

THE WAR CLOUD.

Special Herald Reports from Madrid and Havana.

The Spanish Braves Put on Their War Paint.

MINISTER SICKLES RESIGNS.

He Falls Out With Fish Over Too Much Concession.

CRISIS IN THE MADRID CABINET.

Castelar Accused of Pandering to America—Grant's Message Denounced as Impertinent.

The Cuban Butchers' Cool Demand on Their Government.

CASTELAR'S SCALP IN DANGER

Burriel Burks American Official Despatches.

The Butcher Scared by the Britishers.

GALLANT FRY SHOT IN A HURRY.

The Modern Quixote's War on Women.

Bombastes Wants to Die a Thousand Deaths.

HE THINKS BETTER OF IT.

The Volunteers Prepare to Knuckle Down.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 6, 1873.
The following special despatch has been received in cipher from the HERALD correspondent at Madrid:—

MADRID, Dec. 6, 1873.
THE SITUATION GRAVE.

The Cuban question again wears a grave aspect here.

MINISTER SICKLES RESIGNS.

General Sickles to-day tendered his resignation of the Ministry to Secretary Fish.

CAUSE OF THE RETIREMENT.

This act has been decided on by the General in consequence of a disagreement which has arisen during the progress of the complication with Spain. A strong misunderstanding has existed for some time, it is believed. During the recent negotiations Secretary Fish acted directly with Señor Castelar, ignoring Minister Sickles. Secretary Fish also disapproved of the imperative tone of Minister Sickles' correspondence with the Spanish government.

The Secretary of State and the Minister have had frequent disagreements before this, almost amounting to a rupture, on the occasion of the correspondence attending the remand of Bidwell, the Bank of England forger, from Havana, and also during the Dr. Howard case.

HOW THE SETTLEMENT WAS MADE.

When Secretary Fish ignored Minister Sickles, and dealt directly with the Spanish Minister, it is said generally in diplomatic circles that the good offices of Mr. Layard, the English Minister, accomplished a settlement.

TOO MANY CONCESSIONS FOR SICKLES.

Now, as Secretary Fish proposes further concessions, Minister Sickles resigns.

COOL CUBAN DEMANDS.

The Cuban authorities demand that the Virginias be sent, at the direction of Señor Soler, the Colonial Minister at present in Cuba, to some port of Spain or Porto Rico, there to await the result of arbitration.

CASTELAR'S GOVERNMENT IN DANGER.

The opposition to the government of Castelar is culminating. There is a crisis in the Cabinet.

THE SPANISH PRESS ON THE MESSAGE.

The whole Spanish press indignantly protests against the tone of President Grant's message, and denounces it as an impertinent interference in the affairs of Cuba, and that it is really none of the President's business.

CASTELAR ACCUSED OF PANDERING TO AMERICA.

The cause of the Cabinet crisis is the charge that Señor Castelar panders to America.

THE WAR FEELING OF PRIDE AND IGNORANCE.

The gravity of the situation here springs from the astounding ignorance, haughtiness and pride of the people. The feeling is intensely warlike.

THE ASPECT IN CUBA.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

War to the Knife—Intense Excitement in Havana—No Surrender—Attempt to Burn the Virginias—Americans in Danger—Castelar Threatened with Hanging.

The following despatches to the NEW YORK HERALD have been received from our special correspondent in Havana:—

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, Dec. 5, 1873.

The Spaniards here are greatly incensed at the demands of the United States. The volunteers talk of proclaiming war to the knife. They will refuse to submit to the orders of the Madrid government to surrender the Virginias, or to any such decree of the Madrid government.

WAR THREATENED.

War is regarded as imminent, and the popular cry is that Spain will succor Cuba and

DEFT AMERICA.

News that America would not press her claim for the surrender of the Virginias has been received. It is read on the streets and hailed with cheers by the populace.

Subsequent instructions from Madrid ordering the surrender of the Virginias caused the wildest indignation. Crowds on the street cry out, "We will

NEVER SURRENDER

her without bloodshed." Last night an attempt was made to burn the Virginias. This morning a company of regular soldiers were sent on board to protect her.

THE DON'S BIG TALK.

Last night there was a meeting at the Palace, which lasted for ten hours. It was attended by the principal Spaniards and a large number of army and navy officers. Castelar was much abused. He was threatened with hanging. Resolutions were passed declaring that Cuba would not submit to the surrender of the Virginias, but would

FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

Great joy is felt that the American demands do not involve the abolition of slavery. Although there is a general disposition to resist compliance with the demands of the United States, great depression is felt on account of Castelar's acquiescence.

NERVOUS ABOUT THE FLEET.

There is a growing fear that the American fleet may come from Key West to receive the Virginias, in which case a general uprising is threatened. On Sunday last a dinner was given in the cabin of the Virginias. It was attended by officials, editors and army and navy officers. Speeches were made expressing confidence in the ability of the volunteers to

HOLD THEIR OWN AGAINST THE WORLD,

despite the abandonment of the Madrid government.

The bitterness felt against Americans has greatly increased, so that their lives are felt to be in danger. The American Consulate is still quietly guarded by the troops.

DON QUIXOTE ON HIS BOBBY HORSE.

The *Diario* of this date entreats all Spaniards to die a thousand deaths rather than submit to disgraceful concessions, and says:—"The accounts we have just traced leave our pen like bitter tears from deeply wounded hearts, but yet we know that we are Spaniards. Peril does not frighten nor sacrifices deter us." The *Voz de Cuba* rejects all concessions, and says "that the American demands must not be allowed to compromise the honor of Spain; that the pretensions of the United States has been greatly modified by the bravery of Spain."

MADRID MENACES THE CASINO.

Despatches have been received from the War Minister at Madrid stating that if the Spanish Cubans do not obey orders they will be considered intransigent and treated accordingly. In reply the Casino Español declares that

THE VIRGINIAS WILL NOT BE GIVEN UP.

Preparations are to be made for war; the negroes are to be armed and everything destroyed rather than yield to the hated Yankees. The noble Spaniards of Cuba will go down with their flag flying without waiting to be swamped by diplomacy. Fifteen thousand copies of the *Evo de Cuba* were sent to Spain with the following leading paragraph:—"Let our brothers in both hemispheres understand that the Virginias cannot be delivered up. Rather than surrender her we will go down with the flag of Spain flying over the Virginias. The Spaniards in Spain must understand that this is

OUR UNSALTERABLE RESOLUTION.

We speak the language of Zaragoza. Rough sons of labor, we stand or fall, our arms in our hands, our hearts turned to you and our eyes to the blessed land never conquered or humiliated by the stranger. Time is only left for this statement—Save Spanish honor; those who are going to die salute you. The resignations of the army and navy officers are ready to be tendered if the Virginias should be given up. Cuba undertakes war with the United States on behalf of old Spain."

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN DANGER.

The life of Mr. Price, your regular correspondent here, is in great danger. I have notified Admiral Scott that the lives of certain American citizens are in danger.

The volunteer officers yesterday addressed a protest to the Spanish people against the surrender of the Virginias.

ANOTHER CAPTAIN GENERAL.

A new Captain General has been ordered from Madrid to carry out the instructions of

the Madrid government at any cost. The popular determination to resist surrender is unanimous.

Great fears are entertained for the future. Zulueta, colonel of volunteers and President of the Casino Español, says the Virginias must be held at all hazards, and that it is better to lose the island in fair fight with the United States that give in to filibustering. Spaniards of all classes side with him. Priests, marines and soldiers

RESIST THE SURRENDER OF THE VIRGINIAS.

The editor of the *Constancia* says that if the ship be given up he will leave the island forever.

The British war ship Niobe entered the harbor this morning. There is no United States war ship here. In case of riot the American residents would be massacred.

Volunteers Enthusiastic for Resistance—No Surrender—Spanish Dignity To Be Upheld at Whatever Cost.

HAVANA, Via KEY WEST, Dec. 5, 1873.

Latest and second despatch from Cuba today describes the popular feeling as growing more bitter. Branch Casinos have been established in the principal cities. From the aristocrat to the dock laborer all say that the VIRGINIAS MUST NOT BE DELIVERED UP.

They point to her in the harbor and say that if the Americans want her they must take her. Morro Castle, they say, can concentrate 1,000 guns on an approaching ship.

The marines will refuse to obey any order to surrender the Virginias. The cry is "Death, but no surrender!"

SPANISH DIGNITY COMPROMISED.

The Spaniards told Minister Soler last night that his present directions from Madrid compromised Spanish dignity, and that to be patriotic they must refuse to obey. They say better honor without ships than ships without honor. Many naval officers have sent their names to the Minister of Marine, intimating that if the steps they oppose be taken they wish to be relieved from service.

CASTELAR IS BITTERLY DENOUNCED.

The reported resignation of the General of Marine and the Captain General is untrue.

PRUDENCE LEADS THE VAN.

The Volunteer Council has just concluded its sitting, and has come to the decision to surrender the Virginias and the remaining prisoners to a neutral Power, her future disposition to be settled by arbitration. No reliance can be placed on what the Council decides, as the volunteers will act on wild impulse.

Getting Ready Privateers—War Fever Cooling Down—Possible Overthrow of Castelar—Damages Claimed from the United States for Surrender of the Virginias.

HAVANA, Via KEY WEST, Dec. 5, 1873.

The assembly of commercial houses at Cienfuegos has resolved to buy steamers and fit them out as privateers in case war should be declared.

Don Ramon Herrera, Colonel of the Fifth battalion of volunteers, and owner of one of the steamship lines, offers six first class steamers and all his wealth. Two other steamers are offered by Cienfuegos merchants. An immense mass meeting of Spaniards is being organized for next week.

BOMBASTES COOLING DOWN.

The high war fever of last night has cooled off. The Captain General says he thinks that all trouble can be avoided by sending the Virginias to Spain, and having her delivered there to the United States. He has sent telegrams to that effect to Madrid. Delay is greatly desired by the Captain General.

THE DON'S TOUCH NO MORE THE LIGHT GUITAR.

In view of the imminence of war the *Voz de Cuba* to-day approves of the postponement of the ball at the Casino.

SOLER RETIRES.

The *Voz* also reports the resignation of the Minister of Ultramar. The statement, however, has not been confirmed.

THE REPUBLIC IN DANGER.

Great bitterness is felt against Castelar. It is said that the populace will be pacified by the proclamation of a government of assurance.

AMERICA TO BE SUED.

The United States will be called upon to pay a large sum by way of reparation for the surrender of the Virginias.

Insult to the American Vice Consul—Official Despatches Detained by the Spaniards—Commander Cushing Denounces the Assassination—Insolent Reply of the Butcher Burriel—How the Gallant Fry Was Shot—Pitiful Condition of the Remaining Prisoners—Expected Attack by the Insurgents—The Prisons of Manzanillo Crowded with Women and Children—Our Officers in Danger of Insult at Santiago de Cuba.

ON BOARD UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP JUNIATA, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 30, Via KEY WEST, Dec. 6, 1873.

Telegraphic communication through here not allowed unless supervised and endorsed by the authorities.

Junjata arrived here on the 26th, and found the United States ship Wyoming and the British sloop-of-war Niobe in port. Several protests were made against the shooting of the Virginias people on the 4th inst. Bombetta and others were shot by order of Burriel, without consulting the authorities at Havana.

STOPPING THE AMERICAN CONSUL'S DESPATCHES.

Vice Consul Schmitt telegraphed to Aspinwall for the Wyoming. His telegram was in-

tionally delayed by the authorities, and the vessel did not arrive here until the 16th inst.

BURRIEL INSULTS THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

Our Vice Consul was not allowed to see the prisoners before their death. He was upbraided and insulted by General Burriel for asking an explanation why his telegram to Aspinwall was not forwarded.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GUARDED.

A guard of soldiers has been placed over the American Consulate to prevent interference.

THE ASSASSINATION.

The four men shot knelt outside of the wall of the slaughter house. Ten muskets were fired at each one of the condemned, at only two yards distance. The bodies were carted off and dumped into a grave together.

THE DON'S SCARED BY THE BRITISHERS.

Captain Fry and 36 of the crew of the Virginias were ordered to be shot on the 8th, but were executed on the 7th, because a telegram arrived here notifying the English Consul that the English war vessel Niobe had left Kingston for this port. The Niobe did not arrive on the 7th, and 12 of the Cubans were executed on the following morning.

SPANISH SAILORS SHOOT CAPTAIN FRY.

The sailors of the Tornado were compelled to shoot Captain Fry and his crew, but fired with averted heads, inflicting frightful tortures on the condemned. The bodies were carted off to the cemetery and thrown into the graves, six persons in each, clothes and all.

THE ENGLISH PROTEST AGAINST EXECUTIONS.

The Niobe arrived in the afternoon of the 8th and a verbal protest was made. A protest was also made by the English Commodore De Horsey, of the steamer Danae.

CUSHING DENOUNCES THE MASSACRE.

Commander Cushing had an interview with Governor Burriel and denounced the proceedings. Burriel sent an impertinent answer, saying that the killing of the Modocs made the world wonder.

THE BUTCHER ESCAPES.

Burriel fled to Havana last week. General Morales de los Rios has been appointed as his substitute. An uneasy state of feeling is prevailing among the people in the city. They are afraid to converse on the subject of the executions. There are many Cuban sympathizers here under cover of volunteers. They are forced to do duty.

INSURGENT ATTACK EXPECTED.

An attack on Santiago de Cuba by the rebels is soon expected. November 30, 1873, immediately on the arrival of the Juniata, Commander Braine, accompanied by Commander Cushing, Vice-Consul Schmitt, Lieutenants De Long, Clipp and Hutchings, and your correspondent, had an interview with General Morales de los Rios, the substitute of the runaway Burriel. The interview lasted some time and was rather of a stormy nature.

BEGGING FOR THE SURRENDER OF OUR CITIZENS.

Commander Braine suggested that the 19 survivors of the Virginias crew should be surrendered and put on board the Juniata. This request was politely declined on the grounds that General Morales had no power to act. The demand of Commander Braine to see the survivors was granted. At the conclusion of the interview Commander Braine handed General Morales a protest, pointing out the violation of international law and the outrage committed in the capture of the Virginias, which he denounced in appropriate language. The protest closed with a demand to see the official record setting forth the names, nationality and occupation of the prisoners now incarcerated.

LIST OF AMERICAN PRISONERS.

The prisoners were visited and questioned. Thirteen in all claimed American citizenship:—Henry Knight, Charles A. Knight, engineers, Greenwich street, New York; William Wilson, Alfred Parker, mariners, Baltimore; Edward Scott, tinsmith, Salem, N. J.; Leopold Riz, lawyer, New Orleans; Arthur Rivera, machinist, Hudson street, New York; Henry Cavallo, Second avenue, New York; Philip Meitzler, cigar maker, Charleston, S. C.; Raymond Aidiamos, dentist, New York; Manuel Memis, Philadelphia; Silberro Escard, New Orleans; Francis V. Tapia, Houston street, New York. The prisoners were wretchedly clothed, barefooted, and gave evidences of deep privation. They had no means of keeping themselves clean. They lacked sufficient food, and there was only one tub for washing, in the prisoners' yard, for 100 men. The prisoners were deprived of clothing by their captors.

THE TRIAL FARCE.

The trial of the prisoners lasted only 10 minutes. They could not understand what it was about, as they were asked, no questions and said nothing. The remaining six prisoners did not claim American citizenship, and we were not permitted to see them. Subsequently the captives were allowed better food and fitting apparel.

AMERICAN OFFICERS EXPOSED TO INSULT.

The feeling here is very bitter, and officers in uniform are liable to insult from the brutal volunteers. The latest intelligence from Manzanillo states that the prisons are full of women and children. Another attack by the Cubans is expected. A forced loan by the Governor of \$20,000 has been raised for defence. The inhabitants are fleeing.

The Volunteers Knuckle Down—The Virginias To Be Given Up and Claims for Damages Made Against Uncle Sam.

HAVANA, Via KEY WEST, Dec. 5, 1873.

The city continues quiet. The feeling on the question of the delivery

of the Virginias has undergone a considerable change since yesterday. Many Spaniards are now in favor of an immediate quiet delivery of the Virginias to the United States authorities, as a contrary course would place them in open rebellion against the government of Spain.

VOLUNTEERS IN COUNCIL.

The leading officers of the volunteers held a meeting this morning at the residence of Señor Zulueta, the President of the Casino Español. Señor Zulueta subsequently informed an American gentleman that the Virginias would be delivered quietly.

FRIENDLY ADVICE.

It is reported that Señor Zulueta has received a telegraphic despatch from Señor Calvo, the representative at Madrid of the Casino Español, counselling the delivery of the Virginias, and saying that Spain will afterwards claim \$100,000,000 damages from the government of the United States.

TAKING IN THEIR HORNS.

A proposal to send the Virginias to Spain and there turn her over to an American man-of-war is received with favor by the Spaniards. New battalions of volunteers are forming.

BURRIEL'S BUTCHERIES OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

United States naval officers at Santiago de Cuba report officially that the number of men captured on the Virginias was 155.

FIFTY-THREE WERE EXECUTED.

Of the 102 survivors 14 are natives or naturalized Americans. The remainder are of various nationalities.

Reason Resumes Her Sway—Volunteer Bluster Dying Out—Peaceful Surrender of the Virginias Probable—Waiting for the President's Message.

HAVANA, Dec. 6, 1873.

The feeling in the city continues to improve. Opposition to the delivery of the Virginias is decreasing.

Prominent republicans and many conservatives are in favor of the delivery of the steamer, and advise the cessation of opposition thereto.

The Message of President Grant to Congress is anxiously looked for.

THE QUESTION IN WASHINGTON.

Congressmen Endorsing Mr. Fish's Course—Delay a Gain—If Spain Needs Time Before Delivering the Virginias We Are Not Ready to Seize Cuba—Growing Approval of a Possible Protectorate for Free Cuba—Jovellar's Assurance of Executing the Madrid Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1873.

A large number of Senators and Representatives availed themselves to-day of the rule of the State Department setting apart the Saturday of each week during the Congressional season to their exclusive service.

CONGRESSIONAL OPINIONS.

Most of the callers had a word or two of opinion on the Cuban question to express and an inquiry to make for the latest news from Havana and Madrid.

COMMENDATION OF MR. FISH.

So far as opinions went, they were not dissatisfied to Mr. Fish, whose course received ample commendation, coupled with assurances that the administration could count on an undivided support in Congress in any further measures necessary to uphold the

HONOR AND RIGHTS OF THE NATION

against the rule of the mob at Havana. Both the Secretary and a majority of his visitors who referred to the subject expressed the hope that the Spanish government would stand to its engagement

TO SURRENDER THE VESSEL,

and be able to do it in a suitable manner without unreasonable delay.

MR. FISH CONFIDENT.

Mr. Fish is represented to be strong in the belief that the terms of the protocol between Admiral Polo and himself will be effectively carried out, the main point of the question being the extension of time that we could consistently grant

NO CHANGE AT MADRID.

No confirmation of the rumor that the government at Madrid was endeavoring to change the protocol itself has been obtained thus far. On the contrary, the assurance that the present negotiation is one of delay only, in executing the actual delivery, is repeated to-night with much insistence.

NO NEWS FROM CUBA.

There have been no official reports from Havana to-day of a character to produce additional disquietude. If anything, the situation is regarded as more favorable to the prospects of an entirely peaceful end of the troubles connected with the Virginias.

GAIN BY DELAY.

A little delay, it is explained in well informed circles, is a mutual advantage. If Spain is not ready to make delivery of the vessel according to agreement, the United States are hardly prepared to take forcible possession, for the moment, but will be in a very short time.

THE WORK FOR WAR GROWING.

Since publicity has been given in these despatches to the intentions of our government, to give a wide scope to any armed intervention it may be constrained to make in Cuban affairs, there is a growing desire in some quarters that the turbulent Havaneese may keep the way open for our interference by continuing the embargo they have placed upon the Captain General in deterring him from executing his orders from Madrid.

OUR CUBAN PROTECTORATE.

The idea of an enforced American occupation, terminating with the dictation of terms to all parties, on the basis of virtual Cuban independence or the actual separation of free Cuba from Spain, has taken hold of many influential minds in Congress, and will doubtless find expression before long on the floors of the Senate and House; but to the present moment there is no disposition on the part of the administration to press the opportunity of intervention; and, without a further change of policy or a new showing of resolution at the White House, it will only be entered into as

A LAST RESORT.

resulting from the defiance of the slaveholding factions at Havana.

CASTELAR'S CONCESSION.

The Spanish government is admitted to have conceded the most important point of the dispute in agreeing to give the Virginias up, after so hotly contending that her capture was legal and proper, and her actual transfer to the government of the United States, after all, means a long and doubtful litigation of her character and liability, resulting, possibly, in the virtual conviction of the authorities here of dereliction of duty in not bringing her to trial before, instead of after capture.

DESPATCHES STOPPED.

Under orders from Madrid, the transmission of official despatches from Havana, calculated to further incense popular feeling in the United States, was interdicted yesterday.

JOVELLAR'S PROMISE.

In confirmation of his assurance of Thursday

last that he could make delivery of the Virginias, provided that he was not unduly pressed from Madrid and Washington, Captain General Jovellar has telegraphed to the Spanish Minister here that the excitement at Havana is already on the wane, and that he is now more confident than before that the populace will not interfere with the quiet restoration of the vessel.

Jovellar's Resignation Not Heard of Officially.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1873.

No official information has been received from Cuba confirming the reported resignation of the Captain General.

THE WAR FEELING AMONG NEW YORKERS.

Public Opinion Prepared for the Hostile Emergency—Why There is No Other Recourse Left—Affairs at the Cuban Headquarters—The Bond Business—Rumors of All Sorts—Jimenez's Pedigree.

There is a growing conviction settling day by day more deeply into the public mind that this nation has scarcely any honorable alternative now left in its complications with Spain save that of war, and that it will in all probability supervene by, if not before, the approaching holiday season. The delay and complete silence upon the part of the Cabinet in directing compliance with the terms of the protocol leads people irresistibly to the conclusion that Spain is not in a position to accord the concessions which her representative at Washington agreed to in her behalf. The people looked upon that protocol as granting to this government less than the deed of reparation which was its due, and they firmly believe now that if this meagre measure of redress cannot be complied with, the only remedy will be the resort to war. And this public view seems to be very materially strengthened by the action of the government in pushing forward all possible measures to meet such a contingency.

Outside of all the original cause for hostilities are the recent facts that will necessitate it in the resignation of the Captain General of Cuba, of the Colonial Minister of Spain, now in Havana, and of other dignitaries, all of which is construed as showing either a spirit of rebellion against the home government on the part of these officials in Cuba, or the existence among the people under their of a determination to resist the same authorities. Of course it is just possible that Jovellar and others may be really

PLAYING IN THIS MILD WAY.

into their own hands, by this bidding for popularity among the volunteers and ultra-Spanish population of the island.

It is unquestionable that, whatever may be the motives which actuate the Spanish people, the masses of the American people are impelled by a deep