REBELLIOUS

Herald Special Reports from Havana and Santiago.

Great Excitement in Havana Over the Polo Protocol.

SPANISH ELOQUENCE FOR SPAIN.

the United States.

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IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Excitement in Havenn-Address of the Spaniards to Their Government, Asking for the Rejection of the Ultimatum and Promising to Fight and Die for Cuba.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, Dec. 2, 1873.

The ultimatum of the United States government in regard to the Virginius, with the questions involved, was telegraphed here to the Captain General with a view to ascertain of it was acceptable. It meets with the entire disapproval of the Havana population and The Casino Español. Great excitement prewails. Consul Hall was assured by the Captain General that American citizens would be fully protected. Guards were quietly placed at night at the doors of the American Consul. The following address, signed by numbers of prominent Spaniards and army and naval officers, was circulated today and enthusiastically received and supported:-

THE SPANISH ADDRESS. TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATION: - A recent act carried into effect by the Spanish pavy, and which once again shows the dignity and heroism of our marine, has hurt the feelings of a nation as proud as it is presumptuous, and which for some time has been protecting, in a manner as vile as it is cowardly, the enemies of our nationalitythose who wish to see our glorious banner humiliated and degraded. The seizure of the insurgent steamer by the Spanish man-of-war Tornado and the prompt and condign punishment of the infamous pirates who, under shadow of the American flag, endeavor to continue their task of reducing to ashes the best cities of this island and assassinating our most loyal brothers, have been received with Increasing enthusiasm by the Spaniards, without conditions, who understand that the

hour has arrived for the Latin race to re-

cover in the New World all

THE IMPOSTANCE AND GRANDEUR which belong to it. However, news is received from Europe announcing that the representatives of the United States, the nation which protects all the criminals of the earth, pretend to ask explanations from the Spanish perfectly in accord with international law; and scribers, who believe they are the faithful in-Remreters of the law, address themselves to the government of the nation in order that, relying upon the real desires of public opinion, It shall not hesitate in the least, and shall give a severe lesson to the Anglo-Saxons in America, showing their race that it would the more possible for the island of Cuba to disappear entirely than for us to consent that our nation be disdained and scorned with impunity. The government of the Spanish mation may rest secure in the thorough con-Niction that the majority of the inhabitants of this Great Antille ardently desire to

RUMBLE AT ONCE THE STARRY BANNER. which will never wave, and which can never wave, wherever is displayed the glorious ensign of Lepanto, Trafalgar, Les Novas, Pavia, Gerona, Saragoesa and many other points where memorable battles have been fought, and where our forefathers wrote with their blood the most revered pages in the history of our beloved country. Lat, then, the government of the Spanish nation be energetic if it wishes to be the echo of the sentiments of this country, and let it fear no sacrifices of any kind when it comes to saving the honor of our people. Let fit not fear the ridiculous threats of the United States, for all of us here are disposed to die in defence of our rights, and before the last rood of our country shall be prefaned by the foot of the foreigner; before we are humbled by the impositions of despicable Powers, we shall know how with the holy cry of Viva España! to die surrounded by our children, that successive generations may understand that it is better to disappear from the scene of life than to protract an existence full of ignominy and iniquity.

HAVANA, Nov. 29, 1873.

The excitement here continues to be intense. Americans are called arrogant and intolerant, and are looked upon by the populace as enemies of the country. It is currently rumored that the Captain General has sent his resignation to the home government. I should not wonder if this were true, for it is a well known fact that the Casino Español has not lost an opportunity, since the Virginius difficulty arose, of thwarting him in all his efforts to put the country in accord with the action of the Madrid Ministry, or even to make such preparations of defence as the forts absolutely needed, should a war be the result. The Vigilante and the Isabella la Catolica are now in the harbor and there is a constant communication going on between the military and naval authorities. The Captain General is kept busy issuing orders to the several head-

state of uncertainty and excitoment gold has gone up. Several American ships are now lying in the barbor. The American residents here do not feel an absolute safety in the presence of the tumultuous populace, whose feelings might just now be very easily incensed to so high a pitch that their first exhibition of national hatred of the United States might take the form of an attack upon the dwellings or persons of United States citizens, It is hoped, however, that the temper of the populace will not be fired by the Casine, as no glory could come from such a cowardly Foolish Manifestation of Spleen Toward Proceeding. Efforts are being and have been nade to provide against any outbreak of popular feeling, and, so far as possible, prevent the full story of the Virginius from being ignorantly discussed. American residents feel disgraced that their government has not sent to this harbor a single war ship, leaving the whole field open to the Casino Español to do as it likes. It is not much to be wondered at, in this position of affairs, if Consul Hall is obliged to receive the dictates of the Casino, without even the power to offer a respectable protest. The press is doing its best to arouse the sympathies of the people against the home government, no less than against the United States, and even the churches have been availed of as a medium by which a congregation could be addressed. In the Jesuit church to-day Señor Alcade, a worshipper, delivered a harangue to the people denouncing the "Yankee" demands and giving a glowing account of the glory and renown and fame of Spain, great in the past and in the present, and to be greater still in the future. He called upon young and old to prove themselves worthy of their sires, who won victories for Spanish honor in the centuries gone by. He blessed Spain, and the Spanish people. The greatest feeling was manifested during the speech, and so bitterly did Schor Alcade speak of the United States in his address, that an American lady present, unable longer to continue listening to the repeated insults being belched forth against her country, rose and left the church. Some of the utterances of the speaker toward the United States were both brutal and obscene. Handbills are being printed to-day. and will be out to-morrow, denouncing Americans and glorifying Spain. compromises the surrender of the Virginius by saying that they might give up the vessel to Spanish diplomacy, but to the Yankees, never. The Diario, in speaking of the unity of Spain, says: - "United Spain could muster 300,000 soldiers like those who defeated the great Napoleon." It calls upon all Spaniards to eschew bastard interests, and to join against common dauger. Henceforth, it says, must be heard in Cuba but the double cry to die for Spain and Viva España.

On Saturday night last, as the HEBALD correspondent was leaving the Louvre, he was shouted after by a number of Spaniards who recognized him and who seemed really desirgovernment concerning an act justly and ous of trying to get him into a difficulty that would afford a plausible reason for his "taking off." They shouted after him, as he quietly moved away, "You'll be the first we'll kill!"a very pleasant piece of information, no doubt, to the person concerned. But HEBALD correspondents have got to do their duty like other American citizens, and are not in the habit of being intimidated by empty clamor. The late decree of the Minister of Ultra-

> marine promulgated here, in relation to the restoration of embargoed properties to American citizens, is strongly opposed by the Spanish clubs. The press is also strong in its expressions. The Voz de Cuba to-day says: -"We await issues with great calmness and firmness. If the United States does not treat us as if we have done nothing unjust in the eyes of the civilized world we will die ten thousand deaths before we will yield. This is our irrevocable decision and the United States does not possess sufficient monitors or volunteers to force us to retrograde in the least in these resolutions. There is no human power capable of forcing us back. If the journals of the Union knew anything of Spanish history they would be aware that Spaniards know how to defend their oities as the Confederates never thought of defending theirs. We admire the skill of General Sherman in his march through Georgia, but such a movement would be impossible through Spain, and the capture of New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston would be impossible if defended by men who would die like Saragossa. If the United States does not appreciate the magnitude of the enterprise of war with Spain it would find, even if successful, thousands of dead victims over approductive burning ruins in attestation of the fact. It is reported here, at eleven o'clock to-night, that the Virginius was scuttled this evening and sunk, as is believed, at the dock, but it is now too late to verify

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S PROCLAMATION.

Captain General Jovellar has issued the following proclamation: -

INDARGRANTS OF HAVANA-It is my duty to preent public opinion from going astray. I consider it opportune to address you as a friend, recommending the utmost calmness under the present tircumstances. The Virginius question has given Spain's enemies an opportunity to spread ramors and alarming news, cer. that they would produce an effect on your ardent and unimpeachable patriotism, while their only object was to promote the rebel cause. Is is true that treaties have been

waste, and that I have received communications th

quarters. As a result of the present relation to them. But if I have managed to inspire you with any confidence give me proof of it by your reflective and tranquil behavior. Be assured I will do everything possible in behalf of the interests of the Province and the dignity of the nation, which, like yourselves, I hold in higher esteem JOVELLAR.

This proclamation has been extensively distributed in theatres, cafes and other public places, and the excitement is subsiding.

NEWS FROM SANTIAGO.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Increasing the Defences of the Ports-Sloop Niobe, Interviews the British Captives at Santingo-The British Cases in the Hands of the Captain General.

VIA KEY WEST, Dec. 2, 1873. The garrison of the city has been strengthened by the withdrawal of the regular troops from operations against the insurgents. The defences at the small forts on the coast, at Morro Fort and at this harbor have been increased, and more artillery has been mounted.

Captain Lorraine, of the British war sloop Niobe, inquired yesterday of the Governor about the British subjects on the Virginius not executed, but sentenced to the chain gang for years. The Governor said that the British subjects had been tried and condemned, but were not sentenced, and that the Captain General would decide their cases. Captain Lorraine's request to see the prisoners was granted, on condition that the interview was to be held in the presence of the Fiscal. To this the Captain consented and the prisoners were intorviewed. The prisoners answered that they had been interrogated and tried, but that their sentences had not been communicated to them.

Consul General Hall's report regarding the num ber of prisoners executed, which placed the total at 53, was perfectly correct, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

The Juniata at Santingo-Her Commander Visits the 101 Virginius Prisoners-No Trouble Anticipated as to Their Release. SANTIAGO, NOV. 28, 1873.

The United States steamer Juniata arrived on the 26th, and her commander has visited the 101 Virginius prisoners now remaining here. He has telegraphed Consul General Hall, assuring him that no other executions except the 37 (sic) have occurred, and that if the American government demanded the surrender of the prisoners no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining them.

TEXT OF THE PROTOCOL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1873. The following is the text of the protocol agreed to by Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo in the settlement of the Virginius case :-

PROTOGOL OF THE CONFERENCE HELD AT THE DE-PARTMENT OF STATE AT WASHINGTON, ON THE 29TH OF NOVEMBER, 1873. BETWEEN HAMILTON FISH. SECRETARY OF STATE, AND REAR ADMIRAL DON JOSE POLO DE BARNASE, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF SPAIN.

The undersigned having met for the purpose of entering into a definitive agreement respecting the case of the steamer Virginius, which, while under the flag of the United States, was, on the 31st day of October last, captured on the high sea by the Spanish man-of-war Tornado, have reached the following conclusions:-

Spain, on her part, stipulates to restore forthwith vessel referred to and the survivors of her passengers and crew, and on the 25th day of December next to sainte the flag of the United States. If, however, before that date Spain should prove to the satisfaction of the government of the United States that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the flag of the United States, and was carrying at the time of her capture without right and improperly, the salute will be spontaneously dispensed with, as, in such case, not being necessarily requirable. But the United States will expect in such case a declaimer of intent of indignity to its flag in the act which was committed.

Furthermore, if, on or before the 25th of December, 1873, it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the United States that the Virginius did not rightfully carry the American nag and was not entitled to American papers the United States will institute inquiry, and adopt legal proceedings against the vessel if it be found that she has violated any law of the United States that she has violated any law of the United States and against any of the persons who may appear to of previous Cabinots. This feeling grew in will proceed according to the second proposition made to General Sickles and communicated in his telegram read to Admiral Polo on the 27th inst. to investigate the conduct of those of her authorities who have infringed Spanish laws or treaty obligations, and will arraign them before competent Courts and inflict punishment on those who may have offended, other reciprocal reclamations to be the subject of consideration and arrangement between the two governments, and in case of no agreement to be the subject of arbitration, if the constitutional assent of the Senate of the United States be given thereto.

It is further stipulated that the time, manner and place of the surrender of the Virginius and the survivors of those who were on board of her at the time of her capture, and also the time, manner and place for the salute to the flag of the United States, if there should be occasion for such salute, shall be subject to arrangement between the undersigned within the next two days.

HAMILTON FISH. JOSE POLO DE BARNARE

BLOOD-TOAKED SANTIAGO.

The Worst Sarbarities That Ever Disgraced Christendom-Freemasons Murdered and Their Wives and Children Hunted in the Woods by Bloodhounds, to Celebrate the Virginius Victory-An Eye Witness' Story.

A letter, of which the following is an accurate translation, has just been received in this city by a gentleman, a well known broker of South street, from an acquaintance in Santingo de Cuba. It gives one of the most revolting pictures of brutalism ever presented to any civilized community

The names of the writer and recipient of the letter are both withheld, as it would imperil the writer's life if it should be traced to him by the Spanish authorities. The writer is a magistrate or justice in that blood-loving city, and is a Freemason also, as is the gentleman who received it. A HERALD reporter has seen the original letter and verified the annexed translation :-

My Drab Friend and Erother—I know you will pardon me for not answoring your letter of last April, in which you desire "tall information in regard to the massacre of the Grand Lodge of Santingo de Cuba and the present condition of their widows and orphans." When your letter was received it had the appearance of liaving been opened. This fact and the contents of the letter convinced me that if the reception of the letter convinced me that if the reception of the letter to me was known by the Governor my life, in spite of my high official position, would not be worth a moment's purchase. I immediately burned the letter, and, beyond my usual correspondence on business matters, have not thought it advisable to touch on matters and things of our unhappy island, much as I should have desired you to have the horrible facts to present them to the Grand Lodge of New York at their last sitting. But this you know was impossible, as every mail was searched, and life here is held of no value whatever. But the affairs of the volunteers have compelled many to leave here secretly, as there is no knowing where this will all end, and by this mode I send you this letter, though when it will reach you find only knows. The Grand Lodge in 1869 met here, as was their custom since their organization. They had never been disturbed by the government, although their time and place of meeting was well known to all of us. The night before the meeting I was informed that the arrest was to be made, and that should there be any resistance on the part of the Tyler to the free entrance of the officers the troops were to FIRS into Title BULLDING and burn it, with all those within. I personally informed the Grand Lodge of these intentions, and the next morning learned that they intended to hold their session with open doors. They did so, and were arrested, and that night confined to the

they should be taken to Havana for trial, but three hours after sunrise they were all taken outside of the city and shot. This act created considerable excitement at the time, but as it was imprisonment to speak of it, it was soon hushed up.

The families of those men thus shot were placed on trial for the acts of the heads of those families, and, as a result, their property was confiscated, they were declared paupers and, at the same time, the populace was foroiden, under pain of imprisonment, to render any of them any assistance. Thus, being deprived of home and shelter, food and the means of obaining it, forbidden to leave the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba, these poor, helpless creatures sought shelter in the woods near here and became one common family.

But the inhumanities, cruelties and barbarities which these women and children have been subjected to passed the belief of a civilized being. I could not describe what I have seen and been unable to prevent. All robberies are laid to their door, and even supposed robberies were gotten up, so that the chase of the bloodhound might be witnessed by the rabble and the suffering of some one of the poor beings added to their thirst for morbid depravity. It was not two menths after the executions that I saw one of the women, who was about to become a mother, piaced between two boards upon which sat a heavy burly savage, surrounded by a dozen soldiers and several officers, who were trying to compet this helpless being to conless a crime of robbery which I had previously investigated and could find nothing that warranted the belief of a robbery having been committed. Her dead body was loft there, and four days after, when the stench compelled its burial, it was found to have been partly devoured by dozs. Since that time to the present these poor creatures have been subjected to cutrages beyond description or comprehension by the people of a community such as you live in.

ONLY A FEW LEET.

There are now but few living, perhaps 30 to 40 souls, though in 1869 they

ago by the volunteers and some of the crew of the Tornado. When the Virginius was brought into the harbor it was made the OCCASION OF GREAT PESTIVITIES, and liquor flowed freely. Toward midnight a party of three men, with hounds to munt their victims, started for the woods. No one dared to prevent what it was known would follow. The next morning they boasted in the streets of what had taken place, and related with pride and pleasure the violence to which they had subjected these women and girls, some of the latter being only 10 years old.

BURYING NINK VICTIMS.

With an associate official we that afternoon proceeded into the woods and ordered the burial of mine, whom we found dead. Seven were suffering from violence that I cannot describe; one was black in the face, she having been choked to death, while another had her entire breast bitten off. I returned sick at heart, unable to render the slightest assistance, though I had been compelled to look on with apparent indifference.

By means or negroes we render them what assistance we can. Clothing we cannot send as this might be identified, but food and medicines we have so far been able safely to send through slaves, who have more pity for these beings than they was once shared the bounty and nospitality of those they now persocute.

I need not ask you to keep my name to yourself. You know where all

You know where all

THE PROOF CAN BE HAD

of this and other matters. I have not gone into
the matter in the full detail that the case deserves.
If the people in the United States should petition
their government to give the moral influence of
some kind of protection the money could easily
be had to either take them out of the country or provide for them without any expense to the com-munity. In God's name do what you can for

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Spanish Duplicity as Displayed by Our Diplomatic Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1873.

The papers relating to the foreign relations of the United States transmitted to Congress with the Annual Message of the President, contains 241 pages of printed matter on various subjects of correspondence and negotiation between the United states and Spain. The latest date is October 7, 1873, and therefore does not include the correspondence respecting the seizure of the Vir-

The question of slavery, and the general aspect and tendency of affairs in Cuba, however, is fully presented. The action of the Spanish Congress in substituting a civil government for the military one in Porto Rico, and of island, with the inference that the same policy would be adopted in Cuba as soon as the pacification of that island should have been accomplished was announced, and was received with satisfaction by our government.

Immediately after, however, a meeting, composed of the leading personages belonging to the several reactionary parties opposing the Cabinet was held, to defeat the measures of colonial reform. Carlists, Alfonsinos, conservative constitutionalists, moderados and colonial clubs united in the movement. Among the prominent actors were the Duke de la Torre, Admiral Topete, Señor intensity. All the reactionary parties rivalled each other in crying, "Dauger to Spanish unity," "Our colonies are lost" and "Treasen in the palace." Meetings were held in all the princikinds of appliances intended to gain over or to slience the friends of emancipation. Five-sixting of the journais in the capital, and many in the provinces, became clamorous in layor of the slaveholders. From Cubs came the announcement, by cable, that 70,000 volunteers united in the demand

cable, that 70,000 volumeers united in the demand that no reforms be granted to Porto Rico while an insurgent survived in Cuba.

This feeling culminated in the capital in an armed demonstration in the streets. The carriage of the Prime Minister was attacked, and it was alleged that the United States had a secret compact with the Cabinet binding the latter to a policy described as degrading to Spanish honor and dangerous to national interests. Despite these disturbances the Spanish Congress, on December 20 1872, accounted the colonial reliev favorable. 22, 1872, accepted the colonial policy favorable to the abolition of slavery, by a decided majority. A basis of pacification in Cuba decided upon by the Council of Ministersombraced general amnesty, the council of Ministers ombraced general annesty, return of confiscated property, gradual abolition of slavery within a brief period, a provincial assembly and municipal franchises, representation in the Spanish Congress by Senators and Deputies. During these agitations Señor Emilio Castelar, the present head of the Spanish government, in the Chamber of Deputies, made an effective speech in favor of the Immediate abolition of slavery in in invor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the island of Porto Rico. The announcement of a the island of Porto Rico. The announcement of a new colonial pooley, embracing the immediate abolition of slavery, municipal liberty and qualified provincial autonomy, followed by an emphatic endersement of the programme in the popular branch of Congress, at once resulted in a Cabinet crists, in which an entire reorganization was necessary.

One mouth after, in February, 1873, the popular reaction was so great that the King announced to the Cabinet his desire to abdicate. The next day, Pebruary 11, the Chamber of Depulies declared. the Cabinet his desire to abdicate. The Pebruary 11, the Chamber of Deputies itself in permanent session on motion of Senor Figueras, a republican Deputy, and at once the two houses united in the exercise of sovereign

powers.

The Cortes also unanimously accepted the abdication of the King. The Republic followed. Senor Castelar then remarked that the Spanish Republic looked especially to our government and people for sympathy and support. In May, 1873, complaint was made to Selior Castelar that the Cuban authorities had disobeyed the orders of the supreme government, and that the military and naval authorities had so long been permitted to diso

was made to Sehor Castelar that the Caban authorities had disobeyed the orders of the supreme government, and that the military and naval authorities had so long been permitted to disobey orders, disregard decrees and suspend the laws of Spain, that they were becoming practically irdependent of the Madrid government, and that unless they were led speedily to understand and perform their duty by means of one or more severe examples of punishment for miscenduct, it would be useess to come there for redress of any grievances citizens of the United States might suffer in Caba.

Our government was assured that further and peremptory orders would be sent at once to Cuba. Special instructions in the case of Santa Rosa and Kryke were promised by the Spanish Navy Department to the Admiral commanding, and that if these orders should not be obeyed the efficer offending would be dismissed.

Orders were immediately sent for the liberation of Santa Rosa and Kryke: and, with respect to the embargoes, the Minister felt sure there would be no delay.

In July, 1873, a decree was issued raising all embargoes imposed by Executive authority in Cuba since April, 1868, on property of persons charged with political offences, and directing the immediate restoration to its owners. Fen days inter, the Minister of Finance of the new Cabinet announcement was received with applause.

A letter of August 27, 1873, from Mr. Fish, reminded the Spanish government that the recent events were not calculated to command condicance in the expectation of a satisfactory settlement of the from the supplies of spacess; that the United States had promptly recognized the new government, and had urther manifesied a iriendly university by abstaiting from insistance in the presentation of compliance with assurances of intended reforms in the government of cuba, and of the reparation of wrongs to the persons and property of American citizens.

The noxt mouth, in violation of every promise,

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ey should be taken to Havana for trial, but three curs after sunrise they were all taken outside of a city and shot. This act created considerable coltement at the time, but as it was imprisonent to speak of it, it was soon hushed up. Fine families of those men thus shot were placed trial for the acts of the beads of those families, das a result, their property was confiscated, they are declared paupers and, at the same time, the pulace was foroidden, under pain of imprisonent, to render any of them any assistance. Thus, sing deprived of home and shelter, food and the cans of obtaining it, forbidden to leave the juristion of Santiago de Cuba, these poor, helpless eatures sought shelter in the woods near here id became one common family.

But the inhumanities, cruelties and barbarities hich these women and children have been subtor, and even supposed robberies were gotten, or, and even supposed robberies were gotten, or, of the poor beings added to their thirst for a city in possession of the Captain General of the close that have seen and the captain property in possession of the colo. The captain general of the colo military from the captain property in possession of the colo. The core sonal property in possession of the colo. The treat sonal property in possession of the colo. The captain general color and personal created in the captain general color and there was covery evidence of a double part be. The captain general covery evidence of a double part be. The captain general covery evidence of a double part be. The captain general covery evidence of a double part be. The core and there is the captain general covery evidence of a double part be. The core and there are the captain general covery evidence of a double part be. The captain general covery evidence of a double part be. The captain general covery evidence of a double part be. The captain general covery evidence of a double part be. The captain general covery evidence of a double part be. The captain general covery evidence of a double part be. The

CHURCH TROUBLE IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 2, 1873. The ecclesiastical authorities of Havana have issued an edict, ordering priests to refuse Pedro Lio rente, Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, their assistance or countenance if he celebrates any religious ceremony, and not to permit him to enter any church under their charge, because Licernite is no open rebellion against the Holy See and has been excommunicated. An order of the College of Cardinals re places as vicar the priest Orbera, who was expelled by Llorente.

ST. DOMINGO.

Appeal to President Grant for the Establishment of a Protectorate Over the Republic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1878. The following is the application of the Republic of St. Domingo to this government, allusion to which is made in the President's Message :-

PRESIDENT BAEZ TO PRESIDENT GRANT. St. Domingo, August 18, 1873.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR-It is now 30 years since Most Excellent sus—It is now so years since the Dominican people, having been for the third time surprised by the invading hordes of Haytt, and having been under their domination for 12 years, recognized their rights and proclaimed their independence. From that time until the year 1861 there was but one interval of truce to the continuous and Vandahe aggressions of that government, which never ceased to long for the conquest and devastation of our soil. To no other cause was then due the fact of the rencorporation of this country with Spain—a combined the second of the conductive of this country with Spain—a combined the second of the conductive of the incorporation of this country with Spain—a combi-nation which was thought likely to prove bene-ficial by the political men of that time who had no realizing sense of the great difference of our in-stitutions, or of the series of insurmountable ob-stacles to the establishment of the monarchical colonial system in an American country which had so long had its destinies in its own hands, however

precarious they may have been.

The war of restoration having come to an end and the rights of the bomineaus having been asserted, Hayti did not again enter the arena as an serted, Haytt did not again enter the arena as an invader, but commenced a secret war of a most malignat character, thenceforth using the Dominican element in order to crush the liberties of this people if possible by the aid of its own sons. Haytt at once assembled the malcontents, and did all in its power to encourage rebellion, offering aid and comfort to the rebels, giving them an asylum on Haytlen soil, sending them with armain their hands to our frontier, and frequently assigning. Haytlen results troops, to aid with arms in their hands to our frontier, and frequently assigning Haytien regular troops to aid their movements and protect them in their flight. To these tactics is due the fact that, consuming our resources and savings, although always successal on the field of battle, we have not yet been able to complete a victory. The enemies of the Dominicaa Republic fiee to Hayti, where they live undisturbed and where they easily repair their continual losses. Such a situation caused the people of this Republic to seek to improve their condition by rendering their future more secure. They, therefore, manifested a unalimous desire

people of this Republic to seek to improve their condition by rendering their future more secure. They, therefore, manifested a unanimous desire for annexation to the great Republic of the United States of America. Unfortunately that plan failed, leaving the country in the midst of a multitude of daffeuities created by that combination, and, what is still more deplorable, the object of the jealousy, and even the hatred of other people, whose interests did not accord with the purity and progress of this. The agreement made with the Samana Bay Company has given the finishing stroke to this stompany has given the finishing stroke to this stompany has given the noise of its establishment has been succeeded by the most absolute silence and the most listless indifference.

It not being possible for the Dominican people to continue to support alone and unaided the harrible consequences of a combined hatred which manifested itself in disguised attacks and machinations, they appeal to the great Republic of the United States, through Your Excellency, soliciting the establishment of an efficient protectorate, which may preserve them from inwarranted attacks almed at their very existence. The Dominican people believe that this will not be distassing even to the opponents of the plan of annexation. It would be an act of munificence and generosity, whereby the Republic of the United States would risk nothing, since it would simply cover with its agis an inofensive and friendly people whom Providence designed to be its natural ally, and all the sons of this people would greet with joy the day when this people would greet with joy the day when their powerful sister should stretch out a hand to save them from the dangers which encompass them, which dangers would instantly disappear in

view of such a diplomatic act.

If Your Excellency, seeing that the fate of a people with pretensions is at stake, shall feel, as I hope will be the case, any sympathetic impulse to do them justice, and shall make an effort to securifor them the protection of the Republic of the United States, you will have the Immense satisfaction of having saved the Inture of a people of the world discovered by Columbus without having assumed any responsibility or having entered into any compromise whatever, since we are not invaders and make war upon none, and the height of our ambition is to dwell upon our own soil in peace.

of our ambition is to dwell upon our own soil in peace.

I avail myself of this occasion to reiterate to Your Excellency the assurance of the sentiments of distinguished consideration and profound esteem with which I have the nonor to subscribe myself, Your Excellency's very obedient and numble servant.

BUENAVENTURA BAREA.

FELIX M. DELMONTE.

MANUEL MARIA SANTIER.

R. CURIEL.

To His Excellency ULISSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, Washington.

Secretary Fish. October 25. addressed a note to

Secretary Fish, October 25, addressed a note to D. Vickers, of New Jersey, saying "Your letter of enclosures, among them the application above re ferred to, has been referred to this department-The enclosures appear to be letters and documents transmitted to you officially in August last, before your resignation and while you were the commer-cial agent of the United States at Samana. It is to be regretted that you did not transmit the documents to this department in your official co respondence in the usual manner, before resign-

ASHANTEE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Dec. 3-6 A. M.

The steamer Manitoban has been chartered to take troops to Cape Coast Castle to reinforce Sir Garnet Wolseley.

GERMANY.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK WERALD. LONDON, Dec. 8-6 A. M.

A despatch from Berlin to the Daily Telegraph says that the City of Posen will probably be declared in a state of stere in consequence of the prevailing ultramontane agitation.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAS DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIRF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3-1 A. M. Probabilities.

For New England the temperature will rise slightly, with partly cloudy weather and areas of rain, the winds veering to easterly and southerly FOR THE MIDDLE STATES AND LAKE BEGION

AND THENCE SOUTHWARD TO KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA. SOUTHEASTERLY TO SOUTHWESTHALY WINDS, CLOUDY WEATHER AND RAIM, POLLOWED BY LESS CLOUDINESS WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. For the South Atlantic States and westward to

the Mississippi Valley light easterly to southerly winds, slightly rising temperature, increasing cloudiness and areas of light rain.

For the Northwest rising barometer, lower tem-perature, ress and occasionally brisk northerly to westerly winds, and snow, followed by slearing weather.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The tollowing record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in 1872. 1873.

1872. 1873.

3 A. M. 37 21 3:30 P. M. 44 30
6 A. M. 36 29 6 P. M. 43 36
9 A. M. 38 30 P. M. 42 36
12 M. 31 33 12 P. M. 42 36
Average temperature yesterds.

Average temperature for corresponding data

SPAIN.

Definitive Establishment of the Republic-The Insignia of Royalty Removed.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Dec. 2 1873. An order has been promulgated that, in view of the definitive establishment of the Republic of Spain, the royal insignia be removed from the dags and standards of the avery.

The Cartagena Insurgent Fire Comod. MADRID .. Dec. 2, 1873. The commander of the forces investing Cartagena telegraphs that the insurgents ceased firing at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Siege of Cartagena Progressing Towards an Assault.

MADRID, Dec. 2, 1873. The insurgents at Cartagena opened again on the government works to-day, but their fire is feebler than before.

The besiegers have been reinforced and an as sault is expected soon.

ENGLAND.

Bullion to the Bank-The Tichborne Defence Speech - Weather Report.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK BERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1873. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of ising-

land on balance to-day is £102,000. THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT'S DREENOR. The evidence in the Tichborne case was closed

to-day, and Dr. Kenealy, counsel for the claimant, commenced his speech. BULLION FOR NEW YORK. The White Star steamer, which sailed from Liver-

pool for New York yesterday, took out \$50,000 in specie. The weather throughout England to-day is wet.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Socretaryship - The Mission to Washington.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 2, 1873. Count Segur, member of the Right Centre, was to-day ejected Secretary of the Assembly by 300 votes.

The Count du Chatel, of the Left Centre, received 270 votes. THE MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

The Journal de Paris says M. Bartholdi, now First Secretary of the Embassy at St. Petersburg, is mentioned as the probable successor of the Marquis de Noailles at Washington.

GARNIER STILL CHAMPION. He Defeats Cyrille Dion by a Score of

800 to 482.

Albert Garnier's third championship match last night, at Tammany Hall, was a very excellent and close game. He was the favorite in the pools at 100 to 60 and 100 to 80. The game, 600 points up, 100 to 60 and the great silver cup, was witnessed by a large audience of ladies and prominent gentiemen, some of the splendid plays eliciting rapturous applianse. Garnier is now challenged by illusive and Daly.

RILLIARDS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 2, 1373.

tournament for the thampionship.

The first game was played between Lou Morris, Jr., and David Pulsuer. Morris won by 200 to 117. The highest run was 17, made by Morris. Morris' average, 3%; Pulstfer's, 2 1-16. Time, 1h. 35m.

The second game was between Bicker. It was very interesting and some excellent playing was exhibited. It was won by Wilson by 79 points. Wilson's average, 4½: Rickey's, 2 5-9. Wilson's highest run, 41; Hickey's, 24. Time,

The form game was between Ned Kendail and Lon Morris, Jr. It was well played, and some fine anots were made, Morris winning the game by 14 points. Kendail's average, 3 30-53; Morris, 3 41-53.

points. Kendail's average, 3 30-53; Morris, 3 41-43. Time, 2h.
The tourth game was between John Peck and Prank Denuison, and the playing was very poor. Denuison won by 70 points. The highest run was 22. Peck's average, 14; Dennison's, 3½. Time; th. 25m.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Nevada will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe -

will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morn-Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents. A .- For a Superb Dress or Business Hat

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