

PUBLIC PEN AND INK OPINIONS.

Zambrani on Salmeron and Castelar-"Before and After."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Your leader in last Sunday's HERALD, with regard to the Virginius outrage, suggests a few remarks, which I beg leave to make through your

While dwelling upon the lawlessness of the Havana "volunteers," and the inability of the home government to control them, you refer to the republicans who rule Spain, and quote from a speech of Señor Salmeron to substantiate your own reasoning on the subject. But this arises from the fact that the leading men of Spain, while in the opposition, call the government to task for the misrule of Cuba, and the crimes perpetrated on that bleeding Island, as Señor Salmeron did in the speech referred to. True, in that and several other speeches before the Spanish Cortes, he bit. Spain, and called upon the government to restrain them, at least out of regard for the opinions of the civilized world. Suddenly one of the weekly Ministerial crises of republican Spain placed him in the Presidential chair of that distracted country, and suddenly too he forgot altogether the "volunteers" and their lawless doings. Not even a word has he uttered against them even a word has he uttered against them, not even for consistency's sake, while President of the so-called Republic of Spain. Like him, Castellar made the halls of the Cortes ring with highsounding language for liberty, justice and the abolition of slavery as well as other necessary reforms in Cuba; but he becomes the chief Executive of Spain and only proves nimself to be one "volunteer" more for Cuba.

Such has ever been the case with Spanish states.

Such has ever been the case with Spanish states.

Such has ever been the case with Spanish statesmen, particularly as regards unfortunate Cuba. In the opposition their voice is raised loud and high for freedom and all the requirements of civilization, but as soon as they grasp the reins of government their misrule and oppression are second to none, to say nothing of their subserviency to any set of wicked men wno, like the Havana "volunteers," know how to lee the powers that be. For this reason the Spanish government has not punished the murderers of the Havana students, nor will even rebuke the perpetrators of the outrage upon the American steamer Virginius or endeavor to bring to justice the butchers of the crew and passengers of that steamer. Such murderers and butchers overawe the Spanish government in Cuba, and their crimes, so far as Spain is concerned, will continue to go on unpunished, notwithstanding the great moral responsibility and blighting disgrace that such crimes cast upon that decrepit nation.

Spanish Outrages Upon American Sail-

Spanish Outrages Upon American Sailors in Cuba-Where Is the Honor of the Fing? New York, Nov. 20, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In April, 1871, I was in Sagua, Cuba, as master of the schooner Lillias, of Stockton, Me. When loaded and ready for sea a negro was found hidden on board my vessel. I reported it to the owners of the negro, who took him away. At midnight a boat full of armed soldiers took me from my bed, with orders to take me ashore dead or alive, and hurried me away to prison, placing me at first in a cell where several prisoners were sick with small-

cell where several prisoners were sick with smallpox. My wife and infant child were left on board
my vessel. My mate, learing arrest himself, took
the schooner's boat and put to sea, being finally
picked up in the Straits of Florida by a passing
vessel.

I was kept in jail 40 days among negroes, Chinamen and Spaniards, all in the flithlest condition
possible, many of them being actually covered
with vermin. At last, through the exertions of the
American captains in port, who drew up a protest,
which was sent to Consul Hall at Matanzas, that
gentleman came to Sagua, and in a week after his
arrival I was released, without having had a trial
or any charge naving been made against me so far
as I could ascertain.

I had to pay for all I had to eat, for a cot to sleep
on and for the privilege of walking in the fall yard.
A sailor was taken from an American vessel and
confined in the same brison with me. The American Consul seemed to take no interest in his case
or mine until obliged to do so by masters of vessels there. The sailor, when released several
months after, was a living skeleton.

Upon my arrival in an American port I found
my vessel very much injured by having no care for
40 days, and my detention in prison had cost me
at least \$1,000. Now all this would not have happened if we had a Consul in Sagua who cared for
the honor of his country's flag or felt any interest
in the welfare of an American citizen. I do not believe that our flag has been holsted over the Consulate in Sagua for years.

The same thing can be said of Cardenas. We are
obliged to submit to any and all indignities that
may be offered us in Cuba, and when we protest to obliged to submit to any and all indignities that may be offered us in Cuba, and when we protest to our consuls against any outraged.

may be offered us in Cuba, and ween we protest to our consuls against any outrage they coolly inform us that we must submit to it.

And for the last six years we have been treated with contempt in Cuba, simply because we were Americans, and they had every reason to believe that no murder or outrage or insult would ever be avenged on them by the government of the United States.

It is time the Spaniards in Cuba were taught a lesson they will never forget, and the insults they

lesson they will never forget, and the insuits they have offered us were washed out in their blood.

For myself I expect to receive no redress for my wrongs, unless a chance is given me to shoulder a musker under the American flag on the island of Cuba JOSEPH GRIFFIN OF Stockton, Me.

DEFENCES OF HAVANA.

Fortifications and Garrison of the Cuban Capital.

How the British Captured It 100 Years Ago-The City Vulnerable from the Land Side-The Morro, Cabana and La Punta.

How Havana Can Be Reduced

Cuba, considering its great value as a producing ountry and its highly important geographical position, has been notably exempt from foreign attack since its discovery and settlement by the Spaniards Of all her possessions in America, Castillan dominion, with the exception of a period less than a year, has remained intact on the island, which is perhaps the richest colony possessed by any Euro-pean Power in any part of the globe. At an early day the occasional eruptions of buccaneers gave rise to the necessity of fortifying its harbors. The seat of government having been transferred from Santiago de Cuba (which is now identified with one of the most barbarous massacres of recent times) to Havana, defensive works were erected at the latter place, which have been continued and ex-tended until the city has become one of the strongest in this part of the world. For many years Spanish gaileons and flotillas assembled at flavana before finally crossing the Atlantic. But while hostilitles raged in nearly every part of the West Indies, the mother country being an active participant, Cuba, with its 1,400 miles of seacoast and its numerous harbors, remained free from the sound of hostile cannon, except on the two occasions to be mentioned hereafter.

Havana has always been a naval headquarterswas used for fitting out expeditions to operate against the enemies of Spain; but as the city was considered almost impregnable, though it is actu-ally the key to the entire island, it was deemed prudent to avoid attacking the place. With Havana in the possession of a hostile force the rest of Cuba would be of little or no value.

PRESENT STRENGTH OF HAVANA.

The present strength of Havana is a matter of the greatest interest. Its general plan of defences has been constructed in the old style; but a pro fusion of treasure has of late years been expended to render the city and harbor as far as possible proof against all assaults. And it is highly probable, from the fortifications that have been erected, the precautions that have been taken, the difficulties that have been thrown in the way, and the ease with which the defences themselves can be used against attack, that the capture of Havana would be a difficult enterprise to accomplish. The walls of the city, running from the mouth of the harbor across the peninsula to the inner shore, enclose an ellipse of 2,000 yards by 1,100 yards; but at the present time more than twice that space outside of them is completely covered by buildings. There are six forts, numerous land and water batteries, forming a continuous line running along both shores, besides the walls and citadel. The forts are named the Morro, La Cabaña, Principe, La Punta, Atares and Numero 4, or San Diego. MORRO CASTLE
is deemed impregnable, but it is believed a com-

petent naval force could pass it. Even if successful, however, 1,000 guns could be brought to bear on the ships after entering the harbor. For this, among other reasons, military authorities agree that if the place be taken it must be taken by operations conducted on land. La Cabaña is as strong, if not a stronger work, than the Morro. In 1762 the latter was battered an entire day within short range by three English line of battle ships. They had to retire without making any impression, after being badly disabled. Raynal, a competent authority says, "The Morro is raised so high above the level of the sea that even a first rate vessel of war could not batter it. But La Punta has not the same advantage. It is, nevertheless, so situated that it can only be attacked by a very narrow channel, in which the assailants must be exposed to such a tremendous fire as few would be able to withstand.

HAVANA CAN ONLY BE ATTACKED ON THE LAND SIDE with any hope of success, and, even should such an attempt be made, the difficulties to which a besieging army would be exposed are almost insurmountable." One of these is the great scarcity of from the city, and the people, aware of its absolute necessity, would use every exertion to cut off the supply. It would, therefore, be necessary, in case of the city being invested, that the besiegers should have strong detachments in intrenchments to protect the watering places and prevent communication with the camp being interrupted. But this difficulty, with all others, would be certainly overcome by an enterprising and determined commander having adequate resources at his disposal. It is clear, however, that a large army would be required to invest Havana, and a powerful fleet to act in co-operation. All the insurgents require is arms, and these could be very easily landed on either the northern or southern coast of the district in which they operate. The patriot forces would be able to take care of all the Spanish troops outside Havana, where the garrison is reported to be 20,000, not including the numerous ships-of-war, with their sailors and

A naval officer of very high rank is reported to

have recently said that our navy could easily enter

Havana; that a fleet can pass anything. He

seemed to be under the impression that the forts and batteries have nothing heavier than 32-

pounders, and that the Spanish authorities were without torpedoes—the only things that can close a channel. It is beyond question that the Spanish men-of-war carry as heavy metal as vessels of other nations, and it does not seem probable they would neglect using them in their land detences. The Spanish naval officers are conceded to be very competent in their profession, and the naval attache of their legation at Washington cannot have overlooked the special attention given in this country to the matter of torpedoes. But if, according to Raynal and others, Havana can only be taken by land, the work in the event of war would become a comparatively easy one to the United States. And at this point it has to be mentioned that such was the point on of the English when the city was attacked and captured by them, after a four days' siege, in 1762. The large fleet of 19 ships of the line and 18 frigates that accompanied the expedition were unable to make any impression on the sea delence. The work was all on land. The strength of Havana in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and in 1762, and the strength of the sea delence. The work was all on land. The strength of Havana in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and in 1762, the comparison with the British naval and in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and in 17 pounders, and that the Spanish authorities were

Havana [ell into ner hands. The particulars of the siege appended is at this moment instructive reading.

Vernon's disaffaces experition.

In 1741 Admiral Vernon, with a large fleet and 12,000 troops under Lord Cathcart, was despatched to the West Indies for the purpose of attacking the commerce of Spain and capturing her most valuable possessions in America. He made an attempt to reduce Carthagena (Ecnador), in which he isaled, after suffering very heavy losses. He returned to Jamaica with a fragment of his beaten and dispirited expedition, and determined to fall upon Cuba. His military lorce was reduced to 3,000 available men, which he augmented by 1,000 negroes, who were drilled and armed for the enterprise. Vernon salled for the southeast part of the is situate Santiago de Cuba, where the massacre of the passengers and crew of the Virginius took place. The troops were landed and encamped at a distance of 20 miles farther up the river. He found Santiago too Strong to attack, however, and his men remained entirely mactive. The Spaniards likewise resolved to let Vernon alone. He remained until November, when the expedition returned to Jamaica. On mustering the troops the pleture is represented as being sadder than if they had come from a fierce campaign. The fine army that had left England 12,000 strong was now reduced to 2,000. Discase, caused by bad salted provisions in a state of ps. tridity and excesses in rum while in Guba, cut off in a few months over half of vernon's troops, when the news of the disastrous result reached England the kingdom was filled with murmurs and discontent, and the people were depressed in proportion to that sanguine hope by which they had been clevated. But, though Vernon's expedition

accomplished nothing beyond the loss of his solders, the rechristening of Guantanamo Bay by the name of Cumberland Harbor, in compliment to one of the King's brothers (a name it very briefly retained) and his own disgrace, it would appear that it was not sufficient to cause Great Britain to abandon a project which, it was believed, promised booty even beyond reach of calculation.

THE ENGLISH INVADING FORCE.

England had all along kept a greedy eye fixed upon the French and Spanish possessions in America. Her aggressions in Canada and in the West Indies led to the formation of what is known in history as "The Family Compact" between France and Spain. The two latter Fowers were charged with using undue means to induce Portagal to enter into an alliance with them to resist Great Britain. This was in 1761, 20 years after Vernon's disastrous enterprise before Santiago de Caba. War existed with France, and Sir James Douglas had captured Martinique. The English Ministry professed its anxiety to remain at peace with Spain, while it secretly collected a large fleet and army to make a descent on Caba.

WHEN WAB WAS AGAIN DECLARED.

in June, 1762, a squadron sailed from Portsmouth, under Admiral Pococke, with 20,000 troops, commanded by the Earl of Albemarle. These were joined by Sir James Douglas' vessels and, thus united, the expedition consisted of 19 ships of the line, 11 smaller ships of war and 150 transports. To avoid the tediousness of the common voyage Pococke boldly explored a perilous way along the Bahamas, and without the slightest accident appeared before Havana.

The arrival of the English was a surprise, for it was the first intimation the Cabans had of the existence of war. Nevertheless, Havana was of sufficient strength, by art and nature, to make a vigorous defence. The city was fortified with the unimost skill, cost and care, as the great mart and centre of Spanish American trade, within the framparts was a large army, including the country militia, scarcely inferior to the attacking force. Besides the

NO WATER IN THE VICINITY.

vance was made very slowly. To cover their approaches the English had to use bales of cotton, brought from Jamaica by Sir James Douglas. There was

No water in the neighborhood of the camp, but it was so impure that instead of affording reflief it would only prove deadly. The only good water that could be obtained was at a distance of three leagues, and could only be procured in boats. Having no other way to get a supply, Albemarle's troops had to depend upon the ships. The labor of cutting roads through the woeds and drawing the artillery was so excessive that many dropped down dead with the fatigue. However, the batteries were raised to assail the Morro and the ships; a sortic in force was repulsed, but one day three ships of the English fleet stationed themselves as close as they could to the fort, and during seven nours attempted to dismount its guns. They were compelled to withdraw without producing the slightest effect, after sustaining great injury from the Morro's fire. The principal English battery was also destroyed. It had required the labor of 604 men for I7 days to complete it. It was consumed in a few hours, and all had to be constructed anew. Disease had reduced the invaling army to half its number; 5,000 soldiers were unft for duty and 2,000 salors were in the same condition. An expected reinforcement of

POUR THOUSAND TROOPS FRON NEW YORK
had not arrived. A lodgement was at length made to dislodge the beslegers proved unsuccessful. The succer long whited for and so much needed at last reached camp from New York, a breach was made in the covered way, and an attempt made to dislodge the peslegers proved unsuccessful. The succer long whited for and so much needed at last reached camp from New York, a breach was made in the walls, and, on July 30, the fort was stormed and carried. Four hundred Spaniards were drowned and as many more laid down their arms. Velasco, the Governor, and the Marquis de Gonzales, the second in command, were killed after bravety resisting to the last. New works were now com

Since 1762 Cuba has remained undisturbed in the hands of Spain, with the exception of the few illibustering expeditions from the United States, each of which ended disastrously, and of the insurrection now in progress. Sensible of the importance of the island, and profiting by the disasters of 1762, the Spanish authorities have not only repaired the former fortifications, but have addednew ones. The Morro and La Punta, which only existed then, have been supplemented by four other works, all of which, it is understood, are armed with the heaviest modern guns. The English, with a force of 20,000 troops, greatly reduced by death and disease, took Havana, after a comparatively brief siege, while the enture population of Cuba was a unit. The garrison and ships of war were as strong and as numerous in 1762 as those that can be now found in the city and harbor. An enterprising and able general like Sheridan, with 40,000 men, would make as short if not shorter work than Albemarie did in the last century. Minitary authorities agree in saying this number would be necessary. The United States, in the event of hostilities, could count on 50,000 native allies, who need only arms to make them effective soldiers. To effect a landing could not be a very dangerous operation. The most important duty the navy would have to perform would be to cover the debarkation at some suitable point. This accomplished the fall of Havana would be insured, and with the fall of Havana would be insured, and with the fall of Havana cuba would cease to be Spanish. It is well, however, to understand the strength of Spain and the difficulties to be encountered in the island if war is to come. This knowledge will point out the necessity of making due preparations to insure success. The Philippine Islands in the Pacific would easity be captured by our Asiatic fiect, if such was deemed advisable.

Capture of Philippine Islands.

Inpline Islands in the Pacine would easily be captured by our Asiatic fleet, if such was deemed advisable.

CAPTURE OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

On the breaking out of hostilities in 1762, in pursuance of orders received from England, an expedition was despatched from Madras against Luconia, the principal of the Philippine Islands. Eleven ships of war, with 2,300 troops, under General Draper, were ready to sail. The Spaniards, not being acquainted with the fact of war having been declared, were entirely unprepared for the appearance of an enemy's fleet. Had it been otherwise the English force would have proved unequal to the task undertaken. The Archbishop of Manila, who was the supreme ruler of the islands, however, determined to make a vigorous defence. The Spanish troops were small in number, but they were reinforced by a number of natives, who fought with the greatest desperation. Manila and Cavite were stormed twelve days after the British landed. The Indians, who were armed only with bows, arrows and spears, made a sortic and were cut to pieces. They are represented to have gnawed with their teeth at the bayonets that transfixed them. Draper's forces, which were partly made up of Lascars and Sepoys, plundered and destroyed the towns, and the unfortunate inhabitants had to suffer all the horrors of war. Several ships of war and a large quantity of military stores were captured, and a ransom of \$4,000,000 was agreed to be paid in consideration of sparing private property. The Philippines were subsequently restored to Spain, in whose possession they have since remained.

The residents of Staten Island were thrown into consternation yesterday afternoon at the rumor of a riot among the laborers at Port Richmond. The citizens flocked from all parts of the county in carriages and street cars to the scene of action, and were anxious to find out all the particulars. It apwere auxious to find out all the particulars. It appears that Dr. Martindale, a well known resident of Richmond county, bired fifteen men to lay a sewer from his residence to the river (the Kill von Kull), and while at work they were arrested by twenty-five special officers, who were detailed by the Board of Aiderment to stop the work, and who refused at their last meeting the privilege to Dr. Martindale to run a waste pipe from his residence. The men were arraigned before Justice Middle-brook, who immediately discharged them; and soon after they were rearrested and brought before the same Justice, who again discharged them. On again resuming work a fight occurred between the constables and the laborers, which lasted for some time, and the laborers which lasted for some time, and they were finally separated by the county police.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., NOV. 20, 1873. senger on the steamer James W. Baldwin, died suddeniy on the boat soon after its arrival last night. The jury rendered a verdict of death from heart disease. From papers on his person the man's name was thought to be Michael McBride, but nothing further is known about him.