ON TO CUBA!!

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

Immediate Redress or Immediate War.

OUR DEMANDS ON SPAIN.

1-Surrender of the Virginius; 2-Release of the Surviving

Captives:

3-Money Indemnity;

4-Punishment of Burriel and Assistant Butchers:

AND 5-Unconditional Abolition of Slavery.

Impudent Refusal of the Spanish Ministry to Hear Our Reclamations.

"IT IS A MUNICIPAL AFFAIR."

Is the Whole Hemisphere Subject to Spain?

Quasi Rupture of Diplomatic Relations at Madrid.

SPANISH IRON-CLADS ORDERED TO CUBA.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special report to the HERALD has been received from the Spanish capital: -- MADRID, Nov. 20, 1873.

The relations of the United States and Spain are as serious as possible, and the diplomatic complication here is peculiarly grave, involving sharp words and a flagrant misunderstanding between General Sickles and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, with peremptory demands from Washington that will almost necessarily lead to war.

CASTELAR CALLS ON MINISTER SICKLES. Upon receipt of the news of the capture of the Virginius Señor Castelar called at the United States Legation and expressed his regret at the occurrence, and informed our Minister that orders had been sent out for the suspension of whatever sentence might be pronounced on the captives.

SECRETARY FISH DEMANDS SUSPENSION OF EX-ECUTION.

Subsequently, at two A. M., General Sickles received a despatch from Mr. Fish, informing him of the executions, and he sent a note demanding that the orders, of which he had been informed, for the suspension of the sentences should be enforced; and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in answer, expressed his doubts of the accuracy of the information, and intimated that General Sickles' action was

OUR MINISTER'S SOLEMN PROTEST.

Thereupon General Sickles, in the name of the United States government, addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs a formal protest against the inhuman butchery and against the insult to the United States flag, demanding that Spain should enforce obedience to her orders in Cuba, insisting upon the

WIGHT OF EVERY AMERICAN TO A REGULAR TRIAL.

under the treaty of 1796, and complaining that the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba was prevented from using the telegraph for communication with his government. SAAIN WILL NOT TOLERATE YANKEE INTER-

FERENCE.

To this came the Spanish answer that the matters in dispute were wholly municipal, and in the discretion of the Spanish authorities; that the persons captured on the Virginius were pirates, and that Spain could not tolerate the interference of the United States in her

ANOTHER INTERVIEW AND ANOTHER SNUB. An interview was consequently called for and granted, at which General Sickles demanded that the orders of the Spanish government suspending the executions in Cuba should be enforced, when the Minister for Foreign Affairs haughtily declined to permit the representative of the United States to discuss the municipal affairs of Cuba. The interview terminated angrily, General Sickles intimating that only strictly official relations with the Cabinet would be possible on his part in the future.

POINTS OF OUR DEMANDS ON SPAIN. The following are said to be the points of

a peremptory demand presented by our government to the Spanish Cabinet: -

First-The formal delivery of the Virginius to officers of our government in a port of the United States.

Second-The release and restoration to our protection of the surviving captives.

Third-A money indemnity to the heirs of all taken from on board the Virginius and put to death.

Fourth-The trial and punishment of he was a prisoner because there was not an Eng-

General Surriel and all other responsible

Fifth-The immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in Cuba as the source of all the pending difficulties and complaints.

The Spanish objections to this, I have reason to believe, have been sent forward by

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

the American Minister.

The public mind is exceedingly excited. Spaniards blame Americans for the Cuban insurrection and declare that war with the United States would be welcome. Americans here who know the state of the public mind and know their own country do not see how war can be avoided.

SPAIN WILL CONCEDE NOTHING.

and public opinion would prevent concession on the part of Castelar if he were disposed to

Extreme republicans here favor our views of the case; but defiance and stubborn intolerance of any other view than their own is the general tone

SPANISH IRON-CLAUS ORDERED TO CUBA. All the Spanish iron-clads not in the hands

of the intransigentes have been ordered from the Mediterranean to Cuba

President Grant's "Moderation" Praised by the Spantards-Ex-Captain General Pieltain in Conference with Castelar. MADRID, Nov. 20, 1873.

The Spanish press generally praise President Grant's moderation in reserving for Congress the settlement of the questions which have arisen between the United States and Spain.

Señor Pieltain, late Captain General of Cuba, has arrived in this city, and since been in close conference with President Castelar.

The report that Señor Soler, the Colonial Minister, who was sent on a special mission to Cuba, has been summoned to return imme diately to Spain, is contradicted.

The Imparcial asserts that the Virginius was openly equipped in the port of New York.

It is officially announced this morning that the effective Spanish force in Cuba numbers

NEWS FROM CUBA. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873. Despatch from Consul General Hall-53

Massacres on the 8th, but None Since-Recent Reports Untrue. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873. The Secretary of State has received the following despatch from Consul General Hall:-HAVANA, NOV. 18, 1873. The Consul at Santiago reports, under date of the 13th, that the total number of executions of persons from the Virginius was 53, and that there had been no executions since the 8th inst.

RECENT STATEMENTS AS TO THE ADDITIONAL MUR-Statements published here on the 14th inst. respecting 57 additional executions prove untrue.

Arrival of a Special Envoy from Spain. HAVANA, Nov. 20, 1873. Senor Soler, the Minister of the Colonies, arrived here this evening. He will land to-morrow, when there will be a public reception, similar to that given to the new Captain General.

THE SANTIAGO SLAUGHTER.

A British Captain's Story-His Account of the Capture of the Virginius and the Murder of Ryan and His Three Compatriots-Ryan and Varona Murdered Standing-Horrible Brutality of the Spaniards.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 10, 1873. Great excitement prevails in Kingston over the capture of the steamer Virginius, which left this sland with Consular and Custom House clearances for Limon Bay, Costa Rica. So far as is actnally known in Jamaica, the circumstances and locality of the Virginius' surrender are not known, as no telegrams to or from this colony to Santiag relating to this subject have been permitted to know from a telegram from the Governor of San tiago addressed to the Spanish Consul in Kingston that the Virginius had been captured on the 31st of October, and on the 5th the leaders of the expedition-Ryan, De Sol, Cespedes and Varona-were

EVERY EFFORT TO ELICIT PACTS THROUGH THE CABLE HAS PROVED ABORTIVE, and this heightens the excitement and gives circulation to false reports and purely imaginary stories to increase the distress of those who had the misfortune to have relatives on board the Vir. ginius. There was no concealment made of the actual errand of the Virginius while she was here. It was notorious. The officers had dancing parties on board, and public meetings were held in honor of Cuban independence, at which the consignee of the Virginius occupied the chair. The steamer was repaired while in port, and coaled at the ex-ATTEMPTED TO EFFECT A LANDING ON THE 26TH OF

(three days after she left Kingston). She was driven off by the Spanish troops and chased by a Spanish frigate, but escaped, and reached Port au Prince on the 27th. While there several of the greatly alarmed after the chase and ran away, but they were hunted up and dragged from their places of concealment and delivered over to the officers of the Virginius, by whom they were taken on board again and put in irons and so forced to go on this perilous adventure.

ACTION OF THE BRITISH CONSUL. The acting British Consul at Santiago, Mr. Robert Mason, being cut off from all immediate comnunication with the British Consul General at Havana, in consequence of an interruption on the cable between Santiago and Batabano, Commodore De Horsey despatched Her Majesty's steamer Niobe at midnight on the 7th to inquire into matters, and to advise the Consul, if support was necessary, to request delay in the carrying out of any hasty sentence that might be passed upon the nothing has been heard of the Niobe's arrival, and a rumor gains circulation that in consequence of this strange silence the Commodore intends pro-

ceeding there himself to-day. STATEMENT OF A BRITISH CAPTAIN. Captain Mearthur, of the British schooner Briliant, which arrived here on the 9th inst., having leit Santiago de Cuba on the evening of the 5th, reports that just before the Virginius was captured Varona advised the firing of the powder magazine and the consequent blowing up of the vessel rather than that they should fall into the hands of the spaniards; but the captain persuaded and convinced General Varona that, being under the American flag and in neutral waters, they would not dare touch any man on board. Varona and his brave followers thereupon became satisfled, and shortly after an officer from the Tornado boarded the Virginius and demanded her papers. The officer, after inspection, stated that they were correct, but made all on board prisoners! Varona replied that

scandal on the law of nations. He added that he could have blown up the vessel with all on board; but he had not done so since her papers were cor rect and she had not been seized in Cuban waters The American flag was, he considered, their protection, and he surrendered, he said, under the protection of that flag, but believed he would be victimized, since the Spanish government all along hated him. THE MURDER OF EYAN AND HIS THREE COMPAT

Captain McArthur witnessed the execution of Ryan, Varona, Jesus del Sol and Pedro Cespedes, and gives the following account :- On the morning of the 5th they were removed to the place of exe cution, about a mile from the jail. The four victims were surrounded by a strong escort of Spanish soldiers. Varona and Ryan, calm and collected. marched amid the yells and vociferations of the infuriated Spanish rabble. Arrived at the place of

execution, they FORCED CESPEDES AND JESUS DEL SOL TO KNEEL, in which position they were shot in the back. The soldiers next directed Ryan and Varona to kneel in the same way, but they refused and were seized and thrown down, handcuffed all the time. two victims begged their tormentors to allow them to die standing, and having offered further resistance, they were

MURDERED STANDING. Ryan was not instantly killed. A Spanish officer stepped forward and thrust his sword through Ryan's heart. Varona died easily. Then down came upon the corpses, still warm with life, the blood-thirsty mob, severing the heads from the bodies, placing them on pikes and afterwards marching with them through the city.

PLEADING FOR VARONA'S LIFE. Pifteen officers of the Spanish Army who had been made prisoners on the battlefield by Varona were present when he landed, and they went to the Governor of the city and begged his life should be spared, since he had given them theirs. Of course this was remand

THE AMERICAN CONSUL ASKS, BUT IS REFUSED, RYAN'S RESTORATION. Foreign vessels at Santiago were prevented leaving in order to prevent circulation of the news. The Spaniards took possession of the telegraph, and would not allow any person to communicate through them-even the foreign consuls. The American Consul, on hearing that Ryan was to be shot, waited on the Governor and demande his restoration as an American citizen, but the Governor refused to listen, on the ground that the Consul was not well informed in regard to the matter.

The Spaniards informed the consuls that they were acting on their own responsibility, and did not even intend communicating with Magrid. BOYS AMONG THE CAPTIVES.

Among the Cuban captives was a son of General Quesada, aged 16, and two other boys, 12 and 15 years old. There were also 12 Jamaicans on board the Virginius, two of whom were boys of 14 years.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON WAR

He Reports the Army in Sound Order-His Method of Ruising Additional Troops if War Were Proclaimed-A Story in Which Old Hickory Was the Hero-What He Thinks of Castelar.

General Sherman left to-night for Newark, N. J. to be absent until Monday. He was accompanied by Colonel Audenreid, senior aid. General Sher man had an interview with the President this afternoon on the military situation and other matters. The views of General Sherman on the allimportant questions now agitating the public mind have not yet been stated, although a meagre report of one or two observations purporting to have emanated from him has been printed. General Sherman has from the moment that the first intelligence respecting the Virginius reached here, taken the greatest interest in watching each successive phase of the

Reing asked to-day what he thought of the situa tion he responded that matters had not yet progressed to that point where his of the business began. It is still a question of diplomacy, and according to the old adage, "War begins only when diplomacy ends." As to the condition of the material of the army, the arsenals are well stocked with arms of the most approved patterns; the magazines are stored with full supplies of ammunition for small arms and artillery; the depots have abundant quantities of clothing and accoutrements, all in fine condition and available at the shortest cessary to an invasion of Cuba would be to increase the numerical force of each company to the standard of 100 men. There are a present 25 regiments of infantry and 15 regiments of cavatry and artillery. With each company numbering 100 men the army would be increased to about 45,000 men instead of about 30,000, as at present. Such an organization would render unneces sary the employment of any officers of the line in addition to those now belonging to the regular army, the present allowance of commissioned officers to a company, would be amply com petent to command in the field 100 men. In many of the armies of European nations, for instance, the General remarked, as many as 250 men are led into action by a captain and two licutenants. The additional men, he thought, might be enlisted for the war, so that they could be discharged upon the cessation of hostilities. By this method of increasing the personnel of the army the expense would be much less than to attempt to put in the field an entirely new force. Unquestionably the most speedy mode gressive movements would be to call for volum teers-say 50,000 or 100,000. From the tone of pub men could be secured on the shortest notice. Fighting in Cuba would be rather perplexing and embarrassing on account of the large numbers of the native Cubans wno, there is the best reason to believe, would be friendly toward openly proclaim their sympathies, fearing that, after a sufficient punishment had been administered to the Spanish officials, the army of invasion might be withdrawn and they left to the tender mercies of their harsh rulers. The American soldier is trained to fighting in sec tions destitute of roads and bridges. cannot be said of European soldiers. He had no fear that the jungles and lastnesses of Cuba would be any obstacle to the conquering march of an

American army. The General remarked that the case of the Vir ginius recalled to his mind the incidents of case arising during the operations of General Jackson in Florida, and which created a great excitement throughout this country and in England, and which was used by the enemies of Jackson many years after, when he was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. In 1817. Spain having shown herself unable to repress the smuggling of merchandise and slaves into the United States from Florida, then one of her provinces, the illicit trade being carried on by a band of adventurers of all nations, President Monroe sent an expedition which drove out the adventurers and hoisted the flag of the United States in place of that of Spain, garrisoning Fernandina in trust for the King of Spain This did not put an end to the improper use of Spanish territory for purposes inimical to the United States. The Florida Seminoles had masscred forty troops of the United States and had committed other depredations upon American soil, and the United States was unable to obtain from the Spanish authorities any proper satisfac tion. General Jackson was then put in command of the United States troops on the Spanish frontier and invested with full power to conduct operations as he thought best. inaugurated his campaign by pursuing the offending Indians into Spanish territory, who sought ref uge under the guns of the Spanish fortress of St. Mark's. The commandant of the fortress claimed that he was unable to resist their demands. General Jackson at once took possession of the fort, saying that the measure was justified on the principle of

self-defence, and must be satisfactory to the King

han or American man-of-war near to witnes: this | of Spain, as he had failed to conform to his treaty stipulations to prevent depredations on American territory. Jackson's action was unavailingly protested against by the Spanish commander, who was informed that the final adjustment of the difficulty was now to be left to the governments of the two countries. In the commandant's own quarters in the fort was discovered an Englishman named Arbuthnot, and subsequently Jackson cap tured another Englishman named Ambrister, who had been a lieutenant of British marines and was a nephew of the English Governor of the island of New Providence. Jackson came into the possession of a letter written by Arbuthnot, proving that he and Ambrister were in collusion with the Indians, and through their action he was foiled in his expedition against the town of Billy Bowlegs, the noted Seminole chief. On Jackson's return to St. Marks he brought the two Englishmen before a court martial on the charge of being spies. Arbuthnot was sentenced to be hanged and Ambrister was at first sentenced to be shot, out the Court afterwards adjudged that he should receive fifty stripes. This last decision Jackson reversed and ordered that the original sentence be carried out, and both were executed. This led to great excitement in England and Spain, but no hostile measures were instituted by either government. This proceeding of Jackson was the origin of the famous coffir handbills used to prejudice him before the people when a candidate for their suffrages, but without effect, as the people seemed to like his decisive and emphatic way of resenting insuits to his country. It might be added that John Quincy Adams, when Secretary of State, endorsed what Jackson

In 1872, when General Sherrean was travelling in Europe, he sojourned for a short space at Madrid. While in that capital he met a number of the prominent republican leaders of Spain, including Castelar, the present head of the Spanish government. He expresses a high opinion of the personal qualities and of the abilities of Castelar. Castelar, he says, is an orator, a scholar and a writer of acknowledged merit. His republican ideas were far in excess of what might have been looked for in the United States, much less in such a country as that of Spain. Whatever might be the ability of Spain to make amends for the occurrences which have taken place in Cuba General Sherman was confident of the sincerity of Castelar in any profession he might make.

The Inactivity of the Army Department No Cause for Apprehension-Facilities for Putting an Army in Readiness-Ordering Useless Expenditures. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

The absence of activity in the War Department while the Navy Department is so busy is not, the officials of the former department say, to be taken as any indication that the army will not be ready for service as soon as wanted, if wanted at all. All the force necessary for defence at home and hostilities in Cuba can be raised in a briefer time than would suffice for the assembling of transports to embark the troops. A call of the President lor volunteers, accompanied by a War Department order designating the number of troops of each arm wanted and the rendezvous for regiments and companies accepted followed by separate instructions to staff departments as to the arms, equipments. supplies and means of transportation needed for a given force, would virtually be all the machinery used. The railroad and telegraph system of the country would enable the simple details of organi zation to be carried out with precision and despatch, with the exception of the heavy armaments for the seacoast defences. Everything needed is either already on hand in abundance and ready for service, or could be procured at once by tne simple expenditure of the necessary funds Even the easiest part of the work— the raising of troops—would be made easier by the preservation in some degree of the forms of military organization among those who served on either side during our civil war. Taking into consideration the difference between an arms that can be improvised when wanted and a feet that must be organized by degrees, the military anthorities think it would be a censurante waste of money to begin now the collection of supplies and munitions of war or a movement of the regular troops. A war with Spain could not involve many changes among the regulars, who are weak in numbers and placed where they are wanted, and would have to be relieved by volunteers at unnecessary cost and loss of time, if taken away for

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Yard-Work for the Winter Promis.

ing-Transports Wanted. Activity continues to prevail at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, despite the reported desperate efforts being made on the part of the administration to delay action upon the Cuban question until further diplomatic correspondence can be held and the popular voice exhausts itself through sheer fatigue. About 300 men were taken on the pay rolls at the yard yesterday morning, upon the most approved political recommendations, and distributed among the several departments. Fifty machinists came over from Roach's iron works in New York, and were set to work in company with 100 Navy Yard hands on the triple turreted iron ship Rosnoke, which vessel is lying alongside the cob dock, in the place lately occupied by the old hulk Delaware. This latter ship being of no use whatever, except to take up valuable space at the docks in the yard should be broken up. Such, at least, is the opinion of a prominent official. The Colossus and Java should also be broken up. Both of these vessels are on the stocks in the shiphouses, from which they are not likely ever to be launched, having been allowed to rot through the parsimony of back woods legislators, who "never could see the utility of a navy anyhow," though they had the temerity to sit in the House of Representatives and vote themselves "back pay and sich." These vessels were commenced about the close of the war, and when the appropriation was exhausted Congress would not vote a dollar to complete the work

which had cost upward of \$1,000,000. Taking such ships to pieces will give work to hundreds of men during the winter.

The gunboat Gettysburg, Captain Macrickey, laden with ammunition, copper and machinery, arrived at the ordnance dock from Nortolk and Washington yesterday morning. She will return South for stores to-day.

rived at the ordnance dock from Norfolk and Washington yesterday morning. She will return South for stores to-day.

Men are at work night and day upon the Minnesota, Florida and Colorado. On the latter vessel the riggers have made great progress, baving her fore and main topmasts in position. The Swatara has been taken into the dock just ahead of the Minnesota, and the lively "enck" of metal beneath the weight of hammers on her sides and interior swells the chorus of lator along the busy dock front. About 100 ship carpenters and joiners are at work upon a new sloop-of-war, and have set about half her rib timbers in position. The name of this vessel has not been decided upon, and the prospect of her being engaged in the threatened war is very slender, considering the fact that she will not be ready before July, 1874.

As an indication of the temper of the officers at this station touching the vexed Virginius question, and what Uncle Sam "ought to do about it," it may be interesting to the public to know that Captains Ransom, Mead, McCrea, Erben and Wilson have made application to the Navy Department for commands upon any of the vessels fitting for the Cuban waters. Several of these officers, having recently returned from three years' service at sea, are entitled to enjoy three years' "shore duty," but their patriotic desire to uphold the homor of the flag at this juncture impels them to lorego the comforts of shore life.

The government is looking about for steamships among the mercantile marine of New York. Hoston and eisewhere, being desirons of using the vessels as transports. Negotiations for the purchase of several are now pending in this city.

Captain Raiph Chandler, the assistant executive of the yard, has been absent from his accnstomed post for the past two days upon special and secret service connected with the interests of the navy, which was confided to him by Secretary Robeson during his recent visit to this station. In his absence passes to go through the yard are issued by the gentlemanly secreta

Officers Detailed for the Franklin, Colerado, Brooklyn and Dictator-Names of the Commanders-Other Assignments. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873,

The Navy Department is to-day ordering officers to the first class steamers Franklin, at Boston, and the Colorado, at New York; the second class steamer Brooklyn, at Boston, and the iron-clad Dictator, which is soon to be towed from New London, Conn., to New York, all of which ventels will saft soon for Cuban waters. Captain Edward Simpson will command the Frankin, Captain George M. Ransom the Colorado and Captain Wil-liam T. Truxton the Brooklyn. The commanding officer for the Dictator has not yet been selected. Commander George Brown and Lieutenant Com-mander J. Crittenden Watson have been ordered to ordnance duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Ossipee on Her Way to the Nortolk Navy Yard.

FORTRESS MONBOE, Va., Nov. 20, 1873. The United States steamer Ossipee, from Newport, passed the fort at nine A. M. this morning for the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Philadelphia Navy Yard-The Powha tan, Manhattan and Pinta Ready.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1873. The work goes bravely on and untrammelled by orders and counter orders. The Bureau of Construction are performing wonders at the Navy Yard. The Powhatan is lying out in the stream, and will leave to-morrow or Saturday with the latter were very busy all day stowing away stores, Ac., and getting in shape for the voyage. The work on the Pinta is nearly completed, and her commander hopes to get away to-morrow evening, or Saturday morning at the latest. A large gang of men are at work calking the decks of the double turret monitor Terror, and the monitor Ajax is still on the dry dobb, with mechanics swarming all over her. The Canandaigua lies outside the Terror, having her boilers put in order.

The Boston Navy Yard-Working Day and Night Making Ready the Brooklyn and the Franklin.

BOSTON, Nov. 20, 1873. There is increased activity at the Boston Navy Yard to-day, owing to orders received to carry forward the work day and night until the Brook lyn and Franklin are ready for sea. The latter was placed in dock yesterday. The work in all the shops where gaslight can be introduced will be carried on at night.

WAR SONG FOR OUR SAILORS.

Our land, my lads, in golden mist Is fading on the sea High streams aloft by breezes kissed Our pleiad of the free. God's giance has filled its stars with light, It bears no blot or stain. So shall it float throughout the fight That humples bloody Spain. Stand by your guns, lads! Our watchword shall spread, Cannon-boomed, thunder-tongued, Rousing the dead. The tempest has broken; Let crime smitten be Columbia has spoken, "Let Cuba be free. Soon shall we see another shore Rise beauteous from the flood.

That land a flag is drooping o'er Of jaundice splashed with blood. Our broadsides' breath its guilt shall fold-No more to taint the air-For when the battle cloud's uprolled Our banner shall be there. Stand by your guns, lads! Our watchword shall spread.

Cannon-boomed, thunder-tongued, Rousing the dead. The tempest has broken: Let crime smitten be. Columbia has spoken, "Let Cubs be iree." Ram home, my lads! Columbia's heart Throbs fast with honest pride. As cleaves our prow the waves apart

With Vengeance for our guide. That from the womb of tyranny Shall new-born freedom spring. And from our shores shall slav'ry flee On swift-departing wing. Stand by your guns, lads! Our watchword shall spread Cannon-boomed, thunder-tongued. Rousing the dead, The tempest has broken; Let crime smitten be. Columbia has spoken, "Let Cuba be free."

THE BELLICOSE POPULACE.

Still Moving for Mass Meetings and Enraged Against the Spaniards-Rumors of Arrests-Portentous "Bustles."

There were comparatively few new developnents or doings anent the war question in New York yesterday. Of course, it was the principal topic of conversation everywhere, although public attention was distracted somewhat by the sensareviled Tweed and vituperated the Tombs officers, and then resolved into Committee of the Whole on our relations with Spain. The public mind is, beyond question, impressed more deeply by this outrage in Cuba than by any event since the assassingtion of President Lincoln. It is now determined, also, that another mass meeting, more completely organized and on a more extensive scale than the last grand success, shall be held about the middle of next week, at Cooper Institute, to give the administration and Congress as well the views of the people, and to assure them that no dickering compromise measures will be concurred in by the people.

GERMAN MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT. a mass meeting of the German citizens of this city, to protest against the insult to the American flag by the seizure of the Virginius, and to give expression to their feeling agianst the outrages in Cuba, has been called to take in the Germania Assembly Rooms this evening. Among the signers of call are C. Godfrey Gunther, Wm. Radde, Jacob Gross, Anthony Eickhoff, Philip Bessinger, Conrad Schwartzwalder, Joseph Seilgman, Geo. W. Sauer, David M. Koehler, General Sigel, J. D. Sewards and Herman Betjers.

The following named gentlemen have promised to speak:—Os waid Ottendorfer, S. S. Cox, ex-Governor Salomon. Dr. Adolphus Brickman, Dr. August Frech, ex-Judge Reinhert and Dr. Philip Merkle.

Merkle.

A rumor prevailed yesterday in Cuban circles that Francisco Bombalier, the principal in what is known as Bombalier's Express in Havana, had been executed in Havana. Bombalier was arrested about a week or ten days since. He has a brother, connected with the Custom House in this city, and his business representatives here are Messrs. Davis, Turner & Co. of 68 Broadway. Upon cailing on the latter firm it was found that they had received a communication from on the latter firm it was found that they had received a communication from Havana, signed by Mr. Bombailer's chief cierk and dated November 15, stating that the gentieman had been arrested, but that he expected to be re-leased in two or three days. This was the latest and only authentic information received concern-ing the matter.

leased in two or three days. This was the latest and only authentic information received concerning the matter.

It was freely stated yesterday among Cubans in New York, who claimed to have received actual information of the fact, that the party of passengers recently arrested at Havania were selzed on suspicion of attempting to smuggle into that port correspondence and publications which were required to pass the public censor of the postal department. The fact was that the ladies actually did have about their persons sundry copies of the NEW YORK HERALD, which they were as bustles, or "paniers," and that the vigilant officials thought the ladies had criminal intent in so doing, it is understood that they have all been discharged from arrest.

The Charity Amateur Dramatic Association have kindly tendered their services to the Society of the League of the Paughters of Cuba to give a benefit for the relief of the destitute Cubans and the widows and orphans of those massacred from the Virginius, which will take place at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, December 20. The tickets will be disposed of by the ladies of the society, and can be obtained in the principal hotels and clubs and at the headquarters of the society, No. 57 West Twenty-fourth street.

THE VETERANS

of the war of 1812-13-14, on the occasion of their celebration of the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British army in 1783, which is to take place at the armory of the Sixth regiment, in East Fifteenth street, on the 25th inst, have decided to adopt resolutions calling upon the United States government to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans and to demand satisfaction for the ourrage on the Virginius.

THE TORNADO'S mission.

The following particulars in reference to the captor of the Virginius will be interesting:—The Tornado, which replaced the Churrmea in the duty of watching the coast between Guantanamo and Cape Cruz, on account of ner superior speed to that of the latter mentioned vessel, commenced her task on the 9th of April, under orders from Admiral Tajada, or Havana, who had received information that the Cuban patriots intended to effect a landing at Bariay. The Admiral in ques-

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

ASHANTEE.

Herald Special Report from the Scene of Military Operations on the Gold Coast.

A Severe Battle Fought and Won by the British.

WHITE SOLDIERS IN DEMAND.

The War Inaugurated with a Loss of 47 Killed and Wounded.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

We have received the following despatches from our correspondent in the British capi-

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1873.

The special Herald correspondent attached to the staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley has forwarded the following despatch to this office: -CAPE COAST CASTLE, Oct. 31, 1873.

Sir Garnet Wolseley returned here yesterday from an important reconnoitering expedition to the front. FORTY THOUSAND ASHANTEES IN THE FIELD.

He reports 40,000 Ashantees encamped at

Mampon. An attack was considered hazardous with a handful of marines; but, learning that the Ashantees had withdrawn a separate column toward the Prah, Sir Garnet advanced, arriving the following morning at Abracampra. He made several prisoners. Simultaneously Colonel Festing advanced from Dunquah, a fortified camp on the route

THE ASHANTEES IN THE BUSH.

He destroyed the Ashantee camp. The Ashantees rallied under the cover of brush and assailed the British forces. The engagement lasted two hours, and the savages were repulsed. The British troops then returned to Dunquah.

They lost 47 wounded, including five officers.

VICTORY.

Sir Garnet considers the affair a victory. The enemy are retreating. White troops are sadly needed.

"YES. I HAVE SOMETHING MORE TO SAY. THREE IS CUBA-POOR, STRUGGLING CUBA. I WANT YOU TO STAND BY THE CUBANS. CUBA MUST BE FREE. HER TYRANNICAL ENRMY MUST BE CRUSHED. CUBA MUST NOT ONLY BE FREE, BUT ALL HER SISTER ISLANDS. THIS REPUBLIC IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT. I AM PASSING AWAY, BUT YOU MUST LOOK AFTER THIS. WE HAVE BEEN TOGETHER: NOW YOU MUST LOOK TO THIS."-Dying Words of General Rawlins to Se tary Cressipel

Apply Phalon's Vitalia Morning and evening, and the original color will be restored to gray hair in three to ten days.

Nourish and preserve hair of every hue by the use of PHALON'S INVIGORATOR, the best hair toute in exist-

For a First Class Dress or Business go direct to the manufacturer. ESPENSCHEID, 118 Name au street. -Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,

A.—Hernin.—Silver Medal, with Strongest testimonials, awarded by American Institute Fair of 1873 to TH. ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 683 Broadway. Holds Rupture easy in every case and soon permanently cures.

Aid to the Fire Department.

THE PALMIERI SWIFT-CONNECTING FIRE PIPA
COMPANY.

office 239 Broadway, room 29 (elevator on Park place).
Special Insurance Notice.

A reduction of 5c. will be made to parties who adopt
the improvement.

Boots and Shoes, Wedding Gaiters, Toilet Slippers, India Rubbers, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

Caontchough Applied to Shoes Prevents wet feet. Mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Sold everywhere. S. S. STAFFORD, #8 Pearl street. Cristadoro's Hair Dye Is, By Far, the best extant; always reliable, perfectly harmless and true to nature. Sold everywhere.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, All Dunville & Co., Royal Irish Distilleries,

Belfast, Ireland, are the largest holders of Whiskey in the world. Their OLD RISH WISISKEY is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French brandy. Supplied in casks of cases. United States Brauch, 32 Broad street, New York. Don't Buy An "Elastic Trusa" Till you have seen POMEROY'S, price \$3, at 744 Broadway.

Havana Lottery .- We Sold the \$500,000 in the extraordinary drawing April 22. Circulars sont, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & OO., 10 Wall street; box 4,689 Post office, New York. It Will Relieve the Baby.
There is no mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

"Money Makes the Mare Go," and RNOX'S Hats are going of with a decided rush. No one can expect to do business in a seedy hat, hence the nearestry of an early visit to KNOX'S, at No. 212 Prond-way; in the Prescott House and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Wigs, Toupees, &c.-G. Rauchfuss, practical wig and toupee maker and importer of human hair, 44 East Twelith street, near Broadway, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO., 51 BROADWAY, PUBLISH THIS DAY:-

A NEW VOLUME OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SERIES.

THE STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY.

By Herbert Spencer, author of "A System of Philosophy," "Descriptive Sociology," &c., &c. I vol., Izmo-Cloth. Price \$1.00.

This forms the fifth volume of the "International Scientine Series," which is intended to embrace a series of popular small works in the most interesting departments of advancing science.

tide Series," which is intended to embrace a series of popular small works in the most interesting departments of advancing science.

The volumes already issued are:—
I. FORMS OF WATER, in Clouds, Rain, Rivers, Ice and Glaciers. By Professor John Tyndall, Lt. D., F. R. S. I vol., 12mo. Price \$1.50.

II. PHAYSIGS AND POLITICS. By Walter Bagehot. I vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price \$1.50.

III. FLOODS. By Edward Smith, M. D., Lt. D., F. R. S. I vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price \$1.75.

IV. MIND AND BODY. The Theories of their Relation. By Alex. Bain, Lt. D., Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. I vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price \$1.50.

FRENCH HOME LIFE.

Reprinted from Blackwood's Magazine.

1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price \$1 30.

"In republishing these essays on servants, children, furniture, food, manners, language, dress and marriage, in a collected form, the writer hopes that they may serve to show what some of the springs of French home life at this moment are; or, more exactly, what they appear to be to an English looker-on, who has lived for a quarter of a century in France, amd ties and affections which have made that country his second home."—Extract from preface.

THE PENTATEUCH, THE PENTATEUCH,
in 18

PROGRESSIVE REVELATIONS OF GOD TO MEN.
Designed for both Pastors and People. By Rev. Henry
Consider objections to Genesia, more or less related
to true science, have been brought under special examination because they are at present cliciting so much astention. Let all real truth be welcomed and held in
honor, whether revealed in the works of God or in his
Word. It is knowledge of God we seek, some of which we
learn through His works of creation or of providesce;
more through His revealed word. It behooves us to dismiss all apprehensions, lest these diverse forms of divinerevelation may come into real conflict, and equally all
rear lest the Bible should be compelled to racede as
science advances."—Extract from preface.

Either of the above, when not to be had in bookstores, sent, post paid, by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

\$10 to \$100 INVESTED IN STOCKS OFTEN LEADS to a sortune.—Book "Secret of Success in Wall Street." Iree. VALENTINE, TUMBRIDGE & OO., VALENTINE, TUMBRIDGE & OO., WALLED and Brokers, 39 Wall street.