THE NATION'S VOICE. Shall the Country's Honor Be Upheld?

**Opinions** of Legislators, the Press and the People.

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ALMOST A UNIT FOR WAR.

### OPINIONS OF PUBLIC MEN.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 23, 1873.

Views of Congressman Thornburg. Representative Jacob M. Thornburg, of Ten nessee, is a native of that State, and was a strong Union man during the civil war. He is a republican in politics, and is from the Knoxville district. which heretofore has been represented by Horace Maynard, who takes his seat at the coming session as a member at large. He says that his constituents are warmly in favor of de cided action on the part of the government in the matter of Cuba. A war for the acquisition of that island would be exceedingly popular in that State. Tennessee might be safely counted upon for 30,000 volunteers. Those who had been Confederate soldiers would jump at the opportunity to show their loyalty to the dag. The very best men would volunteer. Disciplined soldiers, who had served either in the federal or Confederate service, would look upon the invasion of Cuba as a regular frolic, and they would fight the Spaniards with that confidence in themselves which would be itself the certainty of success in every battle that might take place. So far as driving the Spanish army off the island, that would be an operation of not much difficulty, and would take but comparatively a short time after the landing of the American forces; but, after all, whatever may be our desire about acquiring the island, members of Congress, upon whom devolves the responsibility of a declaration of war, have to consider very carefully all the facts of the case and see whether they are justified in such action. There are some nice points to be decided.

Had the Spanish man-of-war the right to capture a vessel flying the American flag and having a regular Custom House clearance and a consular acknowledgment? As to calling the Virginius a piratical craft and condemning her passengers and crew as pirates, that was nonsense. They could not be deemed such by any possible interpretation of international maritime law. The vessel was notoriously a

maritime law. The vessel was notoriously a bustering vessel, engaged in carrying arms supplies to the Cuban insurgents; but she was notoriously a fil and was sim ply a blockade runner, and as such, w captured in the act, might, very properly, hable to forieiture. We had hundreds hable to forjeiture. We had inndreds of such cases during our civil war. Our naval vessels captured many of these blockade runners, but, other than the confiscation of the vessels and the retaining of the passengers for a time as prisoners, no penalty was inflicted. If, when the Tornado had captured the Virginius and had taken her into Santiago de Cuba, the vessel had been confiscated after due process of law we could have had no grounds of complaint against Spain. The United States authorities should have had ample time to settle the point of international had been confiscated after due process of law we could have had no grounds of complaint against spain. The United States authorities should have had ample time to settle the point of international haw whether a vessel sailing under the American flag and with the papers she possessed could be legally seized by a foreign man-of-war on the high seas. Pending the settlement of this point the passengers and officers and crew might have been held in durance, so that if it should be settled that the Spaniards were in the right in the capture the persons on board of her might be held to answer so far as their acts made them annenable for transgression of the Spanish laws. It was a case clearly for civil courts and not for the summary vengeance of a drumhend court martial. The mili-tary court—if it can be called such— was clearly liegal, and the execution of the pas-sengers and officers and crew of the Virginius was murder. It can be characterized as notaing else. There is no law, civil or military, to justiy it. The whole manner in which the affair was conducted was an evidence that the perpetrators were aware that they were doing wrong. The telegraph wires were doing wrong. The telegraph wires were doing wrong. The telegraph wires were doing be character of a buil fight. The deed was hurited there could be no communication with the Captain General, and no orders could be received to check them from the home government. The chance to gratify the bloodthirstiness and crievy which seems to be the delight of Spanish commanders was irresistible. The suffering of the victims was better in its excitement than the lational sport of a buil fight. The deed was huried through to prevent interference, so that the prepertators might say, "Well, you are too late to stopit. It is over, and what are you going to do about it "' It is this criminal haste, this definece of our fing, which demands the most ample reparation. When the Acting American Consult attempted to inter-cede in the affair and asked that the prisoners be accorded

## of Alabama.

Representative Charles Hays, of Alabama, on being asked his opinion concerning the threatening difficulties between the United States and Spain, said :-

As yet he had hardly any opinions which he would care to see published, as his present ideas might be very materially changed when the authentic and official facts were presented to Congress for its action thereon. From letters which he was daily receiving from his State it was evident that a war for the possession of Cuba would be among his constituents exceedingly popular, and such, no doubt, was the leeling throughout the Guil States; but, so far as he was concerned, he would rather avoid a war if it could be done honorably. He had seen enough of it. As a native Alabamian he had opposed the secession movement to the very last moment; but when his State went out he out with it. He served throughout the civil war on the Southern side, and when it was at an end accepted the situation and became again a strong Union man. While he was na a strong Union man. While he was na-tional in his politics he also desired to act in his Congressional capacity with a regard for the best interests of his State and section. He believed a war would be injurious to the South. He represented acotton-raising country, the prin-cipal market for which was the English mills. The Liverpool and London quotations affect this produce much more than those of New York. Spanish privateers and cruisers would materially interfere with this commerce, and the cotton planters would thus be direct losers. Cotton is now so low that it hardly pays for the raising of it, and in the case of war, with the additional risks to be run in getting it to the market, the middlemen and purchasers would still further depress the price to the planters. A long war reduced the South to poverty. The peo-ple by hard labor are slowly creeping up again to a moderate competency. They need peaceful times and encouragement to progress toward better days. War would unsettle sgain the whole com-munity, and for that reason ought to be avoided. In the South they had a peculiar pollation, which would be admirably smited for a Cuban invasion. Young men, who were boys of loo if years of age at the outbreak of secession, had to go into the Colled-erate army and served through all the campaign. Many of them were sons of wealthy planters, and had been brought up to a life of hixing and ease. They were too young at the contenencement of their army life to nave completed their education, and on their discharge from the service the eman-cipation of the Staves and the ravages of war had reduced them to penury. They were poor and un-educed them to penury. They were poor and un-educed them to penury. They were poor and un-their army life to nave completed their education, and on their discharge from the service the eight the ducted. Without a profession or a trade to give them the means of a liveshood it was the bitter restlessness of this class which originated Ku Kiuxism, and made it at last so formidable th in his politics he also desired tional strong hand of the general government had to be invoked to put it down. They would make admi-rable food for powder, and in an army of invasion would be almost resistless soldlers. It would give them a vent for their restlessness and an opportunity to gratify their pride. To them a war, therefore, would be a positive good; but to others, the settled and staid portion of the community, it would be a decided injury in the interference with rade and the lessening of the value of their prodwould be a decided injury in the interference with trade and the lessening of the value of their prod-ucts. In this view he took into consideration only the material interests of his section, and, look-ing on it in that light, he should well consider the question of peace or war before he determined his action, believing, as he did, that a fresh war of any extent or duration would retard the Sonth in raising herself from her extreme impoverisament. If, however, it should appear that the national honor and integrity of our flag demand war, he he would be earnestly for it. We can only pre-serve our dignity as a nation by insisting on other nations treating us with proper deference and courtesy. He did not think the slightest infringe-ment should be permitted upon our rights. In tais question it is to be ascertained what our rights are and how far they have been infringed. Did or did not the Americans on board the Virginius denationalize themselves when they engaged in an expedition to convey arms and render assistance to the Cubans in revolt against the Spanish authority? Did they not accept all the risks which they knew they would run when they thus embarked? Can the child or no when they thus be based of the rule inder the based of the Spanish government, under the circumstances, responsible for the cruel nensities and how far they have based of the pro-

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 Method of the solution in the matter, and here as the solution in the matter, and here as the solution of the solution is the solution of the instance of the solution of the solution is the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution is the solution is the solution of the solution is the solution of the solution is the solution is the solution in the solution is the solution is the solution in the solution is the solution is the solution in the solution is the solution in the solution is the solution in the solution is the solutis the solution is the solution is the solution is the solutio

States, and now is the time to acquire the island. In the event of war cotion would go up to 20 cents immediately, and the financial stringency, instead of being increased, would be relieved at once. Last night a large indignation meeting was held in columbus, at which the speakers were among the most prominent citizens of the place. Resolu-tions were unanimously adopted requesting the administration and Congress to take such decisive measures as will at once stay the work of slaughter and bloodshed and avenge the insult offered to the nation and to common humanity; that "to every act of the government looking towards the recognition of Cuba as a belligerent power or as an independent republic we pledge our pledges with the sword; that copies of these resolu-tions be sent to the administration and to Con-gress, with the assurance to them that we see in a war for the liberation of Cuba the strongest measures for cementing the different sections of our Republic in the bonds of harmony and pa-triotism."

### JOURNALISTIC OPINIONS.

#### An Almost Universal Demand for Redress-Take Cuba First and Negotiate Afterwards.

The Mormons are on the warpath. The Salt Lake Herald, the organ of the Saints, thinks that a brush with Spain just now would be exceedingly popu-

The Atlanta (Ga.) Herald says, on the Cuban question, "Congress will act in accordance with the popular will, whatever that may be at the time. That will be controlled to a great degree by the propositions of reparation that may be made by Spain. If these are not satisfactory the popular indignation of the country will force Congress into decided measures for a proper vindication of the national honor and dignity.'

The Louisville Courier-Journal of November 22 says that "even if the belligerent character of the Virginius were established that by no means justifies the atrocity of the wholesale execution of her officers and crew. This crime appeals to universal civilization, and not to the United States only. In the event of war this journal thinks that "only Spanish humiliation and defeat could be the result. and defeat is the end of Spanish republicanism. The United States would then appear in the invidious rôle of destroying the Republic in Spain. Castelar would fall, the victim of circumstances he ould neither avoid nor control, and free government in Spain would fall with him."

The Newark (N. J.) Register wants to wait and et diplomacy fix us up, so that we may go into a war with Spain on the square. It says :- "Let our soldiers and satiors wait until diplomacy has arranged the cartel. We want no street fight. We want an old-fashioned, high-toned duel between the two parties-a duel fought according to the code and one whose result shall be received as final. There is yet time, if the government does not do its full and entire duty filibustering will have become a necessity, and the Spanish seas will swarm with craft of every kind, thicker than an invasion of locusts, gathered from Maine to Texas, all intent upon helping wrest from the hands of mithless men the ever-faithful isle of Cuba. Let us wait.

The Tosenmbia (Ala.) Times has an eve to negro emigration from the United States to Cuba. It says:- "The barbarity has no parallel, save in spanish history, for upwards of three centuries--a record of blood. The people of the United States will sustain Grant in any measure indispensable to vindicate their national and individual rights. The Queen of the Antilles is a ripe prize of con-quest and an admirable field for negroemigration." The Philadelphia Age is sound enough on the Cu-ban question, but it assumes to fear the course of the administration. It says:----"The people of the United States demand full reparation for the out-rage upon our flag, the slaughtering of our people. These points will be missited upon, but, at the same time, they do not desire to have a further compli-cation of affairs by the bad temper or bad manage-ment of our representatives, either in Spain or emigration from the United States to Cuba. It ment of our representatives, either in Spain or Cuba. These are points for the administration to consider. A mistake would be latal to our position at this time. We are right thus far. Let our rulers keep us so by wise, temperate, prudent action, both

# THE FUBLIC VOICE FOR WAR.

Spain Must Feel the Strong Arm of Civilized Government. GOVANSTOWN, Md., Nov. 20, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I have carefully read all that has been published in your valuable paper in relation to the ship Virginius, her passengers, officers and crew. It is well known that the Spanish government ordered the Captain General of Cuba to stay all proceed ings in the case of the Virginus; this order was issued at the instigation of the United States after some of the passengers had been killed. The Captain General and the Governor of Santiago de Cuba defiantly and contemptuously disregarded the order and acted on their individual responsibility. This independence of action was no doubt based on This independence of action was no doubt based on two grounds-first, the inability of the home gov-ernment to enforce its orders and to punish its re-beliaous officers; the second cause of shaughter was the inherited love of shedding the blood of all who, from any cause, may have helplessly inlen into the nands of the chivalric Spanish bons. If the Vir-ginius was a pirate, what position do these hu-mane Dons occupy ? Does spain rule Cuba ? No, says the Captain General and the Governor. We or the volunteers rule, and we will rule as our supposed interests or passion may dictate. Is the cuban government recognized as a national government ? The right they claim is to act to-wards others as they deem fit, and to disregard international law when passion and interest dictate. This is piracy, and should be treated as such, and no respite given until they sensibly feel the strong arm of a civilized govern-ment. What international law forbids the United states or any other government from treating such as pirates, and compeling obedience to the laws of humanity and civilization? The United States has forborne until longer forbearance would be a last-ing disgrace to the age. If the Spanish Consul said, as reported, "that Spain was not a myth, nor Cuba a balloon, and both would be found when wanted," it is another instance of Spanish inso-lence, a marked contempt for the outraged feel-us of our people, and an indirect approval of the bloodthirstiness of his official and volunteer Cuban friends. W. two grounds-first, the inability of the home gov-

A Voice for the Red Cross.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

But a few days have passed since I read in the NEW YORK HERALD that the Cubans, battling for the independence of their country, required surgeons on the field almost more than any thing else Abstracting altogether from my views upon the Cuban question-which are, as they ought to be, in favor of those who fight for independence-I believe that there is here every cause for the exercise of humanity. I have been not a few times on the battle field myself, and I am weil aware of the horrors which accumulate upon it under the best arrangements that civilization and organized beiligerents can make in order to meet the mourn ul occasion. If the United States declares war with spain, as I am impressed with the idea will be done, there will be a great necessity for an an ambulance corps to supplement the duties which will devolve corps to supplement the duties which will devolve upon the medical officers of our army. It is too much for them, to my own knowledge, to have to attend to their own wounded, without at all need-ing those who are of the enemy's side, or of any other beligerent party. Many a valuable life is lost, ebbs out slowly and painfully, because the surgeons on a battle field have their hands too full of work.

Now, if war there be between our country and Now, if war there be between our country and Spain upon Cuoan soil, an ambulance—a volunteer ambulance—can do a world of good. Acting upon the idea that humanity should be given the sym-pathy and the help which pity demands, we must recognize one fact, which is that while the army of the United States in battle and while Spain in battle will have the skill and assistance of trained and able military men, the Cubans who fight, and who may be our auxiliaries to redeem the disdained piortes of the Stars and Stripes, cry out aircaidy for

### ished their education in Vedas, Rig-Vedas, and an and everything pertaining to Hindoo theology They had delved deeply into the metaphysi cal subtlaties of "sleeping, waking and trance." They thought themselves perfect adepts

cal subtisties of "sleeping, waking and trance." They thought themselves perfect adepts in the art of palmistry and astrology. When they were told by their renowned masters of the Holy Oity that they had nothing new to learn from them, they set their faces towards their home, which was at a distance of several days' journey. Their fame as the "rising moons of the generation" had preceded them on their way. Once, when overtaken by night, they lodged in a house whose landhady was only too willing to afford every comfort to the favored of the gods. After an abla-tion and severe payer they took their meals, and chewing, agreeably to the custom of the country, betelnut and betel plant, they retired to their room. As they were preparing to rest after the fatigues of the day, they heard a bier of the dead carried with the loud lamentations and abow of vehement griel peculiar to the nations of the sounds ceased, when they heard a bier of the sounds ceased, when they heard is in it heaven or heil?" One Pundit Bramin looked at the other, the other with a rueful face put his forefinger opposite his forehead and twirled it round, meaning, in the Indian jargon, that her upper story was not all right. Beant her upper story was not all right. Beant her upper story was not all right. Beant better, I have inquired the dead's des-tination; it's heaven." This time the Pundit Bramins stared at each other, and before again heard a bier carried with the usual noise; they again heard the landiady to the effect, "Daughter! daughter returned with an answer, 'Ma, the destination of the deat is not hefer again heard a bier carried with the oute of the cashing of the dead, is it heaven or hell?" This time the daughter returned with an answer, 'Ma, the destination of the dead is nell." At each suc-cossive stare of the inner with a masker, 'Ma, the destination of the dead is nell." At each sucthey again heard the landiady to the effect, "Daugnier! daughter! go and inquire of the desti-nation of the dead, is it heaven or hell " This time the daughter returned with an answer, "Ma, the destination of the dead is nell." At each suc-cessive stage of the inquiry the Pundit Bramins stared harder and harder at each other, until they broke down and could stare no longer. One whis-pered to the other, "We did not learn this." The other replied, "I know it is always so with the gooroos (religious masters); they fear being over-powered some day by their pupils, and the knowledge of heaven and hell they have kept to themselves as their sure defence." Sleep could not visit the eyes of the Pundit Bramins; at the dead of night they put the small bundle of clothes on their shoulders and set back their faces to the holy city of Benares. Ar-riving at the temple they lell prostrate at the feet of their gooroo and asked whether anything was kept from them untaught. Receiving a reply in the negrative they gain searched all the manu-scripts to find out it there was any left unread, and, finding wone they got up in despair, when one of them said.---'I thought it so; it is a knowledge transmitted irom generation to generation, by word of mouth, from one gooroo to the other. But never fear; somehow or other the old lady and her daughter have come to the knowledge of it. We will coax it out of them, and yet de-leat our proud gooroo.'' Once more they wended their way to the vilage they had leit so abruptly at midnight. Arriving there they entered the house of their former iandlady. See-ing her scated in the portal with entreating looks they beckoned her in. Both took possession of her ears, and after a preliminary of high-sounding compliments on her wisdom and learning, to the aiarm of the recipient, asked her to impart to her daughter a preliminary of high-sounding compliments on her wisdom and learning, to the dead. At the conclusion of their learned and most labored speech she laughed outright. The Pundit Bramins' la wiser men. The Secretary of State and some others of the

The secretary of State and some others of the Cabinet remind me of the Pundit Bramins, who have, like them, delved deep into the history and politics of their own and other countries without having learned to put them into practice. The people of the United States have decided, in the absence of the Congress, through their other rep-resentatives—the public opinion and the press of the different shades and opinions—that the desti-nation of the Cuban slaveholders is hell. England, so averse to any further averandizement of the nation of the Cuban slaveholders is hell. England, so averse to any further aggrandizement of the United States, in this instance, to her honor, has spoken loud through her press that the fate of Cuba is scaled; that the destination of the Cuban slaveholder is héli; that the United States should huri them in there because Spain is too weak to do so, to prevent such a second outrage on humanity in luture. There cannot be two opinions in the world as to the destination of the Cuban tyrants. Yet the Secre-tary of the State is undecided and increduious as to the people's conclusion, and looks round in the pigeon holes of the office for some old forgotten manuscript leit unread, wherein he could find a manuscript leit unread, wherein he could find a solution to a conclusion arrived at by others in-tuitively. He is poring over the volumes of the international laws, sees the pros and cons of the war, the gains and losses, in the spirit of a mer-chant; national honor is counted in money's worth; waen he hears too much noise made by the press and the people, like the Pundit Brannins, pernaps he puts his forefinger opposite his fore-nead and wairis it round before other ministers, meaning the uppermost story of the nation is not all right. There should be a deputation of old ia-dies sent to make the Secretary a sadder and a wiser man. wiser man. The English have been called a nation of shop-

The English have been called a nation of shop-keepers; yet, when occasions have come, they have proved otherwise. On the contrary, they have often proved themseives honor mad. Look at the Afghan, the Persian, the Abyssinian, and lastly the Asnantee war. England can proudly put her hands on her heart and say, "All for honor, and none ior gain." Believe me, sir, your obedient servant, A PARSEE.

An American Woman Who Wants Vengeance. NEW YORK, NOV. 21, 1873.

### IRELAND.

# A PICTURE OF DUBLIN

The Metropolis of Modern Ireland.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27, 1873. To a man who, like Ulysses, has "seen many men and cities," whose feet are familiar with the Parisian bonleyards and the Viennese rings, who has driven Unter den Linden at Berlin and lodged in the Plazza di Spagna at Rome, who has been surrounded with all the luxurious comforts of the Brevoort House, in New York, and within a week has had to shift for himself in the unwarmed rooms and with the half stocked larder of a newly erected. frame hotel in a rising city on the shore of Lake Michigan; to a man who has passed through such vicissitudes as these there is yet something novel and strange in the aspect of Ireland. The capital is itself an epitome of the country. From Dublia and its immediately surrounding neighborhood one can form a tolerably correct idea of the national peculiarities and characteristics. Its. situation is splendid; its principal street (Sackville street) is far broader and grander and more imposing than any thoroughfare in the United Kingdom. Its principal squares (Fitzwilliam, Merrion, Rutland and Stephen's Green) vie with Russell square, London, in their tall, stately, red brick houses, and atterly surpass that or any other portion of the English metropolis in the fresh greenery of the turf and the luxuriant beauty of the flowers in their central enclosures. And the principal public buildings-the Bank of Ireland, Trinity College, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Custom House and the Four Courts-are each and all of them magnificent specimens of architecture, highly and appropriately decorated, while the Phœnix Park is larger than Hyde Park, with a wealth of greenwood almost equalling in extent and certainly surpassing in vernal tint the farfamed foliage of Kensington Gardens. Inland the suburbs stretch away along broad roads, linea here with terraces and rows of houses, there with pretty cottages dotted down in the midst of smiling gardens, and with the soft undulating range of the Dublin or Wicklow mountains as the background, while within 20 minutes rail is the grand, open sea-the lovely Bay of Dublin, the chosen rival to the Bay of Naples, and by Thackeray considered to have asserted its superiority over its Italian competitor in the fact that it produces excellent herrings, none of which fish has ever been caught in the Neapolitan Sea. Whatwould not be given by the tired Londoner, jaded and wearied with his work in the eternal log and smoke, which dim his eyesight and choke his lungs, if within a quarter of an hour from his city den be could be steam-borne to a spot where he could

See the children sport upon the shore, And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore, and feel the fresh sea breeze clearing the cobwebs from his brain and bracing his enfeebled health? The shore of this silver sea is tringed with pretty villages and hamlets, each of which has its separate station on the railroad, with high cliffs and bold, picturesque headlands, along which the train, looking remarkably like a child's toy, winds in and out, with pretty market gardens, every inchof which seems to be jealously cultivated, with a broad sweep of esplanade or a tall, stuccoed terrace or a covey of one-storied cottages, with the most romantic names inscribed on their whitewashed outward walls. These should be the summer homes of the citizens, the marine retreats of the aristocracy, the resting places for the old and weary, the flirtation ground of the young and thoughtless. Such a capital, so situated and with such suburbs, boasting, if not of a court itself, at all events of its mimic semblance; of a learned university, of its own halls of justice, of a school of art, of a splendid cathedral, of a large military garrison, both of cavalry and infantry, would, one would imagine, be not merely populous and commercially thriving, brisk, stirring and independent, but would contain within itself the elements of a society in which all could find their level-at once the gayest and gravest, the most learned and the most frivolous. The docks should be filled, the quays crowded with merchandise, the railways laden with native manufactures, the university an alma mater of hundreds of hard-working and well-conditioned students, the law courts a curriculum for the future pleaders and judges of the land. Gayety and fashion should hold undisputed sway over the great squares, the spacious streets should be filled with dashing carriages and lounging pedestrians, and a general air of well-being should pervade the entire city. Such, to the untravelled and half-informed mind would be the ideal state of

This excitement will produce one good effect. It will teach Congress the necessity of an efficient navy. His opponent in the Congressional canvass, among the complaints made against the ex-penditures of the general government, said that our naval forces cost entirely too on the contrary, he (Thornburg) thought that the navy should be considerably increased and rendered in every way efficient, so that the government could protect American rights and commerce in every part of the world. Western members were too ready to decry the navy and vot against any measures which might be taken to enlarge it. This was tad policy. What affected all portions of it—the western and interior sections as well as the castern. The satisfactorily arranged he thought that an american man-of-war should be stationed at or in the vicinity of every Cuban port, ready at a moment's warning to pro-tect the rights and property of American in the harbor of Santiago the massare would not ave taken place. Nothing would have been done except in strict accordance with the law of nations. This narrow-minded economy of strip-ing the country of its proper naval protection will prote in the end very expensive.

### Opinion of Congressman Nunn.

Representative David A. Nunn, from Tennessee fully accords with his colleague, Mr. Thornburg, in his statement that Tennessee will offer a large volunteer force in case of a war with spain. He says that the State is glowing with excitement on

the subject. There is a feeling that Cuba properly belongs to the United States, and that the property belongs to the United States, and that the Spanish colonial authorities by their nutter disregard of all the rights of humanity and the laws of na-tions have allorded us the opportunity to take it. In Tennessee in this matter there is a unity of satiment. The people all agree upon what ought to be done. Considerate soldiers and federal soldiers, republicans and democrats will forget their former contests and their present political differences and fight side by side in the cause.

#### Opinion of Senator Chandler.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, arrived here yesterday from Detroit. He is uncompromising in his views as to what Congress should do, and will advocate the sternest measures in sustaining our claims upon Spain.

### Godlove S. Orth's Views.

Godlove S. Orth, one of the members at targe from Indiana, arrived here yesterday. His former connection with the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has made him somewhat conservative in

expressing opinions upon international mattern until he is in full possession of the facts. When the until he is in juli possession of the just. When the President sends to Congress all the information in possession of the government he has no doubt that Congress will respond to the sentiment of the people and second the administration in their efforts to sustain our national honor.

### Views of Judge J. N. Tyner on the Feel. ing in the West.

Judge J. N. Tyner, Representative in Congress from the Eighth district of Indiana, states that the feeling in the West, so far as he has been able to learn, is intense against Spain. Without distinction of party, the people seem to be agreed that the government of the United States has been grossly insulted, and that full reparation must be demanded. He believes that should the news-paper despatch from Madrid relative to the treat-ment of General Sickles be confirmed by official intelligence, and should it be true that the govern-ment of the Enited States has, through our Min-ister, presented an ultimatum demanding the protection of American citizens in Cuba and the enforcement of the decrees of the Spanish gov-ernment on the island, and which ultimatum has been treated with contempt, that no alternative but war is left. He thinks it may be possible, however, that the demand presented by General Sickles was not an ultimatum, and that perhaps it may be susceptible of modification after ful diplomatic negotiations. If, however, it was an absolute ultimatum the government of the United States cannot with honor recede from the position it has assumed. He computed the cain put firm demanded. He believes that should the news-

United States hold the Spanish government, under the circumstances, responsible for the cruel penalty visited on them by the bloodthirsty colonial autorities? He was not expressing any opinion upon these points, but they were such as would have to be answered. Realizing the solemn would have to be answered. Realizing the solehin responsibility which will rest upon every member of congress in determining what is to be done for the maintenance of the hour of the country, he would endeavor not to be ied away by excitement, but to vote in favor of war or against it where he thought his duty to his country required it.

#### Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, or the Question.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Nov. 22.] The opinions of public men, and especially those of members of Congress, upon the all-absorbing Cuban question, are looked for with great eager ness by the public. Yesterday our reporter called npon Hon, A. H. Stephens, Representative to Congress from this (the Eighth Georgia) district, who is stopping in Augusta for a short time before leaving for Washington city, and is the guest of Mr. S. Marcus, for the purpose of obtaining his views upon the prevailing topic. We found him suffering from a severe headache, but nevertheless

readily disposed to converse REPORTER-What do you think about this Cuban

fair, Mr. Stephens? Mr. STEPHENS-Well. I am frank to say that I am

for Cuba immediately, if not sooner. I consider the Virginius affair the greatest outrage of modern times. There is nothing at all analogous to it. except, perhaps, that upon a vessel-the Fidorado, I think it was-during Pierce's administration, in 1854. I wanted the administration then to take

1854. I wanted the administration then to take possession of Cuba. REFORTER—Do you think there will be any war with Spain arising out of the complications? Mr. STEPHENS—I do not. I think Spain will offer every apology, and place herself in the position of the lame man who is unable to leave his ience and rend his neighbor's sheep. She will simply say, I am unable to restrain the volunteers; you must do with them as you please. I am in ray of suspending the heutrality laws. If this were done so large a lorce of Americans would land upon the Island of Cuba in a few days that all opposition would be overwed and a pédaceji ac-quisition of it secured. These Spanish volunteers in Cuba Show by their recent acts that they are nothing more than pirates, and they should be punished accordingly. REFORTER—Won't the Cinted States lose consid

nished accordingly. REFORTER—Won't the United States lose consid REFORTER-Won't the United States lose considerably by the stoppage of import duties on Cuban products in case of the acquisition of the island?-Mr. STEPHENS-Of course the import duties will cease upon this country taking possession of Cuba, but the revenue from the island will be far greater then than now, especially if anything like the tariff in force by the Spanish government is kept up. The revenue to the latter from this island was \$25,000,000 annually before the war. REPORTER-It the United States acquire Cuba the products of the latter will, of course, be cheaper in this country?

is country? Mr. STEPHENS-Yes; and I am in favor of cheap

Mr. STRFFIENS-Yes; and I am in favor of cheap clears and cheap sugar. If Cuba were once ours its resources would be developed to an immenae extent and its production largely increased. Mr. Stephens went on to say that the movement for taking possession of Cuba at this time, and in view of the recent unparalleled outrages, was desirable for more reasons than one. One of the most impor-tant was that it would furnish a common ground for all the people of the Union to meet upon, rec-oncile party differences and level down sectional animosities. "The fact of the business is," he said "the United States heretofore has been holding Cuba down while Spain skinned her." REPORTER-It is probable that Congress will take the matter in hand immediately upon assem-bing?

ME, STEPHENS-Yes. Perhaps no less than fifty resolutions will be offered upon that and the cur-rency question the first day. REPORTER-Will not the Louisiana matter also

Active much attention? Mr. STEPHENS-I have no idea that it will.

Mr. STEPHENS-I have no idea that it will. Mr. Stephens then made some general remarks on the Virginius outrage, which he condemned in the most unmeasured terms. He was unqualified in his sentiments in favor of this government tak-

The Richmond (Va.) State Journal thinks the ime has come to teach the Spaniards that civiliza-ion and numanity are advancing, which, it seems, tion and numanity are advancing, which, it seems, they are not aware of. It says:-"The time has come to get rid of this commercial menace and diplomatic eyesore. The Spaniards should be taught to understand that they live in the nine-teenth century of the Christian era, and that na-tions, as well as individuals and communities, must conform their action to the laws of a com-mon humanity, if not a common religion. Savage-ism is giving place to civilization and barbarity to justice in all lands. Cuba is not to be an excep-tion."

ton." The Memphis Acalanche says this is the business The Memphis Acalanche says this is the business at present on hand :-- 'That spain will endeavor to make all possible reparation for past failures, and give guarantees for the inture, we think may be set down as certain; but they must be guarantees that carry with them evidence of the ability, as well as disposition of the Madrid government to enforce its decrees. Otherwise the United States government will be compeled, just the United States government will be compeled, just the therests of its own citizens and of humanity, to treat the Cuban authorities as utteriv irresponsible, and compel-both the 'patriots' and bloodthirsty 'volunteers' to behave themselves.'' The fungtaville (Ala) Advocate has run out its big gun had is prepared for action. This is what it says:-- ''The press of the country is almost a unit in demanding of Spain the fullest reparation for the butchery of the crew and passengers of the Virginius and the outrage upon the American flag. We hasten to put out she fin in with them and add our voice to the voice of an outraged people crying for weaken to put out Spain in the with them and add

We hasten to put oursel in line with them and add our voice to the voice of an outraged people crying for vengeance on the brutai, fiendish butchers. Our government should demand, and, if necessary, force at the cannon's mouth, the surrender or pun-ishment of the inhuman butchers of the Virginius'

Force at the cannon's mouth, the surrender of punisment of the inhuman butchers of the 'Irginius' crew."
The St. Lonis Globe says "On to Cuba." is the cry.
"Every day's news makes it more apparent that the troubles between the United States and Cuba cannot be settled by diplomacy without sacrificing the honor and dignity of this nation. There is not yet the slightest evidence that the government or people of Spain regret the action of their representatives in Cuba, or are whiling even to apole of it. Madrid is not the place for the settlement of the quartel. Havana is a much better location for the suppose. On to Cuba!"
The St. Paul (Minn.) Press is horribly shocked by the account of the spains butcheries in Cuba, and demands that something must be done immediately. It says:..."The deed is so monstrous and so isoloothirst, the define can scarcely believe the narrative. The magnetic can scarcely believe the matrialet is in cuba, cannot be longer tolerated by civilization."
The Boston American Justifier, a paper that Circulates among the rural districts of Massachusetts, says:..."A call for volunteers would be answered at once by thousands of well tried vecerans, the best in the world. Of the final issue of the conflict there can be no doubt. Among the results will be the answered states and the maximum set is provided by the state of the multice is and so the best in the world. Of the final issue of the conflict there can be no doubt. Among the results will be

at once by thousands of well tried vecerans, the best in the world. Of the final issue of the conflict there can be no doubt. Among the results will be the annexation of Cuba to the United States and the abolition of slavery on the island. The slaughtergid voyaërës of the Virginius, as they le in cold obstruction, blead in death's dumb show for vengeance? The living, strugging patricts look with longing eyes to the Linted States for assistance in this their nour of dire ne-cessity? The ensite of the very generous lover of his race, with heart beating in mison with numanity, will hall with joy the start? fag, bobie on frequency of the Cuba and the start of the start of his race, with heart beating in mison with numanity, will hall with joy the start? fag, bobie on triumphant glory over the Gem of the Antilles." The Greenville (Ala.) Advocate commences a log article on the Cuban question as follows:---"peedr and bloody occurrence, have sent a timit of obror throughout the civilized world, and have doubless aroused the righteous indignation of all Christian nations. Humanity stands appalled the heasty and cold-blooded execution of men who, whether innocent or guilty, were entitled to a the facts which might disprove or mitigate the times alleged against them," and winds it up the starts which might in or the execution of American ettizes, and should urge such a change in the couten sonid using the such as the spatier of the Virginius and the execution of the capture of the Virginius and the accention of the capture of the Virginius and the accention of the capture of the Virginius and the accention of the capture of the Virginius and the accention of the capture of the Virginius and the accention of the capture of the Virginius and the accention of the capture of the Virginius and the accention of the capture of the Virginius and the accention of the capture of the Virginius and the accention of the capture of the Virginius and the accention of the capture of the virginius and the accention of the capture of the

medical assistance. This, to my mind, is an im-

medical assistance. This, to my mind, is an im-portant fact. If it shall so occur, which may Heaven avert, that the government of the United States will tamely submit to the insult and ignominy that has aiready bespattered its flag with flith, and will not declare war upon Spain for the Cuban imbroglio. there is get room for the initiation of the corps which I advocate. Spain was a contracting or assenting power to the conference at Geneva, the conference since so well known as being the initiative of the mission

the conference at Geneva, the conference since so well known as being the initiative of the mission of mercy of the Red Cross. During the late war an Irish ambulance was formed for the war an Irish ambulance was formed for the service of the French wounded, under the auspices of the Red Cross. That ambulance dual its duty so well that the Germans treated its members upon all occasions in France with the greatest courtesy, a fact of which I was aware, as I was the first volunteer to join it, even against the wishes of my greatest and most sin-cere intends. Now, I should regard it as a great test of the desire of the Spanish government to conduct this war with Cuba upon a basis of human-ity that Spain would not refuse to an ambulance, designed simply to succor the wounded, the per-mission to go to Cuba for that purpose alone. I can raise a sufficiency of medical men and assistmission to go to Choa for that purpose atone. 1 can raise a sufficiency of medical men and assist-ants for that purpose within a week, and for the first time suggest it, adding that in either case which I have referred to I will be the first volun-teer. Respectfully, JOHN C. WATERS, M. D. 17 Hiefl STREET, BROOKLYN.

"Let Us Hoist the British Fing When in Danger."

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD

and punishes those Spanish butchers for the barbarous murder of American citizens I suggest that hereafter we appeal to England to protect us, if our own government will not. We are well aware that during the Cuban struggle our consuls have requently been wrapped, as it were, within the olds of the English flag as proof against Spanish bullets, while our own once honored Stars and bullets, while our own once honored Stars and Stripes floated uselessly over them, to our shame and degradation. Weil may English-men icel proud of their country! We Americans can now readily understand the reason that Englishmen always manifest such sincere devotion to their flag and country. Therefore, if our flag is not a sufficient guarantee against insult, would it not be a good idea in the luture for the captains of American vessels to holst the English flag when in danger of capture by those spanish brutes, and assume to be Englishmen, if we are not, in order to save our lives? The yacht beerhound was an English vessel, manned by English sub-jects; the Virginius was an American vessel, man-ned by American citizens. Take note, on great and giorious Republic! AN INDIGNANT AMERICAN.

### Attach the Araplica.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 21, 1878. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

If the Virginius was all American vessel, salling under the American flag and registered accordingly, why don't the owners attack the "murderers" iron-clad Arapiles, now in the port of New York, Fronceiad Araphes, now in the port of New York, sell her, and what is left of the proceeds alter the Virginius is paid for give to the families of the buttenered victims? Do likewise with all Spanish property in the shape of vessels belonging to their government that may enter our ports, and they will learn to respect the Stars and Stripes and those who sail under them. C. O. JOHNNIE,

An Oriental Story-Teller Contrasts Our Minister and Our Nation with Others.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :----

Two days since I asked an English friend of mine. "What would your government have done if it were placed in the position of that of the United States in respect to Cuban affairs ?" The prompt reply got was, "Certainly it would not have waited so long," He was right. Asia knows it to her cost and dread terror.

In respect to Cuban affairs Secretary Fish reminds me of the story of two Pundit Bramins, who, after the closest application and intense study for fatega years in the holy city of Benarcs, fa-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Will you be kind enough to inform the commu-

nity why it is that President Grant treats the murder of his subjects with such apparent indifference. I have read in your journal of his attending a fair at Newark while the Spaniards are tread-ing on the blood of his poor citizens, slaughtered by brutes more treacherous than Captain Jack and his tribe could possibly presume to be (as it was in their nature). Is he deaf to the tears and groans of the desolate orphans and widows cali-ing on him to avenge the butchery of their earthly protectors, or is he atraid of the Spaniards? If so, why does he not vacate his post and give it to some brave man who is not afraid to uphold the honor of his country and wipe out the vermin that dared msult its hag. I notice that the editor of one of the Spanish papers says that it is the HERALD alone that chamors for war, and that to pacify that organ the President of the United States sent out one man-of-war, since which time the HERALD has considerably cooled down. What effrontery for any Spanish cur to make such an assertion when the blood of every American man, woman and calid on this continent boiled with rage at the insult they have received at the hands of the Santiago highwaymen. Down with them, crush them, make an example of them, hang their heads over the gates-the late scene of their vi-lanous atrocities—as a warning to the scurilous a fair at Newark while the Spaniards are tread lanous atrocities—as a warning to the scurilou race not to tamper with the Stars and Stripes. AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

CAPTAIN FRY'S HEROISM. Help for His Widow and Children and

Monument 10 His Memory. NOVEMBER 23, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Will you insert the subjoined extract from a letter from Captain Fry, the commander of the Virginius, to General Burriel, written in behalf of the crew? It states the whole thing plainly and without extenuation :--

For years past it is notorions the number of vessel that were employed in it during the American war, and atthough captures were numerous, not a single life wa ost. The greater part of the prisoners were set at liberty ther a short unorisonment. I never heard a word before the night of my sentence of the Coban law and the proc Although capitures were numerous, not a single like was obt. The greater part of the prisoners were set at liberty after a short inprisonment. I never heard a word before the night of my senience of the Cuban law and the proc-lamation relating to an attempt to introduce arms into Clabe. It, with superior opportunities, I was ignorant that the case could be decided by any other law than international, how complete must have been the innorance of these poor people! I was continually in the containty of people who ought to have known it, and not one alluded to the fact. In a word, I believe that it is not known and that the world will be painfully sur-prised at learning the sacrifice of these lives. The Con-sult know well that I am not pleading tor my life. Thave not prayed to God for it, nor even to the Blessed Mother. I have neither houses nor country, a vicin of war and persecution, the way of prosperity being closed to me to such a point that I have not been able to provide bread for my wite and seven children. Who know what it is to suffer for the necessaries of life. My life is one of suffer-ing, and I look upon what has happened to me as a bene-it of God, and it is not for me, therefore, to ask invers of any one. I would call the attention of my construction.

I would call the attention of my countrymen to the sublime spectacle of this sailor, gentleman and hero, whose final utterances of sorrow-stricken but unconquered spirit will claim the heartfelt sympathy and admiration of all men not utterly selfst and cowardly. Taking a legally wrong but hazard-ous service, to support a wile and seven children; captured—whether justly of not, I care not—but most outrageously tried, convicted and barbaronsly executed, as failor and commander his last efforts are for his crew; as a gentleman he bows them farewell on his way to his death, and as a hero he dies!

The second secon

Dublin ; but we now glance at the real condition of affairs.

Throughout the whole of the city of Dublin, alike in its business streets as in its fashionable quar-ters, there is an omnipresent, unmistakable and not to be gotten rid of air of desolation. In the commercial districts business is carried on in a languid, helpless, purposeless manner. Vans are laden and unladen by men who set about their work with no more determination or carnestness than a Neapolitan lazzarone. There is a singular want of alacrity in the serving of customers and an utter absence of that disposition to press warcs upon the attention of the unwilling which is so characteristic of the successful shopkeeping class. In the Four Courts the great uncertainty of the law, with all its natural delays and difficulties, is rendered a hundred times more difficult and more procrastinating than elsewhere. Three four judges sit in solemn conclave or deliberate over a matter which could be dismissed by a judge in chambers in twenty minutes, the grand jury system is confusion, the regulation for the recovery of small debts is stated. to be full of practical anomalies, while the Bankruptey and Insolvent law has, on the authority of one who well knows what he is speaking of "been in a muddle for years." From the advantages of education in their ancient university the great mass of the people are excluded on account of their religion, while no Irish haw student can be called to the Bar before he has attended an English inn of court. A large proportion of the big, red-taced old houses in the aforementioned square which, before the union, were inhabited by the grand old Irish peers and the hospitable old Irish squires-who, while their chimneys blazed and their Alaret flowed and their hall doors were always open to those properly recommended, yet did not fail to keep up a certain state and dignity-a e now tenanted by doctors and lawyers, whon," brass plates adorn the area railings. Many of the " bear the announcement of "Lodgings to Let," while in several the blinds are down, the windows are paperes up, and the whole mansion has the appearance of being dead. This bankrupt, broken-down exterior is ho povelty to the stranger in Dublin. Thirty years ago Thackeray; then on his first visit to Dublin, wrote :- "The bouse have a battered. rakish look, and seem going to ruin before their time. Who lives in them ? One fancies that the chairs and tables" inside are broken and the teapot on the breakfast, table has no spout, and the tablecloth is ragged and sloppy and the lady of the house is in dubious curi pa, pers and the gentleman with an imperial to his a hit hin

and the lady of the house is in diblous curl pa, betwish and the gentleman with an imperial to his e. "in and a fiaring dressing gown all ragged at the same look of desolation, or, at least, of stabby' gentility. There are but few large retail establish-ments in the city, and those languish for lack of custom. With the exception of two of the busiest time of the day, are comparatively when and described by pedestrians, while the heavily laden vans or strings of elegant carriages, so characteristic of different sections of bondon life, are nowhere to be met with; the public institutions are unvisited, and so despondent or so carcless is the munici-patity that the public institutions are unvisited, and so despondent or so carcless is the munici-patity that is the cause, then, of this desolation and decay, this political and moral dry rot which has indermined, not merely the capital, but the coun-ty itself? Ask this question where and of what-soever intelligent person you may, Catho-kows and no merely the capital. but the coun-tive an answer in the same two words-absenteelsm and centralization. What these terms convey, what means have been aotified, hicherto unsuccessfully, to rid the country of their baleful effects, I purpose to discuss in and one to the solution the same two as the stitute of the solution and the same terms convey.