CUBA

Herald Special Report from Havana.

Press Opinion of the Consequences of the Virginius Case.

Conciliation and Peace Recommended, with Due Preparation for Fighting.

Friendly Interposition of the British Minister in Madrid.

The Spanish Navy on the Cuban Coast To Be Reinforced from Spain.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Protracted and Important Meeting of the Cabinet.

'The Question of the Nationality of the Virginius.

THE FEELING IN CUBA.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Press Opinions on the Virginius Case-War Deprecated, but Due Preparation Recommended.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in Havana:-

HAVANA, Nov. 21, 1873.

The Diario newspaper of this city, speaking editorially of the Virginius case, says:-"We do not consider it within the limits of justice, reason or public convenience that an international collision should occur on the subject of the capture of the Virginius. Its legal consequences should take place. If so our wish is that, as Carthage and Numantia were admired by Saguntum and Rome, so should Spanish Cuba be admired in the American hemisphere."

The Voz de Cuba believes that the question can be settled diplomatically. Nevertheless, it rejoices in the activity of the artillery and engineer corps in repairing the forts, which within a short time will be in a perfect con-

Santiago Has No News. HAVANA, Nov. 21, 1873.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba to November 16 have been received. They represent that nothing of importance has occurred there since the 12th, except the departure of the Virginius for Havana, escorted by the Tormade and Isabel la Catolica.

NEWS FROM MADRID.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Diplomatic Agency for the Prevention of a Rupture of Relations-The Spanish Iron-clad Navy Likely to be Strengthened. MADRID, Nov. 21, 1873.

The Politica (newspaper) says that in consequence of steps taken by Mr. Layard, the British Minister, General Sickles has suspended preparations which he had been making for his departure from Madrid. It is rumored that the insurgents of Carta-

gena intend to surrender. This would release the vessels now in their possession, and render the whole iron-clad fleet available in case of trouble with the United States.

WAR FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Rumared Assessination of Sickles-One Demands on Spain-How the Cabinet and Congress Feel Toward a War-The Question Reviewed in a Monetary Aspect-Position of the Departments-War Vessels.

The war feeling in Washington, which has magged for a day or two, has been sensibly revived by the news from Madrid and the publication of further details of the vicious cruelties attending the executions at Santiago and the shameless rejoicings of the Spanish element in Cuba. The assurances of the State Department that the situation has never been more pacific and the outlook more promising can scarcely be credited when our Minister to Spain has been

MOBBED, HIS LIFE THREATENED AND HIMSELF

SNUBBED by a Spanish Cabinet Minister. The people here, whose influence upon our national policy is a power that cannot be despised because it is not directly seen, take direct issue with Secretary Fish both on his facts and his conclusions. They argue that no situation can be rightfully called pacific when two angry nations confront each other with a war of words that threatens to end in blows, in spite of the efforts of the two governments to avoid the quarrel. It cannot be doubted that THE OUTLOOK IS FAR DIFFERENT FROM WHAT IT WAS A WEEK AGO.

when it was thought that the shocking haste and cruelty with which the victims of the Virginius had been hurried to death might have revolted tended to hope for redress unless the Castelar government, contrary to all appearances, were able to afford it to a degree that would satisfy the popular sentiment of this country, he is

ACCUSED NOW OF A BLIND CREDULITY In pretending to believe in an honorable solution

government cannot move a step towards concilia tion without endangering its existence at the hands of its own supporters, to say nothing of the factions that are awaiting their opportunity to tear it in pieces on any pretext whatever, and cannot want a better rallying cry for mischief than the one that Castelar is truckling to the

THE ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY HERE are divided into those who support the State Department, those who would be content with ample reparation for the last outrage and those who think there ought to be no settlement that did not put at rest every pending question with Spain and end the possibility of further cruelties and complications by setting the slaves at liberty and giving the Cubans the control of their own lives and

Since noon to-day

THE STORY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF MINISTER

has been current in Washington. It was the sub test of excited comment. Who originated it? Where it came from no one seemed to know. Telegrams came from New York asking if the State Department had any information, and here the officials were asking how such news reached New York. Persons who had heard of it for the first time anxiously inquired if it had been confirmed,

THE MINISTER'S TELEGRAM.

stating that a mob had made ugly demonstrations in front of the Legation the community here was ready to believe anything. The Cabinet was in session, when about three o'clock the story was reneated and word sent to the President. Sec. retary Belknap sent a note to the operator at the War Department if there had been any confirmation of the report, and was informed that it had not been confirmed. But that such a crime is not wholly unexpected it would be useless to deny Two of our naval vessels will be ordered to remain in the vicinity of Cadiz.

THE REPORTED UNITY OF THE CABINET only goes so far as to wait the shortest reasonable time for the Spanish government to say what it is willing to do in ample satisfaction of our injuries and afford it an opportunity to execute its promises. Even this amount of unity is passive in some of the members, whose names it would be a breach of confidence to publish at this time.

HOW THE DEPARTMENTS STAND. The Treasury Department is conservative only in the interest of the funding scheme and the speedy resumption of reductions in the public debt. War loans would necessarily stop the funding of the existing debt into five per cent bonds and largely increase the six per cents, while the acquisition of Cuba would virtually destroy the customs revenue from sugar and tobacco. The War Department being already well prepared for hostilities, and having no financial anxieties, is less conservative putting out all its power and energy either to prepare for war or to enter-into actual collision with Spain. Secretary Delano, of the Interior, has never concealed his full adherence to the Monroe doc trine, and keeps silent now only from motives of propriety. The Attorney General has always been counted among the friends of free Cuba and is not suspected by his intimate friends to have been converted to the opposite side by the events of the last fortnight. Postmaster General Creswell has been so absorbed in his own department for two years past that few know exactly where he stands to-day. But it is admitted on all sides that

THE SENTIMENT OF CONGRESS, when it shall assemble, will decide the issue especially now that the chances of deciding it by diplomatic action are lessening. What that sentlment is likely to be has been foreshadowed in these despatches. Except the indications of conservative action among the New England delegations, out of regard to their manuquivocally warlike. The Western and Southern members are for extreme measures, and they do not perceive any special interests in their sections that a war with Spain, in which they assume the duration would be short and the result certain, would injure. The Middle State members, although not yet arrived in considerable number are disposed towards a warlike settlement, and few public men of any station doubt that, if the matter is thrown into Congress by the failure or delay of the efforts now making by the administration, a good round majority of each House would support the strongest propositions for action. Much comment has arisen upon what are under-

THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT proposed by our government through Minister Sickles, and the opinion is generally expressed that if we will accept nothing less than a ceremo pious restoration of the Virginius to our contro it is useless to expect that the Spanish government will voluntarily agree to our terms, or that the Casino at Havana will permit what they will be certain to stigmatize as a studied humiliation. As for the abolition of slavery it is thought absurd that the slaveowners will allow themselves to be stripped of their slaves without opposing the efforts of their own government and ours to the last extremity.

GROWING PROPORTIONS OF THE NAVY. Whatever may be the opinion of the Secretary of State respecting the final disposition of the Virginius matter the Secretary of the Navy proceeds on the assumption that whether it be peace or war the navy must be put on a war footing, either to enforce our demands or defend our honor. Today orders were issued to have the iron-clads Jason, Passaic Lehigh and Nantucket, each carrying two guns, and laid up at League Island, made ready for sea with the utmost despatch. The Saugus, Manhattan and Mahopac are already in commission, aid the Dictator, Terror, Canonicus, Wyandot, Nalant, Ajax and Roanoke are being fitted as apidly as possible. Further orders will be issued to-morrow to proceed with work on other fron-class at League Island. The light draught iron-clais at New Orleans are all in good order and will te fitted for service. The object now is to fit ou such vessels as can be got to sea most expeditionsly. Every bureau of the Navy Department is working in the war feeling, and the long list of officers ordered to-day has not been equalled since tie rebellion. It is understood that the Secretary if the Navy to-day cabled orders to Rear Admira Case, commanding our European squadron, to order the immediate return to the United States of the Congress, carrying sixteen guns, and proceed with his flagship, the Wabash, carrying forty-five guns, to Key West and await further instructions. The boat recently purchased in New York is the well-known tug America, both

to "Despatch." She will not be burdened with beavy armament, as that would interfere with her speed. She is reported as capable of making sixform will be to carry despatches to any part of the Cuban waters. Other despatch boats will be fitted out to run between Key West and Havana, Norfolk and Key West and Washington and Norfolk. THE RECORD OF THE VIRGINIUS.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following description of the steamer Virginius as recorded in the American and foreign shipping list in 1872:-Sidewheel steamer, schooner rigged, 46; tons burden; home port, New York; built at Glasgow in 1864 of tron: two oscillating engines, two bollers; nine feet draught,

War Rumors-The Legitimate Rights of the Virginius-The President Calm, but Earnest-Spain Getting Alarmed-The Public in Possession of all Essential Facts.

More excitement than heretofore has prevailed to-day consequent on the latest intelligence from Madrid, and the probabilities of war with Spain were freely discussed. All kinds of rumors were in circulation adding to the widespread excitement and causing numerous inquiries at official quarters as to their truth, if only to get assurances that the government was without official advices confirming them.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT

is making earnest inquiry for information to be forwarded to Minister Sickies as to the legitimate rights of the Virginius to all the privileges and protection guaranteed to an American vessel on the high seas. The subject has been thoroughly in vestigated in the navigation division of the Treasury Department. There is no reason to believe that any irregularity exists in the registry papers of that vessel. This fact has been communicated the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of State, and was one of the subjects that received attention at the Cabinet meeting to-day, Mr. Richardson producing the copies of papers and records of his department concerning her.

THE CABINET SESSION was opened precisely at noon—an unusual occurrence, as it is generally half-past twelve or one o'clock before all the members arrive-and remained in session, with every member in attend ance, until four o'clock, being the longest session ever held under President Grant's administration. Upon the adjournment it was remarked that the meeting had been one of the most important ever held, a member stating that the whole time had been occupied upon the Virginius matter and its attending complications. Cabinet officers are still careful not to permit a word to escape them as to the conclusions reached, either at this or the two preceding meetings. It can, however, be stated, in speaking of the public sentiment in Spain, as being of a violent and unfriendly character towards the American Legation; that

THIS FEELING IN SPAIN IS BRUTAL AND UNREASON and it really seemed that a Ministry could not stand which would grant what is reasonable. The government is without advices confirmatory of the reports that the social relations between our representative at Madrid and the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs had been interrupted. Regarding the rumors of further violence against the Legation and Minister Sickles personally, which were in active circulation to-day, it can be authoritatively stated that no reports of that character are confirmed by official despatches.

THE PRESIDENT, in conversing upon the subject of our relations with Spain, is free from anything like passion, his manner being calm, but, at the same time, indicawith the general sentiment of the country; but will do nothing that will even by implication. place the United States as in the wrong before the world. While the United States sympathizes with Spain in her efforts to establish a republican form of government and will give all possible moral support in that direction, this movement on her part will not serve in the least degree to remeasure of redress for pending grievances and pro tecting all interests covered by the national flag. It was said by a well known Senator to-night, after a conversation with the President, that THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS SOME ALARM. not wishing to provoke hostilities with this government; that all Americans may rest assured the proper measures will be taken to guard against possible or probable repetitions of outrage, either by Spanish or Cuban authority, and, further, that the President will submit the whole matter to Congress for their advice and direction; and it can added, the information having been received from a high official source, nothing has been received by the government essentially different from ence to Spanish or Cuban affairs, and when Congress meets there is no doubt that the public will be satisfied that prudence, combined with a due regard to our national honor, has been observed by the Executive Department of the government.

Secretary Fish Says the Unofficial Reports from Spain Are Exaggerated-The Mob in Front of the American Legation at Madrid Promptly Dispersed-The Castelar Government Anxious for Friendly Relations-Return of the Secretary of the Navy. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1873.

Despatches received by the Secretary of State do not fully confirm the special telegrams from Madrid in regard to the situation there. There have been demonstrations against Minister Sickles, but the Secretary is of the opinion that the specials are somewhat exaggerated. A mob which collected in front of the American Legation was promptly dispersed by the government, and no doubt here in official circles but that the authorities at Madrid are fully capable of preventing any outbreak. The position of Minister Sickles is very uncomfortable, but it is not believed that any violence will be offered, as Mr. Sickles telegraphs that the Spanish officials are equal to any emergency. Minister Sickles is hourly in communication with the State Department, and his despatches indicate the existence of very strong feeling against the United States. Mr. Fish submitted a number of telegrams from Minister Sickles to the Cabinet meeting to-day, and the session was probably one of most interesting and serious meetings since the commencement of the present comthis morning seem to be very serious in their demeanor, and there appears to be a more extended war than has yet been noticed. At the same time. so far as has yet been made known, the official tions of the honesty of the intention of the Castelar government to preserve friendly relations progress of the negotiations. The excitement of the populace at Madrid does not seem to be shared by the government there, as is evidence by the expressed opinion of the Secretary of State here that there is an exaggeration in the unofficial reports, and the assertions of Mr. Sickles that the Spanish government is able to suppress, and has suppressed, hostile indications against the American Legation at Madrid.

OFFICERS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE. The Secretary of the Navy returned to this city this morning, and was at the department at a very early hour. A large number of naval officers have been ordered to duty to-day to the snips of heavy ordnance now being fitted out for immediate ac tive service. A naval recruiting office has been ordered to be opened at New Orleans. The Navy Department has received up to this time 150 applications for service under the government, in case of trouble, from ex-volunteer officers of the navy, Without war, when it is mapifer that the Snanish [ast and powerful, and her name has been changed | and anniferations are constantly being received,

the reply being that they will be duly considered

REPARATION OR WAR. Senator Cameron, Chairman of the Senate Comnittee on Foreign Relations, nad an extended interview with President Grant this morning. In & subsequent conversation he stated that if Spain efused or was unable to make proper reparation he believed Congress would authorize a declara-

Powerful Vessels in Cuban Waters Within Twenty Days.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1873. Prominent naval officers in this city, commenting upon the great activity in preparing vessels for sea, say that within 30 days there will be in waters at least 20 of the most powerful vessels in the United States service. Secretary Robeson had early interviews to-day with the bureau officers of the Navy Department, in which he reiterated his instructions that the various divisions of the naval service shall exert their utmost be in first class order in every respect at an early period for active service. The government has which officers have been ordered to-day. This vessel will be used for the purpose of carrying mails and despatches between the North Atlantic fleet and our ports along the Southern coast, from Charleston to Key West.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Three Thousand Men at Work in the Brooklyn Navy Yard-The Captain of the Colorado-The Departure of the Steam Yacht America-Spanish Opin-ions-French Courtesy-Officers Under

The warlike notes of preparation resound throughout the length and breadth of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the music of the day echoes through ceaseless. Even Sunday will be occupied with the work in hand, as expedition is regarded as of paranount importance at this juncture. The force now employed is not less than 3,000, and this number will be increased largely next week. There is ample room for the employment of 6,000 men in the Navy Yard.

THE COLORADO. This noble steam frigate, which stands at the head of the list, the finest of the first class vessels of the navy, has all her topmasts up, and riggers are making taut and fast her stays, braces and ratlines with such rapidity that ere the lapse of another week she will present the appearance of being well advanced for commission. Her commander will be the present executive officer of this station Captain George M. Ransom, who yesterday received orders from Washington assigning nim to take command, on December 1, as soon as his relief, Captain R. W. Shuieldt, reports for duty. CAPTAIN BANSOM,

who is a hale, hearty, fine looking naval hero, 53 years of age, has served his country for 25 years, and is regarded as one of the most active and able served with Admiral Farragut in the Mississippi fleet, having command of the Kinoe, Grand Gulf, Mercedita and two other war vessels at different intervals. He was also present at the taking of New Orieans and accompanied the Admiral to Vicksburg. Subsequently ne was assigned to the responsible duty of settling up the admiral to the Eastern Gulf squadron, relieving Admiral Stribling at the time when the two divisions—Eastern and Western—were consolidated. The Commodores may feel a little jealous over this disguished mark of special regard vouchsafed Captain Ransom, but those who are familiar with the spicnidd record of the Captain and the remarkable energy and addity displayed by him during the present crisis in preparing the vessels at this station will concede the point that the honor is well deserved, and should the opportunity present itself the Colorado's commander will secure high ransom for the flag. The

MINNESOTA.

forty-three guns, cannot be made ready for sea before January 1, 1874. She will be commanded by Commodore Rodgers, and will be a divisional flagship. There are no orders at hand to fit out the Nipsic, which is remarkable, under the circumstances, as she is well adapted for service. It is not true that the flagship of Admiral Rowan, the Frolic, has gone out of commission. She will continue to fly the blue pennant in our harbor as usual.

The Tigress is discharging her stores at the dock Mercedita and two other war vessels at different

usual.

The Tigress is discharging her stores at the dock in the upper end of the yard. The work on the new torpedo boat is being pushed forward with all despaten. There is a large force at work on the Fiorida.

Fiorida.

THE STEAM YACHT AMERICA.

As was stated in the Herald of yesterday, "Uncle Sam" is looking through the mercantile marine and yachting fleets for vessels to aid him in carrying on the war. Commerce on the seas not being very brisk just now, many shipowners are willing, it is asserted, to assist the government by chartering their vessels for transports, and several contracts are now pending. The steam yacht America has been chartered, and will and several contracts are now pending. The steam yacht America has been chartered, and will be used as a despatch boat for the fleet in Cuban waters. She sailed from this port yesterday, under command of Captain Raiph Chanaler, for the Gosport Navy Yard, Noricik, Va. The America is barely six months old, and was built by Henry Steers, the well known snipbuilder of Greenpoint, for Henry N. Smith, the well known stock operator, and partner of Fisk & Gould. The vessel was built for a pleasure yacht, and is one of the largest of her class. Her ince are upon the most approved models, and her interior decorations and fitting up extremely elegant. In a word, she is a periect bijou of a craft, and the officer in command of her will have a vessel fit for a lady's boudour. She is considered one of the fastest of the American steam yachts.

Captain Chanaler will return to his post, that of assistant executive at this station, as soon as his successor is designated. He will doubtless be assigned to the command of the splendid monitor Dictator, which is now on her way to the Brooklyn Yard, where she is expected to arrive, for repairs, this evening.

ARAPILES.

This yessel, in which the Spaniards take so much

Yard, where she is expected to arrive, for repairs, this evening.

ARAPILES.

This vessel, in which the Spaniards take so much pride, is still an object of interest as she lies in the dry dock at the Navy Yard. Hundreds of people walk about the dock and stare curiously at the great iron sides of the ship and the shivering marines, who patrol the gangway to guard their crew, several of whom have described within the past few weeks. She will be ready to leave in about two weeks, her destination being Cuba. Her iron plating is four inches in thickness above the water line and three and a half inches beneath. The officers of the Araplies regret that there should be so much feeling among the people over the "Virginius affair," but are satisfied that there will be no figuting when the American government is in possession of all the lacts in the case. As to the assault upon Minister Sickies, they say that it was only the ignorant rabble who took part in that disgraceful affair, and that the troops soon drove them off.

About half-pet three o'clock the Captain of the steam gunboat of the French Republic, the D'Estange, Lieutenant Commander Humann, visited the lyceum at the Navy Yard and paid his respects to Admiral Rowan, with whom he had quite a lengthy interview.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

The following changes have been ordered among officers at this station:—Lieutenant Commander Wheeler, executive officer of the receiving ship Vermoni, has been ordered to the Juniata, and will take passage on the Powhatan, which leaves Philadelphia to-day; Second Assistant Engineer Siousson, Gunner E. J. Waugh and Boatswain A. M. Pomeroy, have been ordered to the Colorado.

Orders Issued Yesterday by the Navy Department-Officering the Men-of War for Cubs. Washington, Nov. 21, 1873.

The following naval orders were issued to-day:-Lieutenant Commander E. C. Meriman has been ordered to the Colorado as executive on the 26th inst.
Lieutenants Richard Wainwright and Lewis A.
Kingsley, to report to the Chief of the Bureau of
Equipments, &c., for special duty.
Ensign John B. Collins, to recruiting duty at New

Paymaster Frank C. Cosby, to the Franklin.
First Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, to the
steamer Dictator.
Second Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon to the Second Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon to the fron-clad Ajax.

Captain R. W. Shufeldt, from duty as member of the Examining Board at Annapolis and ordered as executive at the Brooklyn Navy Yard December 1. Captain George M. Ranson, from duty as execu-tive of the New York Navy Yard and ordered to

tive of the New 10fk Navy Ind and othered the command of the Colorado.

Captain Simpson, from the command of the Torpedo station December 1 and ordered to the command of the Franklin.

Captain William W. Truxton, from duty as Inspector of Ordanace at the Boston Navy Yard on December 11 and ordered to the command of the Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.
Lieutenant Commander Frederick Rodgers, from
the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the
command of the Despatch.
Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pearson, from
special duty and ordered to the Brooklyn as execuye officer. Lieutenant Commander William & Wheeler, from

from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Franklin.
Licutenant Henry W. Lyon, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Franklin.
Licutenant Richard W. Cutts, from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Franklin.
Chief Engineer J. T. Finney, from special cuty at Newburg, ordered to the Colorado.
Chief Engineer Richard W. Chief Engineer Richard W. Tard and ordered to the Franklin.
Chief Engineer John Johnson, from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the Brooklyn.
First Assistant Engineer W. H. Harris, from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the Despatch.
First Assistant Engineer E. T. Philips, from League Island and ordered to the Brooklyn.
First Assistant Engineer R. S. Bennett, from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to the Dictator.
First Assistant Engineer John B. Carpenter, from

from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the

Portsmouth Navy Fard and ordered to the Photator.

First Assistant Engineer John B. Carpenter, from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Ajax. Second Assistant A. B. Bates, from League Island and ordered to the Dictator.

Second Assistant H. L. Slosson, from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Colorado.

Second Assistant George Covie, Jr., from the Mahopac, and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering for assignment to other duty.

other duty.

Boatswain A. M. Pomeroy, from the New York
Navy Yard and ordered to the Colorado.

Gunner E. J. Waugh, from the Vermont and
ordered to the Colorado.

Lieutenant Commander Horace Elmer, from the
naval station at League Island and ordered to the The officers ordered to the Franklin will report on the 4th of December.

Sailing of the Ossipee from Norfolk-The Monitor Mahopae in Tow. NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 21, 1873.

The United States steamer Ossipee is coaled. She leaves to-morrow and will take in tow the monitor Mahopac. This vessel will have finished her repairs and will drop down to Fort Norfolk in the morning to take in ammunition and stores, pre-vious to sailing for Cuban waters.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Her officers are:

Lieutenant Commander James O'Kane, com-

Lieutenant C. F. Clark, Executive Officer.
Lieutenant W. T. Buck, Navigator.
Lieutenants—Joseph E. Jones and C. A. Stone.
Charles E. Brown, Master.
First Assistant Engineers—A. J. Kenyon and J.
J. Chaman; Second Assistant Engineer, George

Assistant Paymaster, John Sullivan.
Assistant Surgeon—Holmes E. Wickoff.
Captain's Clerk, J. F. Freeman.
Her salling orders are expected to-morrow.

THE WAR FEELING IN NEWARK. Enthusiastic Welcome to General Sher-

man-3,000 Veterans and 10,000 Civiliuns Receive Him Warmly.

In Newark yesterday even the panicky hard times were lorgotten as a subject of general discussion and the thoughts of all citizens were riveted on the Cuban question. The highly important and no less startling news contained in the HERALD's special despatches from Madrid created intense excitement, and not a few, because they failed to find the news in any other metropolitan newspaper, expressed doubts as to its authenticity, while the mass of the people agreed that that was the very reason why the news was to be relied upon. The reported ultimatum of the United States government, embracing five points, viz.:—
Surrender of the Virginius, release of all surviving prisoners, money indemnity for the heirs of all those killed, the punishment of Burriel and his assistant butchers and the abolishment of slavery, was hailed on all sides as an assurance that the administration at last meant business and had finally made up its mind to brook no longer the insuits and outrages of Spaniards in Cuba. The war fever runs high in Newark, and popular feeling would approve the extremest action on the part of the government. The less frothy and more thoughtful element consider that now the government should hesitate no longer, but at once proceed to indemnity itself by a movement on Cuba with land and water forces, take forcible possession of the Virginius wherever found, as also of Burriel and company, before Spain has time to increase her land or naval forces in Cuba. Then, if Spain so desires, let her have all the war she wants. Nowhere, except in extreme administration circles, is it thought creditable, courageous or advisible for the government to wait till Congress opens and can assume the responsibility. the very reason why the news was to be relied

ment to wait till Congress opens and can assume the responsibility.

THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

about hall-past four o'clock in the afternoon, helped to heighten the war feeling, especially as about 3,000 veterans and other militia in plain clothes gathered at the depot to give him a rousing cheer and welcome. Many of the boys marened with "Old Tecumseh" "down to the sea," and vowed nothing would give them greater satisfaction than to march with him again, even through the gem of the Antilies. The General was accompanied by Colonel Audenried of his staff, and was driven through the main streets, amid the cheers of the populace, to the residence of Mr. George A. Halsey. Here he

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

"A Sad Sight to Behold."—Soure Four weeks since a man, or rather a walking skeleton, came into URITINTON'S Patent Medicine Depot, No. 7 Sixth avenue, completely exhausted, just riding from Fourteenth street, Ninth avenue. He took a chair, and after regaining sufficient strength, informed Mr. Crittenton that he had been given and chair. and after regaining sufficient strength, informed Mr. Criticuton that he had been given up by his physicians, to die, from what they termed to be a severe case of consumption—one lung being entirely gone and the other more or less affected. He says, "Mr. Critication, will your article, which I have seen advertised, meaning HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR), care, or give me relieft" I gravely informed him it was a bai case, and one which I was airaid had run too long; but advised him to try one bottle, as it certainly could do him no harm, and see the effect; explaining, at the same time that the Honey and Horehound soothed and scattered all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm cleansed annimations, and the Tar Balm cleansed in inflammations, and the Tar Balm cleansed and coleared the throat and air passages leading to the lungs and that the additional ingredients keet the orrans cool, most and in healthy action. He took my advice, bought the bottle and dwent away. On saturday, November 1b, he again came into the store, with a light step and smiling countenance; stated that he used the first bottle and lound so much relief that he reft encouraged, and, at different times since, he sent for seven more bottles, which he had used, and believed himself permanently cored; said he should recommend it to all of his iriends and acquaintances, which, se he said, were many, as he was a man of wealth and inducence. The price of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is only 50 centra bottle. Thus you will see this gentleman was cared for \$4 ster paying handreds of dollars to

A.—
SPLENDID AND UNPARALLELED TRIUMPHS

of the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

New York, over 81 competitors. at the

World's Exposition, Vienna, 1873, &c.

1. The Knight's Cross of the Imperial Austrian Order of "Francis Joseph L.," conterred by His Apostolic Malesty the Emperor of Austria upon the Hon. Na-thaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, as the founder and Builder of sewing machine industry.

2. The Grand Diploma of Honor, recommended by the International Jury for this sewing machine company only, for their important contributions to the material and social welfare of mankind.

3. The Grand Medal for Progress, awarded for their new No. 6 Sewing Machine, being for progress made since the Paris Exposition of 1867, at which the only fold Medal for Sewing Machines was awarded to this company. Hence this Vienna award marks progress, not from a low level or interior medal, but from a Gold Medal, the highest award made at Paris.

 The Grand Medal for Merit for the development of needle industry and excellence and superiority of manu-factured samples exhibited. A A Grand Medal for Merit for excellence and superi-ority of cabinet work—the only award of the kind in this section.

6. Medals for several Co-operators of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for superior ability. 27. The official report, published by the general direction of the Vienna Exposition, signalizes the supremacy of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for quantity and quality of manufacture and position in the sewing machine business

FURTHER DISTINGUISHED HONORS.

The Maryland Institute has awarded Wheeler & Wilson the Gold Medal for their new No. 6 Sewing Machine. Other Sewing Machines received nothing.

Savannar, Nov. 4, 1873.

At the Georgia State Fair a Silver Medal, the highest and only premium for leather stitching, was awarded to Wheeler & Wilson for samples done on their new No. 6 Sewing Machine.

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A.-The Mercantile National Bank. A STATEMENT BY THE BANK EXAMINER.

A STATEMENT BY THE BANK EXAMINER.

We learn from the National Bank Examiner, Mr.
Meles, who has been investigating the affairs of the Mercantile National Bank, more particularly in regard to
the leans made by the late President Mr. E. J. Biake,
to the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, that but
little if any less will accrue to the institution in this conection. This conclusion Mr. Meigs has arrived at after
a close examination, at which he has been constantly enagged during the past three days and nights.
The tollowing is Mr. Meigs' card announcing the result
of his investigation:

"I have gone far enough in my investigation of the assets and insultites of the Mercantile National Bank to be
enabled to express the opinion that, in my judgment,
there is nothing in their position that need give the commercial world apy uncasiness whatever.
"CHARLES A. MEIGS,
"National Bank Examing." the Vermont and ordered to take passage on the Powhatan, and, on falling in with the Juniata, to report for duty on board as executive officer. Lieutenant Commander George W. Armentrout

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