THE WAR SENTIMENT. The Metropolis Aglow with

Patriotism.

THE DEMANDS AGAINST SPAIN,

4

How All Classes of People View the Prospects of National Vindication.

WAR DEEMED IMMINENT.

The Germans' War Mass Meeting Last Night.

THE PEOPLE EAGER FOR WAR.

How AU Classes of People View the Outlook-Cuban Affairs in the City-Sples On the Havana Mails and Steamers.

The excitement which the metropolis awakened to yesterday morning upon the publication in the HERALD of special despatches from Madrid giving details of the various stages of progress of the diplomacy upon the questions now at issue between Spain and the United States, together with the terms of reparation and atonement, amounting to an ultimatum, presented by the government of the United States, has not been equalled since the receipt of the news of the execution of the victims of the Virginius. The lact is that it brought the possibilities, or rather probabilities, of this in-ternecine complication directly to the eyes of the people, and did more to establish confidence in the administration than anything that has yet transpired. Everywhere it was recognized that the government had quietly and in a dignified way made out a case for demands honorable to the nation, and which would if acceded to by Spain, unquestionably allay all further chance of trouble. But it was equally recognized that, though these demands did not do more than meet fully the expectations of the people of the whole country, they were such as Spain would find extreme difficulty in granting. Ninety-nine persons out of every 100 expressed the belief that they did not see how Spain could possibly concede so much. for

SPAIN IS VERY JEALOUS,

even punctilious, on matters involving her national nonor, though she be ever so regardless of the rights and courtesies due to the nonor and sentiments of other Powers or their peoples.

In this view, therefore, it certainly brought the question of war so closely to men's minds that they were startled by its nearness. They seemed surprised when the evidence was placed before them that the government had taken such official steps as must finally dispose of the question, for they saw there the open issue. The nation had assumed its position officially. It seemed almost impossible that Spain could accept the conditions required, and our government could not retire, having made its demands.

A lew minutes' evolution of these propositions enabled the most sluggardly minds to see that war was, therefore, not possible merely, but actually probable, and the rosult was that a vast ride of excitement swept through the community. The people, as a people, had in many ways during the past week expressed their distrust in the resolution and vigur of certain members of the Cabinet, and now, when the ultimatum of the government was laid before them, they lelt that

THEIR UTMOST EXPECTATIONS had been fully met, if not actually exceeded.

At all the downtown resorts and in commercial and mercantile circles the utmost excitement prevailed from early morning; and when, shortly after midday, despatches were received announcing that the American Legation at Madrid had en made the object of a riotous demonstration. and

MINISTER SICKLES THREATENED. and that the mob had demanded that his passports should be given him, the seeling was intensified a hundred fold."

"I don't see how war can be avoided as matters now stand; and, allowing that this despatch con-cerning our demands is true," remarked a member of the Gold Board yesterday to a well-known politi-

of the Gold Bolt '," replied the latter gentleman. "Well, nor do I," replied the latter gentleman. "The fact is, I think, our government has rather ex-ceeded the requirements of our position, and I have hopes that the reported fifth condition em-have hopes that the reported fifth condition of

mg concentren while he is eating it and is not at all innes very solicitous about has next meal. Thus, is in my idea of some of the causes of popularity of this war fever. But deep down in the hearits of here is a concentre of the causes of popularity of the necessity--here is a coling that the rights of the nation, its dignity and humanity cave been or the nation, its dignity and humanity cave been or the nation, its dignity and humanity cave been of the nation, its dignity and humanity cave been or the nation, its dignity and humanity cave been actual necessity-chere is a coling that the rights of the nation, its dignity and humanity cave been or the nation, its dignity and humanity cave been actual necessity of the sole of the sole of the sole interest of the sole of the sole of the sole interest of the sole of the sole of the sole of the nation, its dignity and humanity cave been indicated by the sing of the sole of the sole

Information was received by the Antigos that among the FRESONS RECENTLY ARRESTED and at present in custody in Havana is Professor Santing: Cancio Bello, a gentieman who held the position of Professor of Spanish in Cambridge Uni-versity, Massachusetts, from 1860 to 1866 or 1857. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States; but his property in Cuba had been sequestrated, and the Spanish government decoyed him to Ha-vana by promises that, upon paiment of a per-centage on the value of his estate, it would be re-turned to him. He went to Havana about three weeks since, and was arrested about the same time as the passengers on the steamer City of New York.

Nork. It is a particularly noticeable fact that the post office authorities of Havana have hately redoabled their vigilance in espionage of the mails passing through their hands. Within the past to days three letters received room Havanaby Guana, resi-dent in New York, have been seen by a HERAIN reporter, all of which had been opened, and loore unmistakable evidences of the fact. One of them, from a lady in Havana, addressed to a cuona hady in New York, had a mourning border on the envelope. The thin end of the envelope had been apht open and then finely closed with an invisible gum.

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AMONG THE HOTELS AND CLUBS.

The "Situation" Discussed by Men at

Their Ease-Secretary Fish's Good Taste Criticised-"War to the Kalfel" The excitement over the special despatch from Madrid printed in yesterday's HERALD spread itseli into the various hotels throughout the city and continued to increase and intensily during the day, until it passed FROM BLOOD TO PEVER HEAC.

late in the evening. All day long and far into the night the halls, corridors, parlors and billiard rooms of the different inns were crowded with groups of travellers, guests and residents of the metropolis, all engaged on the one important tonic of discussion, to wit, the insolent attiinde assumed by the Spanish government, and the hostile and insulting conduct and tone of the Spanish people and their press towards this trebiy outraged nation of ours. But one opinion prevailed among all-at least, if there was a sec-ond, nobody risked the unpopularity which would

diate blow at the insulters of our flag, even if we have to dare the issue with armed mudscows and canalboats. At all the clubs last evening there was only one topic of conversation—the difficulty with spain— and only one single solution proposed or thought o', namely, MMEDIATE ACTION.

and buy one single solution proposed of thought o, namely, IMMEDIATE ACTION. Wherever the inquiring reporter went, among high and low, rich and poor, inteiligent and otherwise, with all our citizens, there was to be found the one feeling of an-ger and indignation, and the one unsai-mous cry of "War to the knife, and the knife to the hist." The Irish cried for it and gloried in the action of their New Orleans countryman, Mr. Kennedr, as announced in the even ng papers. The Germans shouted for it, and every American Said "it is uni time it came." It ought to be added that the tew among us who pride themseives on being alleus and snobs have the impudence to Ais-courage the eagerness of our people to resist an attack on the honor of the American nation.

THE GERMAN WAR MEETING.

"Free Cuba!" the Watchword of the Germans of New York-A Great Gathering in the Germania Assembly Rooms Last Night.

The Germania Assembly Rooms were densely rowded last night with German citizens in sympathy with Cuba libre. Every inch of space was occupied. The assemblage included the most prominent and respectable Germans in this city. Prussians and Bavarians, Austrians and Hessians, Catholics and Protestants, republicans and democrats, all were equally represented in this great gathering. The call for the meeting was signed by the following well known German citizens:--Willham Radde, Hon. Jacob Gross, Herr-man Betjer, Ph. Bissinger, General Franz Sigel, S. D. Sewards, G. Godfrey Gunther, Fr. Kunne, David Kochler, Major George W. Sauer, Genera Schwarzwaelder, Anton Elcaholf, Joseph Seligmann

and 100 others. The call was as follows :--"Free Cuba !- The German citizens of the city of New York are herewith invited to attend a mass meeting in the Germania Assembly Rooms, on Friday. November 21.-in order to protest against the insult to the American flag and the crucities perpe trated in Cuba. It is our duty as adopted citizeus of this Republic to aid in vindicating the honor of the country and

THE LIBERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, and undoubtedly expressed the views and leelings entertained by more than nine-tenths of the German population of this city. The first of the speakers who ascended the platform was Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, who was greeted with an outburst of applause that rung through the house. At eight o'clock Mr. Heinrich Herz called the meeting to order, and Alderman William Radde was called to the chair.

Alderman RADDE was received with cheers. He said in German that every German citizen felt sympathy for the Cubans, who were now cruaned under the Spanish yoke. They all knew that it was the supreme duty of Congress to recognize Culsa's independence three years ago, and had Congress done this the recent butchery at Santiago de Cuba would have been prevented. (Applause.) Their duty now was to insist that Congress should recognize Cuba as a beiligerent power. (Applause.) They all knew the enormous wealth and the vast

recognize Cuba as a beiligerent power. (Applause.)
They all knew the enormous wealth and the vast resources of Cuba, and it only required this action on the part of the Oniced States to Insure the speedy iberation of Cuba. (Hearty applause.)
The following list of Vice Presidents was then read:--th. Bissinger, H. Brunholt, Hearty applause.)
The following list of Vice Presidents was then read:--th. Bissinger, H. Brunholt, Hearty, applause.)
The following hist of Vice Presidents was then read:--th. Bissinger, H. Brunholt, Herm. Betjers, Alb. Berphaus, D. Brandts, F. Blancke, F. Van Blanckenstein, S. Bromberg, H. Chusen, Herman, Canton, Authory Bichnoff, Aug. Eggres, Alex, E. Faber, Eberaard Faber, Godir, Gunther, Theo, G. Gundensklee, Win, F. Havemeyer, Alb. Klamroth, Peter Kent, George Koca, Adoipa Kessler, Dav. M. Koenler, William A. Scohe, William H. Knoepiel, William A. Scennittheliner, Jonn Theis, J. P. Strack, G. Stein, F. W. Eleckwenn, C. Kurtz, Joseph A. Montleimer, J. Maidhoi, D. Lesow, A. Lebenroth, Anth. Mayerhofer, W. Kannhern, M. Moler, G. H. Moller, J. Molthan, Marcus Oterbourg, Oswald Ottendorfer, E. Oelsermann, A. H. Popenhusen, Ed. Plare, V. Frieht, P. Konhan, A. Reed, Fr. Banchines, H.A. Rost, H. Roeman, Dr. M. Beigg, Francis Sigel, Emit Sauer, G. W. Sauer, S. D. Sewards, Chinies Schwarzwadler, Jos. Soligmann, Ed. Salomon, Fred. Senweiter, Garischweiter, T. P. Steakensen, E. A. Stohlmann, Dr. Waliam Schmer, Woll Scigmann, Jess Eselgmann, F. Scance, E. Steir, S. A. Stohlmann, F. Mayartus Weismin, Herman, Jane Weisendonte, Ed. Maines Schmer, M. Schweiter, Garischers, Schweiter, Dr. Steigmann, Ed. Salomon, Fred. Senweiter, Garischers, Steizer, J. W. Starbner, Wilham Steinweit, K. Schweiter, Musser, Berger, F. S. Staltkneeth, M. Schweiter, Herman, Herman, Herman, Herman, Herman, Jane Weisen, Herman, Herman, Her

king ion whose prince could say that in his pos-sessions whe sum never set," and what were they how 7 Dr. Frech then spoke of the baneful moral effects of the Spanish inquisition. Europe was amaged at the degradation, at the villany and s ame of Span. Unhappy couldry which planged ever, iand it couched into degradation! Mexico suffered yet from the terrible effects of Spanish in-humanity and Spanish brutality. What was the spectacle that was presented them in Cuba: A new men defying the thousands of bloodthirsty inrelings sent by Span to suppress them and crush them. Span had ound it possible thus far to keep down this handful of men. It had been the duty of this gov-ermient to extend its all to the Cubans some years ago, and now the servants of the people must mill this duty if they would not be branded with the stamp of ingratitude and dishonor. (Hinvo.) The American flag on the Virginius had been trod-den upon and traied in the dust. It was the duty of the American people to <u>VISDCATE THERE SOVERMONTY.</u> To declare to the whole wern it that thes than and the last drop of blood. (Cheers.) Ample reparation must be demanded immediately. (Applause.) they, as dizzens of the United states, hed a right to tell the government that if war were plause.) Atter the occurrences of today in Mad. Id de upon and the down that if war were processary to minimation the horor and independence of the country, it should at once he cleared. (Ap-plause.) Atter the occurrences of the dust of the dust of the plause.) Atter the occurrences of the dust of the dust in the situation had become a very serious one. They must be prepared to high for unmanity's and liber y's same, and for the undor of the the dust

NOVEMIDER 22, 1013.-IRI

A number of letters from prominent Germans, A number of letters from prominent Germans, who were unable to attend, were then read. They all breathe a deep sympathy with Caba Libre. Ex-Governor Edward Sa onen wrote to say that the inhuman conduct of the Spaniards deserved the severest punishment at the hands of the American people, and that if war were necessary war should be oredared. (Applause.) Hon. S. S. Cox-who appeared, however, at a later hour-wrote that "the paracrity AND BLOODTHUBSTINESS

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INDEMNITY FOR MASSACRE.

Gold in the Ealance Against Innocent Blood.

How Nations Are Compelled to Right the Wrongs of Individuals.

THE "GOLDEN RULE" APPLIED TO SPAIN.

The only parallel to the Spanish butcheries at Santiago de Cuba in recent times is to be found in the slaughter of French and Russian subjects as Tien-tsin, in June, 1970, by a mob or by the Chinese local magistrates and military mandarins. The sniferings and death of over 100 English in the black hole of Calcutta is an old story, but it is worth re ferring to, because prompt punishment was inflicted on the monsters who had caused them. The families of the victims in all such cases are con-sidered in preparing the demands made for atonement, and in any ultimatum presented by our government in reference to the capture of the Virginius ample indemnity for the families of the passengers and crew so inhumanly slaughtered should by no means be overleoked. The established usage of civilized nations favors this course, and even Spain herself, in her late war with Morocco (1560), exacted a large pecuniary compensation for the outrages committed on her ships and for the murder of her subjects by the Kabyles or Riff pirates.

THE ATROCIOUS AND BLOODTHIRSTY

conduct of the Mongolians at Tien-tsin closely re sembles that of the barbarous volunteers in Cuba. The Christians were not without warning that an attempt would be made at the first favorable mo_ ment to exterminate them; and missionaries, whose safety was guaranteed by solemn treaties, had been assailed and murdered at different points of the Empire during the preceding year. In fact, the ignorant and sanguinary Chinese put to death all Europeans that they could with safety. The authorities at Pekin were weak and powerless in the provinces, like those of Spain in Cuba. They were unable to control the mandarins and magis trates at a distance from the capital just as Cas. telar's Ministry is disregarded in the Antilles. The hatred and vengeful feelings of the lower order of Chinese against subjects and citizens of the Western Powers were as blind and deep as those of the creatures of the Casino Español against the insurgents and their sympathizers. The story of the massacre at lien-tsin can be briefly told, but the lesson to be learned from it is in noting the meas. ures taken by the representatives of the Powers aggrieved on that occasion.

THE MASSACRE, On the 21st of June, 1870, a mob of Chinese attacked the Cathedral, the French Consulate and

the establishment of the Sisters of Charity, which they totally destroyed. At the sound of the gongsthe usual fire signal-all the fire guilds rushed to arms and were the most active in the work of destruction. The first assault was made on the Consulate, where the inmates, including the Consul himself and the Secretary of the French Legation and his wife, were murdered. Ten Sisters of Charity were also put to death. The atrocities connected with their assassination were horrible and fiendish in the extreme. In addition, several native Christians, as well as the servants employed in and about the mission establishment and Con-sulate, were killed. A portion of the mob made for the Protestant chapels, all of which, eight in number, were despoiled of everything valuable and their walls in many cases torn down. Another

part of the mob, yelling with rage, started for the foreign settlement with the avowed purpose of killing all foreigners and sacking the place.

THREE RUSSIANS WERE KILLED while flying from the city. To all their appeals for mercy the reply was, "No matter, we will kill all loreigners." The magistrates and military officers assisted in the work of burning and massacre. The mob was encouraged and directly led by a military mandarin named Chen. When the news of the massacre reached Pekin a meeting of all the representatives of the treaty Powers was called, to consult upon the measures necessary to adopt for the mutual protection of their countrymen. It was agreed to address a joint note to Prince Kung, calling attention to the necessity of adopting meas-

The Ministers said :- "The occurrences at Tientsin prove, in fact, that foreigners are not everywhere sufficiently protected by the Chinese local authorities. It is, therefore, for the interest of the

Fifty Dollars to Head the List.

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CAPTAIN FRY, LATE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

A corespondent of the New Orleans Pleanung writes as tollows concerning Captain Fry, the American martyr for Cuban liberty :---

American martyr for Cuban liberty:--We understand, on rehable authority, that the statement in our telegraphic despatches, repre-sening this gallant gentleman as aving received several thousands of dollars in consideration of me services on the Virginus, is incorrect. The Captain, after vanity endeavoring for many months to make a living by commercial pursuits in this city for his large family, consisting of a wife and seven children, leit here on the 25th of July last for New York to get employment in his profession. Shortly after his arrival there he was offered command of the Vir-ginus at a comparatively small salary, which offer, considering the pressing necessities of his family, he at once accepted. We understand that, considering the great public services of Captain Fry during 20 years in the iederal and jour years in the Concederate navy, his noble contracter and spotless reputation, some of his iriends and ad-mirers are ra sing a testimonial to be presented to his afflicted iamuy.

RELIEF FOR THE FRY FAMILY.

NEW YORK, NOV. 21, 1873.

his afflicted lamuv

ures to restore order and quiet.

RAPACITY AND BLOODTHIRSTINESS

braced in the demands, relating to the abolition of slavery in Cuba, is not correctly stated. Of the general truth of the report there can be no ques-lion, for IT IS MINUTELY CIRCUMSTANTIAL

IT IS MINUTELY CIRCUMSTANTIAL as to the order of occurrence of evenls in the dip-iomatic negotiations. I tonk that the question of slavery in tuba might reasonably have been left to be determined by other and subsequent events, and that there is at present everything which ex-isting circumstances would demand embodied in the other four articles, which would as fully have tatisfied the majority of our people." This sentiment prevailed among a very large pro-portion of the community yesteriar, and they were

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A FECULIAR PEATURE of this sentiment exists in the fact that the pros-pect of war is halled by many as a blessing to the masses, as a diversion which will serve to relieve the country from the immediate effects of the business and financial prostration which had just

We are on the verge of a desperately hard win-"We are on the verge of a desperately hard win-ter, and are threatened with an amount of suffer-ing among the poorer and working classes that has not been equaied for twenty years," said a genti-man yesterday. "This is once reason why many people will welcome war, which, I contess, seems at best but a desperate remeay. Aircady you have seen its effect at the navy yards throughout the country, which have given employment in the past 10, days to not less than 10,000 the shipwr ghts, blacksmiths and laborers. Several thousand shipwr will be enlisted in the course of the next fortnight, too, and the mext thing may be a call for 25,000 of 30,000 MEN FOR THE ALMY.

In the course of the next fortnight, too, and the next thing may be a call for 25,000 0 30,000 memory and the set of 25,000 memory and t

have been sure to tollow fast upon its expression. That opinion was, that

THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE

of the United States were long ago sufficiently cuffed and kicked by those treacherous Spaniards to render any other nation beside itself with rage; but that now even this patient and most forbearing people have been literally driven into taking such steps as will most effectively chastise the insolent nation that has use so long taunted and outraged us with apparent impunity, and will make such an example of her as will deter every other nation from tam; ering with our honor and our rights for

Teps as will most effectively chastise the insolent nation that has here so long itanied and out rights for the paperent inpunity, and will make such an example of here as will detered value in the hall of the St. Nicholas Hote genutemen stood in the hall of the St. Nicholas Hote genutemen stood in the hall of the St. Nicholas Hote genutemen stood in the hall of the St. Nicholas Hote genutemen stood in the hall of the St. Nicholas Hote genutemen stood in the hall of the St. Nicholas Hote genutemen stood in the hall of the St. Nicholas Hote genutemen stood in the hall of the St. Nicholas Hote genutement stood in the hall of the St. Nicholas Hote genutement stood in the hall of the St. Nicholas Hote genutement is an event of the impending crists. One of the number, who, it number with hote choan question became of laterest to the America hat has son-in- paid agent of any loreling overnment, nuch less that of spain was the cool of the stood of the son hote stood the store hat the necessary of the state stood in the son hand of the stood of the son hand of the stood state that prevented Mr. A. T. Siewart if foo becoming seed return of the frageway, when he we and mere the index of the frage of the state stop in the stood is the stop in the state in the the postion of a state state in the importance of the state of court frame degree in the important of good taste but of good the stood state that time was not outry a matter of good taste but of good point of the Son was revealed at the the stop in the inster of the state stop in the inster of the state is stop in the state is and in the section in the state is and in the section is the stop in the inster of the inster of the state is the stop in the inster of the state is the stop in the inster of the inster of the inster of the inster of good taste but of good is the stop in the stop in the state is a stop in the stop is the inster of the stop is stond of seeing the interest. The store and for the son stop defined was prevented at that time was not outry a matte

plause.) After the occurrences of to-day in Madrid the situation had become a very scripus one. They must be prepared to fight for minanity's and liberty's sake, and for the nonor of their adopted country. Their lives, their property they must sacridee on the attar of humanity. (Applause.) Great principles were involved in this struggle, the same principles which in-spired the members of the first congress of the United states and had marked all the time and georious progress of maskind. He noned that struggle to a successful and triumphant issue. (Applause.)

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Independence. Juige KKYNERT delivered an address in English, after which, with three thandering cheers for Cuba, the meeting dispersed.

FEELING IN JERSEY CITY.

The excitement on the Cuban question in Jersey Uity rose to a high pitch yesterday afternoon. The evening papers were snatched up with avidity, and the expression, "I hear war has been deciared," dropped from hundreds of mouths. Great anxiety was manifested with regard to the ru-mored attack on our Minister at Madrid. It is the universal opinion that the treatherous Span-iards would hardly hesitate to force General sickles at the risk of his lie, to leave the constry. The HERALD representative encountered not a single apologist for the builts of the Burriel type. It was sarmised that the members of the Fourts New Jersey regiment would meet in their arworky and limitate their comrades of the Third and other regi-ments of the State by tendering their services to Governor Farker, but no action of the kind was taken. Several veterans of our late war declared their readiness to answer the first summons to battic. ciared," dropped from hundreds of mouths. Great

authorities. It is, therefore, for the interest of the imperial government itself to demonstrate by the clearest acts its firm intention to assure the salety of all foreigners who have trusted themselves to its fidently wherever they may be within the confines of the Empire. If such a catastrophe as this could happen only 80 miles from the capital the undersigned cannot but lear that unless the guilty parties are promptly punched new attempts will be made at places further from the capital, where the authority of the central power has less efficiency." THE REPARATION EXACTED. The countries that had suffered the greatest in-purces were France and Russia. It was alterwards discovered that one of the murdred sisters of Charty was a British subject, a native of freiand. It is true Mr. Low, the American Minister, was at his post, unlike the Consul at Santiago de Caba, who wis absent without leave. But Mr. Low's sympathies seemed to have been with the Chi-nese; for in his first despatch to Secretary Fish, describing the horrible and unprovoked massace. he refers to the attempts of the unioritanate mow with most unbecoming levity. He says they endeavored to take "French leave." However, the action of the French and Russian representi-tives was prompt and decided. At ange may low

mote with most table coming levity. He says they mote with most table coming levity. He says they endeavored to take "Fremch leave." However, the action of the French and Russian representa-tives was promit and decided. A large naval loree was at once collected at then take and its vicinity. The reparation demanded was the decapitation of the two local officials—the magistrate and the problem and to be witnessed by Frence officers' who problem and to be witnessed by Frence officers' also the data to be witnessed by Frence officers' also the data to be witnessed by Frence officers' also the data to be witnessed by Frence officers' also the data to be witnessed by Frence officers' also the data to be witnessed by Frence and women and the relatives of the murdered men and women and the relatives of the murdered men and women and the relatives of the murdered men and women and the relatives of the murdered and bansheet to the region of the officer with seathant and angles power-ments. The two lati-ter were degraded and bansheet to the region of the officer with great maritime Fowers, find shaded over. Its officer were taken out and be-haded over. Its data the register of the reside degraded and bansheet to be paid was also be the terms except to be paid was also be the countries ware the central authority is weak or distrearded at points within their cou-frompty and endicently on the spot in the protec-tion of their cutzens and for the redress of any wrongs that may be perpertisted. The argument in dagrant cases of outrage is that of force, and is the roundabout business of red-tapism is throw to the wines. It cannot be desputed that the government of Cuba comes within the cat-port of their critzens and for the redress of any wrongs that may be perpertisted. The argument in dagrant cases of outrage is that of force, and the government of Cuba comes within this cat-for the the wines. It cannot be desputed that the government of Cuba comes within this cat-for for the chine the rent as a question even if the

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

We have received the following telegram from a correspondent in New Orleans :-

The late Captain Joseph Fry, commander of steamer Virginius, leaves a wildow and seven children in ex-tremely necessitous circuinstances. Will you lay the case before your Octon Exchange and benevoient citi-zens for action ?

We think your columns the best medium of makwe think your contains the obstimetation of make ing known the wants of the unior tunate family, and it would be an act of charity if you would make a public appeal for their relief. We enclose you a check for \$50, to which we hope large addl-tions will promptly be made. Yours, respectively, WILLIAMS, BLACK & CO.,

126 Pearl street.

A Similar Movement in New Orleans.

Citizens of New York, who sympathized with the family of the massacred Captain Joseph Fry, the late commander of the ill-lated Virginius, will learn with pleasure that Brigadier General Rainel Quesada (brother of the celebrated General of that in this city), and who has m successful landings of arms and men in Guba, from on board the Virginius, has made an appeal to the public of New Origins in behalt of the family of the basely murdered captain.

THE GERAN RELIEF RENEFIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

Allow me to correct an error that has occurred in the notice of the benefit which will be given at the Academy of Music on the evening of December 20. to aid the destitute (ubans and the widows and orphans of the Virginius massacre. The headquarters of the League of the Danghters of Cuba is not No. 57, but 50 West Twenty-courth street, where the tickets are for sale now, and any donations for the same purpose will be thankfully received. for the same purpose and Very respectinity, EMILIA C. DE VILLAVERDE, Secretary.

CANADA

MONTREAL, NOV. 21, 1873.

Parties are circulating subscription lists among the friends of Riel and Lepine, in this city, the funds thus raised being intended for the defence of the accused murderers during the coming trial in

Manifoba. The weather here continues cold, and ice is form-ing rapidly in all the basins. All sea-going vessels have left this port, except the steamsnip ida, which will sail to-day. BELLEVILLE, Ont., Nov. 21, 1873. Navigation on Bay Quinte is closed for the season.

Fire at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 21, 1873.

A fire here this morning destroyed a block of stores on Sussex street, opposite Clarence street, the property of Alderman Hency. The principal sufferers are Morian, boot and shoe dealers, Cari-non, clother; Bougette, Wholesale iquor dealer; Eggiston Brothers, clothers; Groule, clother; Goulien, clother, and Alderman Heney. The es-timated loss is \$75,000.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

Her Ante-Mortem Statement.

Coroner Herrman was yesterday morning called to Bellevue Rospital to take the ante-mortem statement of Rosa Carpenter, wao seems to believe she is going to die from the effects of violence she re-ceived on Wednerd, y last. Rosa stated that she went to Jersey street, hear Muiberry, to chi upon a friend, whose monden name was Mary McKinney. On going up states and opening the door Mary's husband advanced towards her and pushed her off the sto p. followed her down states, and, miter pushing her over, kicked her in the back and neck. The man, who ename does not appear in the state-ment, was arrested by the Fourfeenth product po-hice and locked up. A verdict was rendered against the accused, and coroner Herman sent him to the Tobas to await the death or re-covery of his victim. The woman ceater proves to be James Molomey, whose Bonic is at No. 13 Jersey street is going to die from the effects of violence she re-