THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

Cuban News on the Spanish Bourse and a Heavy Fall in Securities.

MINISTER SICKLES' POSITION.

The Surviving Virginius Captives in the Morro of Santiago de Cuba.

Arrival of the Steamship Kansas.

BUTCHER BURRIEL'S RETURN.

Peril of the American Residents in Havana.

THE DAY OF SURRENDER.

Serious Hitch in the Protocol---Arbitration Demanded.

OUR GOVERNMENT REMAINS FIRM.

Commander Braine's Report on the Capture of the Virginius and the Murder of Her Crew.

THE MOCK TRIAL.

Correspondence Between Generals Sherman and Forrest.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 8, 1873.

The following special despatch has been received from the HERALD correspondent at the Spanish capital :—

MADRID, Dec. 6, 1873.

There has been a heavy fall on the Spanish Bourse consequent on the receipt of dispiriting news in relation to Cuba—President Grant's declining to accept Minister Sickles' resignation and approving his action in the case of the Virginius.

WHY SICKLES WANTS TO RESIGN.

General Sickles' resignation is based on the fact of the Washington government negotiating directly with Spain, and overlooking Sickles, who claimed that it had failed to protect his position.

THE DAY OF SURRENDER.

The Spanish government claims that Spain is not bound to surrender the Virginius till the 18th of December.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

Jovellar Remains at His Post—Hopes Still Entertained of a Peaceful Settlement.

HAVANA, Dec. 7, 1873.

Captain General Jovellar authorizes the statement that the entire island is tranquil. He has no doubt that all will be arranged peaceably and satisfactorily, without the slightest difficulty.

JOVELLAR WILL NOT RESIGN.

He now declares that he does not intend to leave Havana or transfer his power into the hands of General Merelo, the Segundo Cabo, who arrived by the last steamer from Spain.

POPULAR EXCITEMENT COOLING DOWN.

The feeling of the people in Havana is quieter and no disturbance is apprehended.

HAVANA DISPOSED TO OBEY.

The disposition to comply with the mandates of the home government and the obligations of the treaty with the United States, without further discussion, is becoming general.

The Virginius Prisoners Make a Voyage on a Spanish War Ship—General Morales Reproved—Attitude of the Santiago Populace Towards the Prisoners.

HAVANA, Dec. 7, 1873.

The general commanding at Santiago de Cuba, in the absence of General Burriel, acting without orders, but believing he was doing right, placed 92 of the Virginius prisoners aboard the Spanish man-of-war Bazan and sent them to Cienfuegos.

SICK CAPTIVES.

The few remaining prisoners were either too ill to be removed, or, being youths of tender age, had been set at liberty. One of those thus liberated has been engaged as a waiter on one of the government steamers.

RESPECT FOR MISFORTUNE.

The prisoners while at Santiago were well treated by the authorities, and in no way molested by the populace.

THE PRISONERS SENT BACK.

When the Bazan reached Cienfuegos her commander announced by telegraph to Havana his arrival with the prisoners. The Captain General answered by ordering the immediate return of the Bazan and the prisoners to Santiago, where they must have arrived by this time.

Safe Arrival of the United States War Ship Kansas at Santiago de Cuba—Driven Out of Her Course by a Severe Storm—No Demand Yet Made for the Surrender of the Virginius Prisoners.

HAVANA, Dec. 8, 1873.

The following despatch has been received here:—

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 3, 1873.

The United States steamer Kansas arrived here yesterday after a hard passage. She experienced a fearful gale from the southwest; was unable to lie to, and, being obliged to run before it, was driven out of her course, and finally compelled to put into Bermuda for coal.

THE VIRGINIUS' PRISONERS SENT TO THE MORRO CASTLE.

The commanders of the Kansas and Juniata have not yet made a formal demand for the delivery of the Virginius' prisoners. The latter were removed from the jail to the Morro fort this morning.

MEN-OF-WAR IN PORT.

The French war steamer Kersaint and the British sloop-of-war Niobe are in the harbor. The British gunboat Woodlark has sailed for Jamaica.

The Butcher's Return.

HAVANA, Dec. 8, 1873.

General Burriel sailed from Havana yesterday for Santiago de Cuba to resume command of the Eastern Department.

THE OUT-LOOK AT KEY WEST.

Preparing for Events—Spanish Spies Swarming In—American Citizens in Peril.

A large storehouse for naval supplies will be commenced immediately.

Several Spanish spies have arrived here.

Private advices from Havana say that the lives of the American residents are in great danger.

NEW COMPLICATIONS.

The Spaniards Want to Wriggle Out of the Agreement—Plea for Arbitration—Our Government Holds Firm to Its Position—We Must Be Judges of Our Own Honor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1873.

An unexpected complication has arisen out of the protocol agreed upon between Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister.

A NICE QUESTION.

The latter, on behalf of his government, asks, Who shall be the judges of the proof that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the American flag, as stipulated in the protocol?

OUR GOVERNMENT FIRM.

To this our government has made answer that the United States is its own judge.

APPEAL TO ARBITRATION.

The Madrid government responded that the protocol left all doubtful points to arbitration, so far as reclamation goes, and possession of the vessel came under that head. The Spanish authorities now claim that the United States can only protect the vessel in defence of their own idea, challenge investigation, and will satisfactorily prove their point.

THE CASE IN WASHINGTON.

Commander Braine's Report on the Capture of the Virginius—Taken on the High Sea Under the American Flag—The Captured Ship's Papers in Order—The Mock Trial of the Victims—What the Defences of Santiago are Worth—Can Be Taken by One Ship.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1873.

The following is an abstract from a despatch sent to Rear Admiral Scott by Commander Braine, and telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy, from the flagship Worcester, under date of Key West, Fla., December 8:—

The Virginius was captured October 31, at ten o'clock P. M., 18 miles off Morant Point, Jamaica. She was sighted by the Tornado 20 miles south of Cuba, and was chased by her eight hours. Five shots were fired to bring her to. She was captured under the American flag, and carried American papers. She had a clearance from Jamaica. Both vessels returned to Santiago de Cuba together in 18 hours, under steam.

The Virginius carried the Spanish flag, and was in charge of a prize crew. One hundred and fifty-five persons were captured, of whom 102 are still alive.

The shooting of the officers and crew was done under the orders of the previous commandant of the naval forces. The shooting of the passengers was done under an order issued by Caballero de Rodas when Captain General Both sentences were approved by General Burriel. Only four were shot on November 4. Thirty-seven, Captain Fry and crew included, were shot on the 7th, and 12 passengers on the 8th. They were tried by a military and marine court martial. They were held 24 hours before execution. No counsel for defence was allowed, and the Consul was not informed of the trial. No interrogation of the prisoners was allowed. During the trial Captain Fry and the crew were kept on board the Tornado. They were then taken to jail. Their sentence was read and executed the same morning.

The trial was extremely secret. After the condemnation the United States Consul was allowed to see Captain Fry in jail, and this was only two hours before the execution. The armed guard was placed at the door of the Consulate when the Captain and crew were passing by on the way to their execution.

The defences at Santiago de Cuba are:—The Morro Castle, at the entrance, and some old works containing 30 guns—ten, eight and six-inch, by report. Only 8 guns can be seen—the Estrella battery, of 5 six-inch guns; the Catalina, 1 gun, westward of the entrance. There is one mile of water battery. Blanco battery has 4 light guns. One ship could silence in an hour all the gunboats, while another ship engaged the forts.

DE RHODAS' DECREE AGAINST FILIBUSTERS.

The order of De Rhodas alluded to by Commander Braine is that issued in July, 1869, which continues in force and contains the following articles:—

The transportation of individuals for the service of the insurrection is much more grave than that of contraband, and will be considered as decidedly hostile, the vessel and crew being proceeded against in such case as an enemy.

If the individuals to whom the preceding article refers come armed this will afford proof in fact of their intentions, and they will be tried as pirates the same as the crew of the vessel.

Sickles' Conduct Fails to Please—His Motives Dissected by the Saints—The Captured Ship To Be Given Up.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1873.

There is reluctance in official quarters to talk about the anticipated or actual resignation of Minister Sickles pending the execution of the terms of the protocol.

SICKLES CENSURED.

There is no doubt it was owing to the unsatisfactory conduct of Mr. Sickles that the negotiations were consummated at Washington between Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo.

AN AMBASSADOR DISSECTED.

General Sickles being a retired officer, with an annual salary of $5,625, was at liberty to go where he pleased, and in accepting the office of Minister to Spain in May, 1869, he has drawn the annual salary of $12,000 for this service, but nothing on army account, as the law prohibits the drawing of more than one salary. On his retirement as Minister he will draw his army pay.

THE VIRGINIUS TO BE GIVEN UP.

The Secretary of the Navy says that he has received nothing whatever confirming the report that the surviving passengers and crew of the Virginius have been delivered on board the Juniata.

Apart from what the Secretary says, it was only yesterday or to-day that the arrangement was formally completed here for the consummation of the provisions of the protocol.

The delivery is to be made within the next 10 days.

THE CUBAN QUESTION IN TOWN.

The see-saw of excitement in relation to the Cuban question, which has led to the sandwiched announcements on so many occasions that "War is inevitable," "The prospects more encouraging for peace," "Spain cannot enforce the terms of the protocol," "The crisis is past and war averted," "Grave aspect of the Spanish question," has just about used up the public patience and interest in the matter, and people have become so utterly mistrustful of the government action that, the more startling the nature of the news, the more they are disposed to chuckle and laugh at it. Almost every other day for the past ten days the announcements of "impending war" and "Assured peace" have been alternated, and people do not like to be humbugged in that way either by individuals or by the government—least of all, indeed, by the government. There was no excitement whatever discernible yesterday in public resorts regarding the complications with Spain, and the two Powers are now welcome to "dicker it out on the present line, if it takes all winter."

There was nothing of public interest transpiring at the rooms of the Society of Amigos de Cuba yesterday beyond the fact that the Amigos were again called on by some of the German committeemen appointed at the mass meeting lately held. Later in the afternoon a joint conference of Germans and Cubans was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, to perfect arrangements for the share to be taken in the great citizens' mass meeting to be held at Cooper Institute on Friday evening of this week. That meeting, judging from present appearances, will be a very distinguished, extensive and thoroughly representative affair.

The report that the fast Havana mail steamer City of Merida had been sold, with a view of designs against the peace of the much worried Spaniards in Cuba, is utterly without foundation. Her owners, Messrs. Alexandre & Sons, state that she is worth as much to them as to anybody else, and that, in fact, they cannot spare her from the regular service of their line. She is having some ordinary repairs done to her furnaces and between decks, and will sail on the 24th on her regular trip.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Off for Key West—Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The steam frigate Colorado, 45 guns, Captain George M. Ransom, will leave her anchorage off the Battery at nine o'clock this morning. Her destination is the naval rendezvous, Key West.

There was much congratulation among officials on this station attendant upon news from the missing steam sloop of war Kansas. Several letters from that vessel, dated from Bermuda, where she put in for coal, were received.

The Florida was moored at the dock vacated by the Colorado yesterday, and a large force of men are working on her. Chief Engineer Sewell had steam up and her engines are in first class order. The same may be said of the machinery of the Roanoke. The latter vessel is now coaling. It is intended to get up steam on the Minnesota this week. The lower masts are all in on the Minnesota and the topmasts are being placed in position.

The steamer Gettysburg, from Portsmouth, Boston and Newport, with stores, arrived at the yard yesterday.

The storeship Supply, having undergone some needed repairs, will be loaded with stores for the squadron at Key West this week.

There are 3,900 men on the yard payroll for the present month. They will be paid off to-morrow upon the "envelope system," an excellent method for facilitating payments, devised by Pay Clerk Moriarty, by which plan 4,000 men can be paid off within one hour.

The Spanish iron-clad Arapiles continues to occupy a position of "masterly inactivity," being detained at the dry dock in the yard. Workmen are engaged in soldering crevices in the mason work of the dock, but the main obstacle to floating her off is the sunken coal barge Upland, which has not yet been raised from the bottom of the river in front of the dock gate. The Wrecking Company is too busy just now to comply with the request to remove the coal. Extra "ship keepers" have been appointed about the dock to keep an eye on the Spanish sailors, who might accomplish considerable mischief if so disposed. A veteran member of the watch was of the opinion that the Spanish marines sunk the Upland, but this is not credited by the officials.

Renewed Activity at the Gosport Navy Yard.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Dec. 8, 1873.

There was renewed activity at Gosport Navy Yard to-day in consequence of various orders that were received and the exciting character of the war rumors. The steamer Fortune, Lieutenant Commander F. M. Greene commanding, which left Washington on Sunday with the important secret despatches for Key West, was, by order of the Department, intercepted by the tug Snow Drop at the Capes to-day and brought to the Navy Yard. Commander Greene is now awaiting instructions to proceed on his mission.

Two frigates, supposed to be the Colorado and Franklin, have been ordered here to fit out with ordnance supplies. The Ordnance Department is unprecedently pressed with business.

The torpedo ship Mayflower, which was placed in the dry dock to-day for a thorough overhauling and fighting outfit, will be ready for sea on Sunday next. All of her newly assigned officers have reported here for duty.

Orders were received by Commodore Stevens today to prepare to coal the Powhatan and the iron-clad Manhattan, which are expected here hourly, having left Philadelphia on Saturday for Key West. The rough weather experienced here yesterday has evidently detained them.

Commodore Thomas H. Stevens, commandant of the yard, has applied for orders in the event of hostilities.

The store ship Savannah will be ready for sea in one week, and will proceed to Key West, to be followed as early as possible by the Macedonia.

Work is brisk in all the departments night and day. Immense amounts of provision supplies are daily received on the New York and Baltimore steamers. This will be the depot for the supply of the North Atlantic squadron. Vessels loaded with live oak timber, knees, &c., arrive every day and contractors are being pushed. All work on the two ships is now totally suspended. The new coal oil gas works, built at a cost of $20,000, for this yard, after those of the Portsmouth (N. H.) works, were turned over to the government to-day by the contractors, complete and satisfactory in every feature.

The Franklin and Brooklyn at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1873.

Great activity continues at the Charlestown Navy Yard. The Franklin will be ready for sea in a few days. Her sails will be bent to-morrow, and by Wednesday or Thursday she will go into commission. It will require 630 seamen to man her, and drafts are expected in a day or two from New York and Portsmouth to supply the requisite number. The Brooklyn will also require some 400 seamen when she is ready for sea, which will be about the 1st of January.

Affairs at the Washington Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1873.

The steamer Rescue left Washington Navy Yard yesterday for Key West, where she will be used as a despatch boat. Two 30-pounder Parrot guns were mounted on her previous to her departure.

On Friday next 12 Dahlgren howitzers will be sent by steamer to New York to be used by the sailors and marines in field practice.

Naval Assignments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1873.

Commander Phythian is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard as Navigation Officer; Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Pendleton to the Naval Observatory; Lieutenant E. C. Pendleton to temporary ordnance duty in the Washington Navy Yard; Master Schaefer to the Minnesota.

Detention of the Powhatan and Manhattan.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 8, 1873.

The United States vessels Powhatan and Manhattan are detained by heavy weather.

The Fortune Passes Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 8, 1873.

The United States steamer Fortune, from Washington for Key West, passed the fort at one o'clock this afternoon for the Norfolk Navy Yard.

GENERALS SHERMAN AND FORREST IN CORRESPONDENCE.

Confederate General Forrest Offers His Sword Against Spain—Thousands of Rebs Ready to Fight Under the Old Flag—What the Commander-in-Chief Thinks About the Cuban Question.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1873.

The *Appeal* will publish to-morrow the following correspondence:—

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20, 1873.

To General W. T. SHERMAN, Commander-in-Chief United States Army, Washington:—

DEAR GENERAL—By telegrams from Washington and other sources it appears we are likely to become involved in war with Spain; if so I presume the seat of war will be in Cuba. In case we should become involved, and the government should require assistance, I hereby tender you my services as a volunteer. I think I could enlist from 1,000 to 5,000 men who served in the Southern army during the late war, and at short notice, and who could rendezvous at New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and Key West, either as cavalry or infantry. Yours, respectfully, N. B. FORREST.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1873.

N. B. FORREST, Memphis:—

SIR—Yours of the 20th is received, and I have sent it to the War Department with this endorsement:—

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War for file among the hundreds of others that come to me. I deem this worthy of a place among the archives to wait coming events. I regard N. B. Forrest as one of the most extraordinary men developed by our civil war, and were it left to me, in the event of a war requiring cavalry, I would unhesitatingly accept his services and give him a prominent place. I believe now he would fight against our national enemies as vehemently as he did against us, and that is saying enough.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

I don't believe there will be war, for neither government wants a war. Again, in the event of a war with Spain on account of Cuba the bulk of the fighting would be afloat; for whoever commands the sea can have Cuba. We may not have sufficient heavy iron-clad ships, but then some could be had, and we have abundance of good naval officers and seamen, leaving for land forces the small task of occupation. No part of this will likely be confided to me, therefore I have sent your letter to the War Department, which can only act after Congress declares war and provides the means for its prosecution. W. T. SHERMAN.

SPANISH PRESS CLIPPINGS.

The Madrid People on the Cuban Question—What They Say and What They Assert—Much Fight and No Knuckling.

The *Federalista*, of Madrid, one of the most liberal and republican papers in Spain, has a significant article in its issue of the 10th of November, extracts from which will be found below. The article is entitled

THE CARLISTS OF HAVANA.

To deny that the Carlists have a great number of devoted friends in Cuba is to deny what is clearly demonstrated. Above all, they have a newspaper in Havana—the *Constancia*.

But nobody in Havana is ignorant of the political character of the *Constancia*, and no one who has read its columns can deny the identity of the principles which it sustains with those of the factionists of Navarre, who laud it.

By the side of this fact others not less significant must be placed. It has been customary with the press of Havana, as much under the democratic monarchy of Amadeus as in the 10 badly counted months of the present Republic, to attack, in the most violent manner imaginable, not only the whole constitution of the country, but even the sovereign Cortes themselves. Of this kind of writing, every one will remember a celebrated article in the *Voz de Cuba* in 1871, and the series of articles published by the *Diario de la Marina* in 1871 and 1873. Fortunately with the administration of Pieltain the monopoly of criticism and the impurity of censure ceased, without that general effecting anything else than permitting the three or four republican journals established within the last few months to exist, and to write in Havana (if the conservative Jovellar has not suppressed them) in spite of the commanding general of the Cinco Villas district, Portilla, who, by his own proper authority, and doubtless in honor of the actual political situation that was inaugurated by the shooting of Rubalcaba in Puerto Principe, has decreed the burning of all the newspapers that may reach his district from Havana.

But what has not yet been obtained from any of the conservative newspapers of Cuba, is the condemnation of the Carlist insurrection in the Peninsula. They have not printed an article, not even a paragraph, against it—they who are such lovers of order, such partisans of the principles of authority when custom houses are not talked of. If this is not true let the articles in question be produced. Let their friends reproduce them and efface with positive proofs the impressions left in the breasts of disinterested and persevering readers, by the never replied to exhortations of *La Republica* and *La Legalidad* of Havana, so that those newspapers may be as bitter in their denunciations of Navarre and the Basque Provinces as they are of Cartagena.

In addition, the flight of a no mean number of Carlist prisoners sent to Cuba is an unanswerable fact. As the government of Madrid doubtless knows, they returned from the great Antille with their pockets full, and by the way of the United States returned to the peninsula over the Basque frontier.

No one will be bold enough to deny that three or four months ago some threads of a Carlist conspiracy were reached by surprise. With a liberty which we do not enjoy, the journals of New York gave all sorts of details of *La Federacion*, a periodical written by Spaniards from the Peninsula. In the United States they did not hesitate to publish the names of many of those who were compromised.

In the meantime, while this passed at the other side of the Atlantic, something more clear and precise happened in the North of Spain. An officer of rank, of artillery, in our Antilles, having received an order to return to the Peninsula, did so by France, but only in order to take the commission of general in the army of Don Carlos. This officer is Señor Berriz. One of the vice presidents of the very celebrated Casino Español abandoned the great Antille to come and occupy a post of much importance in the following and in the council of the Pretender. This gentleman is called Señor Pereira. Another person from beyond the seas, of whom General Dulce speaks eloquently in his official communication to the Minister of War about the expulsion of that Captain General from Cuba, Señor Estetani, also shares with the friends of Don Carlos the difficulties of the situation.

If we are mistaken let us know and the error will be at once corrected.

Above all we respect the sincerity of the political opinions of the gentlemen to whom we allude, and in registering here their conduct we do not desire to offend them in the least.

But what we do wish to have known is that in Cuba the Carlists have powerful interests; that they do not by any means hide themselves, but keep only within the law.

What has been said is enough for us to affirm the existence of a militant and propagandist Carlism in Cuba, and also to prove that it is not unlikely for Don Carlos to have received, as was said, the sum of $400,000 from that island. This money is supposed to be the second draft on a loan raised five or six months ago, as we were then told by nearly all the papers of Madrid, without anyone at that time contradicting the news.

La Epoca of Madrid publishes, in its issue of the 19th ult., a collection of opinions from other Spanish newspapers upon the all-absorbing question of the complications growing out of the capture of the Virginius. *La Epoca* says:—

The government has received telegrams from the Captain General of Cuba, stating that from the 8th, when he got into communication with Santiago de Cuba, no other executions had taken place. The Captain General received the order too late from the Executive to suspend the executions until the government should know the particulars of the trials; but the insurgents, as soon as they knew of the capture of the Virginius, cut the telegraphic communication, so that they are principally responsible for the misfortunes of their chiefs.

And, now that we are engaged in this matter, let us tell the newspapers that it is not true that Señor Castelar announced to the representative of the United States his disapproval of an act whose details were completely unknown to him. The only thing which the President of the executive power said is that he had hardly heard, early in the morning, of the capture of the steamer, when he sent a telegram to the Captain General ordering the suspension of the executions. This telegram was delayed more than a day in reaching Havana, from whence General Jovellar could not communicate with the authorities in Santiago de Cuba, because the insurgents had intercepted the line of telegraph. The justice of God! The assassins of so many Spaniards, the incendiaries of so many properties, the cause of the ruin of Cuba, have been also the executioners of their own brothers and accomplices. The justice of God!

The news is that the government of Washington demands the punishment of the authorities in Cuba, who ordered the execution of the Virginius' prisoners, and if this is not done, threatens to disembark the troops on board the squadron that was to weigh anchor on the 17th, for the coast of Cuba. This disembarkation is not to be feared in any way, for in every place people will be found to receive such squadron with all due courtesy.

The *Diario Español* says:—

We have not received a single proof of benevolence from the American Republic, nor a word of censure for the insurgent Cubans. On the contrary, we always hear the threat of recognizing them as belligerents; we see the continual protection of their projects, interference in our affairs, the defiance of the laws, of justice and of all good international relations. And now, finally, when the authorities in Cuba have had the good fortune to apprehend some of the insurgent chiefs, enemies to the country, and treat them with the rigor of the law, the United States raise their voice against Spain and prepare to exact demands, without right, reason or justice.

The *Bandera Española* delivers its views in this way:—

The whole of the Spanish press, without distinction of class or party, has raised its powerful voice councilling the government to observe the greatest energy in this grave question. We unite our voice with our colleagues of the press; we do not recommend, we demand, and, if necessary, we will appeal to the country to oblige the government, if, what we do not believe, any attempt should be made to humiliate the traditional superb pride of the Spanish nation. The duty of the government is, in conformity with our wishes, to dare all, to lose all, before the honor of Spain be sullied in the least degree.

The *Nacion* has an article to this effect:—

The press now shows a magnificent sight on this occasion of the impertinent reclamations made by the representative of the United States in Spain. Not even the newspapers of the intransigentes, comprehending the ridicule that would fall upon them, are bold enough to continue their anti-patriotic language, which in late days they have employed against the government and the authorities of Havana, because of having executed the punishment which was due to the filibusters taken prisoners on the Virginius.

We do not know the demand in writing which Mr. Sickles has addressed to the government, making petitions which, according to what we have heard in political circles, no Spanish Minister could accede to; but the question is so clear as to the right which the authorities of Havana had to proceed as they have done that whatever may be the terms used by Mr. Sickles, he can find nothing within the reach of international law to sustain his reclamations.

Now that we are speaking of the representative of the United States, it is proper that, making ourselves the echo of *El Diario Español*, we should say to our readers that Mr. Sickles does not represent the general opinion of the North American people; belonging only to the filibustering element which, under the protection of some of the authorities of the United States, thinks to tear from us the Pearl of the Antilles.

The *Regeneracion*, a strong Carlist paper, thinks the situation extremely grave, and remarks:—

In this situation nearly all the newspapers of Madrid accuse the Minister of the American Union, Mr. Sickles, of being the soul of Cuban filibustering conspiracy established some years ago in Madrid, and of profiting by the circumstances of the day to work actively to the injury of our country.

El Pensamiento Español prints an article, from which the following paragraphs are taken:—

It is said, and we congratulate ourselves for it, that Señor Carvajal, our Minister of State, has answered the note of Mr. Sickles with energy, refusing to enter into negotiations about this affair until all its details shall have been known, and until all the documents from the authorities of Cuba, explaining their conduct, are in possession of the department.

In what can the representative of the United States found his claim for the Virginius? Was she, or not, a filibustering vessel? Had she, or not, carried to the coast of the island of Cuba a cargo of filibusters, arms and ammunition for the insurgents of that island? Had she been pursued from that same coast by a Spanish ship of war and captured outside of the waters under the jurisdiction of the United States?

La Iberia indulges in these views:—

In the first place, we are not the only people of the old continent who have colonies in the New World; other powerful nations are as much interested as we in sustaining the European name in these parts. Spanish-Cuba represents to-day the preponderance and dignity of many countries. On the other hand, it is necessary to take into account the fact that the principle of the Monroe doctrine, completely carried out, would be the triumph of a new civilization; of American civilization over effete Europe, as some demagogues foolishly say.

The *Gaceta Popular* thinks that the moment has arrived to draw to the recollection of the United States the great danger which they run because of the war of secession going on so near their doors, while they have within themselves so many powerful States wishing for an opportunity to go out of the Union.

The *Puebla*, after soundly berating Castelar's government for listening to the impatient demands of the United States troops through their Minister, Mr. Sickles, concludes with these pithy words:—"Ah! accursed, and seven times accursed federals! have you not left us without an army, a navy, a treasury, without liberty, without country! Accursed! accursed may you be!"

The *Gobierno* goes over the case of the Virginius from a Spanish point of view, and concludes by doubting if the American and the English government really sent to the State Department in Madrid the much quoted note of Mr. Sickles.

The *Tiempo* hopes the United States will think well on it before committing any act of violence against Spain, which the latter would, of course, have to resent if it cost the Hidalgos their national life.

The *Republica* regrets that the decrees of international laws, and not the Spaniards themselves, have been the means of punishing the men who were taken on board the Virginius. That paper counsels calmness and deliberation of action. It thinks that upon reflection the United States will modify their demands, which, after all, are perhaps exaggerated, and not the real ones presented by Sickles.

MEXICO.

Congratulation on Constitutional Progress—Parliamentary Business—American Thanksgiving and Speculation—The Coinage.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 2, 1873, Via HAVANA.

Minister Foster has waited upon the President and formally presented the congratulations of the United States government on the adoption by the Mexican Congress of the amendments to the constitution.

In his speech on the occasion the Minister declared that "these reforms would contribute materially to secure and increase general prosperity, without weakening the just interests of religion or the proper influence of the clergy in the body politic."

PARLIAMENTARY WORK.

Congress has rejected the Forced Inheritance bill, adopted the bill exempting unoccupied houses from taxation and appropriated $400,000 for the purchase of four steamers for the revenue service.

CITIZEN ALLEGIANCE.

The agitation against the reform laws is diminishing.

THE INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY CONCESSION.

Many journals regret the granting of the Interoceanic Railway concession to a Mexican company, and express preference for the American company, represented by Mr. Plumb.

TREATY MAKING.

The extradition treaty between Mexico and Guatemala has been signed.

AMERICAN THANKSGIVING.

Mr. Foster, the Minister of the United States, gave a dinner on Thanksgiving Day, which was attended by a large number of his fellow citizens and several Mexicans.

THE COINAGE.

The *Diario Official* says there is no truth in the report of an extensive coinage of counterfeit dollars.

A DOCTOR ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 8, 1873.

A Dr. Barclay, claiming to be a resident of Hamilton, Canada West, was arrested to-day and taken before Justice Curry, of Peekskill, charged with committing bigamy by marrying a Mrs. Raymond, of Peekskill, who was also arrested. Wife No. 1 confronted both, and upon her complaint they were locked up in default of $5,000 bail each. They will be taken to White Plains Jail to-morrow.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1873.

J. P. Sumner, one of the select men of Dighton, Mass., had both legs cut off to-day, in getting off the Fall River train at the junction, after it had started from the depot. He will probably die.

HOW TO USE LIFE PRESERVERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Please find below a few remarks showing how a good many more passengers, in most disasters at sea, could be saved.

First—Officers of steamers should instruct their passengers how to use life preservers. This instruction would be of very little trouble to officers, would be amusing to the passengers, and give them not only more confidence but would also make them act cooler in case of any accident.

Second—Each passenger should know where to find his or her life preserver. Very few steamer lines have life preservers in each berth and even where they have, most passengers don't know of the fact and only in exceptional cases know how to use them.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Manhasttan will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past seven o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past six o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A Magnificent Success.

It is permitted to few men or companies to achieve acknowledged superiority in any important position of business. The present generation has witnessed stupendous rivalry in several branches of industry, and notably the sewing machine business. Amid a multitude of competitors steadily and surely the WHEELER & WILSON COMPANY held their way from the beginning upon fixed and honorable principles. Long since their leading position in America was established. Abroad at London, in 1862, they won the highest premiums; at Paris, in 1867, they distanced eighty-two competitors and were awarded the highest premium, the only gold medal for sewing machines exhibited; and lastly, amid unparalleled competition, follows the

splendid and unparalleled triumphs

of the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.,

New York,

Over 81 competitors

at the

WORLD'S EXPOSITION, VIENNA, 1873, &C.

1. The Knight's Cross of the Imperial order of "Francis Joseph I.," conferred by His Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria upon the Honorable Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, as the Founder and Builder of Sewing Machine Industry.
2. The Grand Diploma of Honor, recommended by the International Jury for this Sewing Machine Company, only, for their important contributions to the material and social welfare of mankind.
3. The Grand Medal for Progress, awarded for their new No. 6 Sewing Machine, being for progress made since the Paris Exposition of 1867, at which the only Gold Medal for Sewing Machines was awarded to this company. Hence this Vienna Award marks progress, not from a low level or inferior medal, but from a gold medal, the highest award made at Paris.
4. The Grand Medal for Merit, for the development of Needle Industry and excellence and superiority of manufactured samples exhibited.
5. A Grand Medal for Merit for excellence and superiority of Cabinet work; the only award of the kind in this section.
6. Medals for several co-operators of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for superior ability.
7. The official report, published by the general direction of the Vienna Exposition, signalizes the supremacy of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for quantity and quality of manufacture, and position in the Sewing Machine business, as follows:—

OFFICIAL REPORT, VIENNA EXHIBITION,

SEWING MACHINES, &C.
(Group 13, section 2, B.

"The greatest Sewing Manufactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over 900,000 of their sewing machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so regulated that each complete machine may be used as a sample for exhibition. This firm produces 600 well adjusted machines daily.

"The latest production of this firm, and which is the wonder of the Vienna Exposition, is their new No. 6 sewing machine. This universal machine sews the heaviest leather harness and the finest gauzes with a truly pearl stitch.

"Wheeler & Wilson have received the highest prizes at all world's expositions, and at the Vienna Exposition were extraordinarily distinguished."

FURTHER DISTINGUISHED HONORS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31, 1873.

The Maryland Institute has awarded WHEELER & WILSON the gold medal for their new No. 6 Sewing Machine. Other sewing machines received nothing.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 4, 1873.

At the Georgia State Fair a silver medal, the highest and only premium for leather stitching, was awarded to WHEELER & WILSON for samples done on their new No. 6 Sewing Machines.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1873.

At the Forty-second Exhibition of "The American Institute of the City of New York," the highest premium has been awarded for WHEELER & WILSON'S new No. 6 Sewing Machine.

The Phalon Night Blooming Cereus is the best and cheapest handkerchief Perfume in the world.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Dress or business HAT go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 A. M.

Ask for Goodall's—The Finest Imported and cheapest Domestic PLAYING CARDS. Beautiful new patterns. Sold everywhere.

A.—No Ruptured Person Will Buy Any other than THE ELASTIC TRUSS, 683 Broadway. Highest medal at Cincinnati Exposition and at American Institute. 28 branch offices in the principal cities.

Alcohol, $2; Whiskey, $1 25; Gin, Rum, Port, $1 50; Brandy, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys, $3. LANDSBERG, KANTROWITZ & CO., 191 Canal st.

A Thorough Scientific Cure for Piles is ANAKESIS. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 46 Walker street, New York.

Baker's Chocolate.—A Good Cup of Cocoa is easily had if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and asthmatic disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Baker's Chocolate.—If You Wish the best VANILLA CHOCOLATE get BAKER'S.

Don't Buy an "Elastic Truss" Till You have seen POMEROY'S (price $3), at 744 Broadway.

Gent's Seal Caps, MUFFLERS, GLOVES and GAUNTLETS, WARNOCK & CO., Hatters, 519 Broadway.

Havana Lottery.—Extraordinary Drawing; $1,200,000 distributed. (Prize every seven tickets.) We sold last extraordinary drawing capital prize, $500,000. Prizes cashed, circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street, box 4,685 Post office, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery—Extraordinary.—$1,200,000 distributed (prize in every seven tickets); prizes cashed; orders filled; information furnished; Spanish bank bills and governments purchased. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall street, New York.

S. O. P. Brandy, $1 50 Per Bottle.—Very old. Entire invoice purchased at half its value. H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton street.

The Original Phalon's Night Blooming CEREUS. No other perfume is as delightful and lasting.

The Mother Can Rely Upon Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP to give rest and health to her child. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and will carry the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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56,732 beautiful Juvenile Books, at your price.
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112,432 Bibles, Prayer Books, Stereoscopic Views at any price. Catalogue free. Send stamp.
LEGGATT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman street, N. Y.

FANNY FERN MEMORIAL.
One of the most appropriate gifts for Christmas is Mrs. James Parton's new book, "A MEMORIAL OF FANNY FERN," containing her biography and select writings, with illustrations. Price $2.
At CARLETON'S Publishing House, Madison square, the choicest selection of Holiday Books in New York.

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HARLAND • • • • • FLEMING.
The two best and most popular novels of the season are "JESSAMINE," by Marion Harland, author of "True as Steel," and "A WONDERFUL WOMAN," by Mrs. Fleming, author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife."
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LITTLE WANDERERS,
a charming new