HAVANA.

Pen Sketch of an Exciting Time in the "Ever-Faithful Isle."

How the Volunteers Received the American Demands.

"NEVER GIVE HER UP, NEVER!"

Dilemma of Captain General Jovellar.

Threats Uttered Against the Herald Correspondent-Sketch of the Cuban Laborantes-The Sore Point in the American Demands-Interesting Extracts from the Havana Papers-Sentiments of the Country Casinos.

HAVANA, Dec. 4, 1873. You have already had by telegraph the news of the excitement produced by the despatch from Castelar to the Captain General, ordering the surrender of the Virginius. Time and the telegraph, more or less, confined me to a mere outline of the extraordinary manifestations made on that occasion. So, to do justice to the subject, I must return to it for a little while. An unnatural calm rested on the city during the greater part of last week, from the 24th of November to the 28th. Strangers from America landing here in the interval were forcibly struck by the utter absence of any apparent concern in the grave crisis that threatened Cuba and absorbed the attention of 40,000,000 of people a few days' sail removed from us. Here was the population most immediately interested in the issue of peace or war, and it was natural to look to it for the exhibition of

SOME DEGREE OF EMOTION under the circumstances. But there was none to be seen. True, there were plenty of uniformed men to be met in the streets; but this has been the case ever since the breaking out of the Cuban insurrection, five years ago. The muzzling of the press and telegraph was mainly responsible for producing this alluring and treacherous calm. To all intents and purposes Havana took as little interest as Timbuctoo in the turmoil that was agitating the chief cities of America, and all concern ing the very tragedy for which this city was mainly accountable; for here resides the chief power of the island, the Casmo, a law unto itself at times, and as arbitrary and high-handed an insiltution as the old Star Chamber of England or the Inquisition of Spain. A time, however, came, and that was last Friday night, when the news could shutting their eyes that there was no hurricane in the air, while trees, fences and chimney tops were rattling about their ears, as to ignore the stern summons of America for retribution to her insuited flag. It burst through

CENSORSHIPS OF TRLEGRAPH AND PRESS. and it went whispering around till it made itself painfully audible within the walls of the Casino and the palace. It was the talk of the city on Saturday and it was the main material of discussion in the meetings of the volunteers on Saturday night. Feeling against America ran very high: it was all warfthroughout the night and throughout the next day. The volunteers were prepared to lay down their lives, fortunes and sacred what-d've-call-it for the insuited flag of Spain and in defence of the justice of her position on this question.

THE SPIRIT OF CASTE in the Spaniard is very strong, so is his propensity to exaggerate the ancient glories of Spain to the entire overlooking of her present pitiable asserof seats in the Tacon Theatre the six divisions of society on this island. The Captain General to the Spanish eye (pardon the digression) is or was the impersonation of the sovereignty at Madrid. On sumes to be the creme sit also. Your eye in the orchestra stalls starts in an upward sweep from a pale alabaster face in the first tier, as exquisitely aristocratic as any devotee of Fifth avenue could desire, and, passing over the intermediate shades of cream, coffee and copper, finally rests upon the jet black ip near the roof-that is, the sixth tier. The object of this hurried digression is to state that for all practical purposes, in a political sense, the five tiers of society above the level of the Captain General's box amount to less than a row of pins. The first tier rules the island: the sixth and last tier ranks in political weight with the cattle. But I have left out the auditorium. That is given up to the male sex and takes in all stripes of society decently dressed. Your Cuban and Spaniard mingle peacefully on this neutral ground. Now all classes of people are enrolled in the volunteers; but it is the first tier that composes the famous, or infamous, Council, as you may be disposed to call it, which controls the Captain General and dictates a policy for Cuba to the mother country.

is now essentially Spanish-office-holding, tobaccogrowing, sugar-planting, slave-owning Spanish All the grand, fierce gasconade of Sunday night was started by the people of the first tier. Inferiors invariably imitate their betters, and what wonder if the caballeros had even the very waiters at the tables of the Casino strutting in the imaginary garments of the dead and done for hidalgos who, in the ages long gone by, delighted o fight and tall off their horses and their superincumbent armor rather than the mildest insinuation should be made against the virtuous habits of their voyal masters or mistresses. The Louvre and

THE FIRST TIER

THE CASINO ESPANOL are the chief points of rendezvous for the aristocratic volunteers. The young fellows remind one much of boys out for a holiday in new suits of ciothes. Some of the older hands, who are accustomed to the thing, pass along with a veteran carelessness of their gay uniforms; but the fresh ones never cease admiring themselves and wondering whether there are any officers on earth as martial and beautiful to the eye as they are. Sunday night the throng was unusually great. The or 25 feet wide—and the sidewalks only two feet; consequently, until you get outside the old walls of the town, you feel as if you were in a series of long alleyways. The Casino is a fine building, in a place where all the rest are exteriorly mean. lowever magnificent inside. Outside the walls you will meet a crowd not much unlike in dress and general appearance what you might expect to see of a summer atternoon at Central Park Garden. You can hardly bring yourself to think that these

POLITE AND HUMANE PEOPLE, exchanging among themselves all the gracious amenities of civilized society, and peers, as they will quickly tell you, to the cream of European valor and chivalry, could countenance and rejoice over the slaughter of Santiago.

THE EXCITEMENT OVER THE AMERICAN DEMANDS. Most people had heard on Sunday night of the demands of America, and nothing cise was talked of in the places where men most do congregate. It was at the Casino Español and the Louvre, however, that all the tall talking was done. "Surrender the Virginius! No, we will die first." The volunteers were in groups. No mass meetings are allowed, and, in passing from one to the other, "Castelar," "Washington," "Viva España !" "Viva la integridad national !" "Viva la Marina !" &c., were expressions that indicated the text of the

NOT A DRINKING PROPLE

at home, but the Catalonians, Andalusians and Biscayans that emigrate to these islands fall slightly into the practice of gin and water. Americans, as in everything else, go with energy into

don't see what Americans can want with an island ffice this, unless they alter their habits of living. The Spaniards, with a trine of gin and water, can be as demonstrative in point of eloquence as any of our Fourth of July orators. They trotted out on this occasion every ment from Cordova to Saragossa, and at the memory of each they felt more valorous and puissant than before. Oh! would they not eat up the Yankees ere surrendering the Virginius! One man's warlike utterances stimulated the courage of his neighbor, and the generalifeeting towards midnight was a sublime confidence in

THE MIGHT OF THE VOLUNTEERS and in the strength of their purpose. The terms of the United States regarding the abolition of slavery were particularly galling. It was the last straw laid on the patient camer's back. It touched the pocket, and if you probe the Spanish character downwards you will find the gold doubloon at the bottom of much of that ethereal honor and chi valry which pretends to be so sensitive to the least shadow of blemish.

They would fight rather than surrender the captive vessel, and fight in a manner of extravagant self-sacrifice. The Spaniards of the Castno lifted their hands and cried, "If our honor (not their pockets) is to be assailed and the great trust committed to us by Spain threatened with danger, we shall joyfully accept war; we shall fight and die to the last dollar; we shall dispute every inch with the invader, and, when our resources are gone and that (Heaven forbid!) the enemy should prevail, we will kindle the torch of configuration, and, with the heroic memories of Spain in our hearts, and to shall fall fighting beneath the ruins of our homes and should the enemy finally conquer, he will fine Cuba a waste of rufn and blood." Now, who would think that all this

REBOIC UTTERANCE. worthy of the great days of Rome or Greece, meant dollars and cents? The Spaniard cares for Cuba in the ratio of the profits he makes out of her soil and produccions. To use a rather vulgar expression, the honor of Spain, as far as its keeping by the volunteers is concerned, is all "pure poppycock." After the tremendous display of Spartan resolu tion on Sunday night, what wonder if the force of imagination interpreted a despatch (which appeared next day) that America had backed down from her demands to the influence of the volunteers. This produced immense rejoicing among the folks who believed it, and they were many. But Monday night came the most stunning news of all, namely, that the Captain General had orders from Spain to deliver up the Virginius. Now the thing became tangible which had bitherto been vague.

POOR JOVELLAR. the Captain General-a high-toned gentleman, with the conservative traditions of a dozen centuries hanging about him—deserved sympathy if ever command was to find instant obedience. Bold would be the man or set of men who dare question the behests of the representative of Spanish ma jesty. But we have fallen on other days. As the shadow to the substance so might I compare Captain General Jovellar to any other Captain Genera who went before him previous to the withdrawal of the troops to Spain. Poor Jovellar was a wretched and painful fix. He his weakness more keenly than ever did one of your liberal republicans after the come boldly out as executive officer and perform the orders of Castelar's government. He kept the despatch in his pocket, for a while cautiously feeling his way around him to the temper of the volunteers. He took this officer and that finally confidence, and ultimately (greatest triumph of all) he

CAPTURED AN EDITOR. a blood and thunder editor whose terrific blunderbuss is vie Voz de Cuba, which is perpetually aimed at America and at the breast of the goddess of liberty. This famous editor belongs to the class of minds that are only to be seduced from their virtuous allegiance to duty by the smiles of the titled great. I believe he is the same person who was won over from a position of raw head and bloody bones ferocity towards the French invasion of Mexico by a smile of recognition from the imperial Eps of Maximilian. Then he was an editor in Mexico. Well, Jovellar smiled upon the journalist, who up to that moment had counselled open resistance to the mandates of the Castelar ephemera at Madrid, and the journalist-to use an expressive Americanism-wilted JOVELLAR'S DIPLOMACY.

Poor Jovellar, in a tone of trepidation, but with most admirable diplomacy, came out in an address to the people. He did not tell them (sly rogue) that such and such were his orders and would not do, for the hotheads among the volunteers would cry out we will save him what seems an unpleasant and un patriotic duty to perform by taking the government, executive and all, ourselves. He appealed to what is always a safe sentiment with the Spaniards, the memory of the past, the greatness of other days, the dignity of their character, &c. The night before Jovellar's address came out (Monday night) the excitement in regard to the Vir ginius reached Its climax. The Casino Español was excited to frenzy. There were meetings in the palace at which Castelar was denounced in withering terms. There were impromptu gatherings on the sidewalks and in the drinking places, and he would indeed have been a rash man who dared to utter a word of protest against the prevailing sentiment of the hour.

"NAVER GIVE HER UP,"
was the burden of the song, but earnest as the scene might have been to a participant, to the disinterested looker on it was as funny as a burlesque of Macbeth by Fox. There was no mistaking the seriousness of what they did and said and yet to one of another nationality, whose sympathies were not enlisted, but whose knowledge of both sides of the question and of both parties to the controversy enabled him to judge more dispassionately than the zealots of either side, there was an in tensely comic phase in the tragedy of the War with America by the first Power of Europe would be a grave affair, even for the first Power; but when the volunteers of Havana, on their own hook, entirely independent of Spain, declared themselves not only willing but well able to lick the Great Republic, then the thing lost its gravity and became simply ludicrous. They are a very handsome set of soldiers to look at; they dress with uncommonly good effect; but they have never heard of Sherman's or Stonewail Jackson's men. Tuesday night the excitement continued, for now the whole city had heard of the American ultimatum, but still the resolve to hold on to the Virginius was apparently as fixed as ever.

THE ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS declared they would send in their resignations en masse if the vessel was surrendered. Enthusiasts declared that not a Spaniard could be found on the whole island of Cuba to put a hand to the Virginius to take her into Yankee possession. The marines were said to be unreliable for such a pur-pose. If the Americans wanted her they should have to come for her and take the consequences of passing Morro Castle and the Cabaña with their thousand bristling guns. In the meantime the news had gone abroad in the interior, and all

THE COUNTRY CASINOS
of Spaniards from Cienfuegos to Cardenas sent in communications to headquarters, promising their lives and all they possessed to sustain the contem-plated resistance. Jovellar was all this time acting with extreme tact. The volunteers confided in him, because they believed he had no sympathy for the republican government of Spain; but Jovellar kept wisely silent, content to bide his time until the passion of the hour spent itself. GOSSIP IN THE CHURCHES.

they gossip in the churches as they do in the market place or the store-referred to the all-important issue, and in one case an alcalde made an address, denouncing the Americans and calling on the young men to hold themselves in readiness for war. The saliors and marines were also favorable to the prospect. The officers, who are all monarchists, freely expressed themselves to the effect that but for the degraded form of governthe business, and the consequence is they die of ment established at Madrid this trouble would like vermin at the advent of the reliew lever. I never have hancemed. Business men, going along

soberly for years undisturbed by the conflict of parties, caught the general infection, and said it was impossible to make the sacrifice demanded—that it after expose them to unchecked and unlimited invasion by "bands of pirates" from the United

the Captain General quietly provided for the protection of the American Consulate by having a guard placed within the gates of the ouilding where the office is situated, during the night. But the business of the city weut along as usual, the ladies went a-shopping the queer old volantes, with their barbarous pretension to aristocratic style, rolled through the streets, bearing their dark eyed Creole beauties to the opera; the languid storekeepers leaned on their elbows and counted paving stones on the street hundred and first time, the sailors from the fleet made themselves jolly over their lemonade and orchata, the everlasting volunteer scuds along with his thoughts more concerned in his dinner than his duty to his country, and all the paraphernalia of city life remained undisturbed; but through it all, like the shuttle in the loom, went weaving in and out the thoughts of

DESPERATE PORTUNES

suggest desperate measures, and Tuesday night the cry went forth, "We will burn the Virginius rather than let her fall into the hands of the Yankees." A rumor went abroad that an attempt was made to fire her, and that a guard of marines had been sent on board to protect her from incendiary efforts.

THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT THREATENED. Wednesday made another memorable diurnal page of the week's excitement. In the morning your resident correspondent was passing an almacer, or store, walking quickly in the direction of the American Consulate, when a fellow cried out after him, "Ya te arregleremos la cuenta" (we will settle your account). Your correspondent, who is as cool as he is brave, quickly replied, "He parece que nada (I believe I owe you nothing), and continued his course with his usual sang froid. The truth is the lower class of Spaniards have had the idea given them that the HERALD is a kind of independent government within the United States, more powerful than the States themselves; that It is responsible for all the woes of Spain at home and abroad and is just now engaged fitting out a fleet to come down and recapture the Virginius. No wonder the gentleman who is its recognized and well known representative in this city finds himself an object of attentions more perilous than pleasant. About noon rumors came in from different quarters that THE PINAL DETERMINATION

not to surrender the Virginius was reached, that even the staid and long-headed Captain General himself had accepted the ruling of the volunteers and would do their bidding. Later in the day another version got affoat that the Virginius should be handed over to the custody of a neutral Power and that Power to appoint a board of arbitration to decide to whom she right fully belonged. Thus the week passed from Saturday the 29th, rumors following each other thick and fast. At one time Spanish honor was to be vindicated by war; at another the honor was to be conveniently shelved, and the easiest way taken way clear to the end of the business. Who is to give up the Virginius if no man here can be found who will have the courage to come forward and handle a rope to haul her out? Now it is reported the American fleet will be over from Key West 24 hours. In the meantime the skies are serencly blue overhead, the winds blow with a dencious freshness, the harbor is well filled with shipping, and when the moon sails up at night the lively music of the guitar and the piano may be heard in many a quiet street.

A CURIOUS CLASS-THE CUBAN LABORANTES. The attitude of the Cuban laborantes at this moment is worthy of attention. They are the slyest set of fellows that ever lived. The Spaniards don't know what to make of them, though they distrust them every day they rise. The laborantes are, of course, natives who live and love and do business right in the heart of the Spanish colony. They are conspirators in the eyes of the Spaniards, who look upon them pretty much as the English aid many years ago upon the Irish. They distrusted them, but they could not well get along without them. They had to live in their midst, but always with a strong suspicion of their loyalty. Some of the laborantes hold positions in the army, and they have much property in Havana and throughout the island. To hold to what they possess they must put on an extraordinary show of love for Spain, and this The laborantes are called a selfish, cowardly set of beggars by some people, and it is affirmed that many of the tribe prefer walking around the city of New York with their hands in their pockets asking everybody to go to Cuba and fight for them. They have no stomach for fight themselves. and sensible fellows prefer an easy life to a rough

I deem this criticism of the laborantes unjust and unreasonable. As well ask the Polish nobles, who are friendly for interest's sake to Russia, that their estates may not be confiscated and they themselves sent to Siberia, to talk treason just to show they are true Poles. As well ask the Irish, who are traitors to England in their hearts, but who hold comfortable estates and live on the fat butter and bacon of the land, to talk Fenianism just to show they are true born Irishmen and not airaid of being sent to jail. These laborantes are amusing dogs anyhow. What did a party of them have the sublime cheek to do the other day but to print 5,000 circulars calling on all true Spaniards to resist the American demand to save the honor of Spain and fight to the death, I saw one of them with a face as cool as a lump of ice standing in front of the Captain General's palace handing out a bundle of these circulars to the passers-by. Could the force of cunning impudence any further go? Oh! yes; the laborantes would like to see the poor Spaniards fight to the death, and beyond it. And now their little game is to force the issue. If you are quick to tell the

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A CUBAN AND A SPANIARD. and the size of the foot is a most reliable gauge, you may notice one of these laborantes of an evening like this, when the excitement is raging high and General Burriel and his staff are quartered over .at the Hotel Telégrafo, ready to discharge martial law with a vengeance, should it be declared. You will notice, I was saying, one of the conspirators vehemently urging the fight and die theory to a group of open-mouthed Spaniards who believe in the rascal, he is so passionately in earnest. Sly dogs; but then they have been forced to be sly. That energetic bear, Captain General Tacon, and his successors, treated them with a merciless severity. His policy was to break the spirit of the Cubans so completely that they would never dare to conspire, never dare to think themselves in all time the equals of their Spanish masters. Cumberland tried the same game on the Scotch highlanders, Cromwell on the Irish, William the Conquerer on the Saxons, and history is full of the failures of such essays. It will be a sad disappointment to the laborantes if no war should take place between America and Spain, not by any means because they love America, but because they hate Spain. and they know the large dimensions of Uncle Sam so completely overshadow the little dwarfed Castilian that the latter is already whipped in antici-

There are some donkeys writing the Spanish cor respondence from New York for the Diario, La Legalidad, &c., who contribute their share to mislead the Spanish people here in regard to America. If they told the honest truth; if they told their readers that to court war with America would be the death knell of Spanish power in the West Indies; that America, though supine, is powerful and could throw 850,000 men into this island in a week without moving a muscle of her governmental arm, they might spare us tastic tricks before high heaven as make the angels flutter their wings with laughter. They who do not travel take what their scribes write for the

suppose on the basis of the statements furnished them that Americans are a nation of freebooters controlled by no law but the law of force, and seizing on any pretext to pick a quarrel where they see the chance of stealing booty! Much as there is to be condemned in the conduct of the volunteers, I cannot but admire, with the lights they have to guide them, the genuinely sincere purpose of many of them to fight for the right, beneving honestly it is the right in this question of the capture of the Virginius.

MINISTER SOLER came here with the most admirable intentions from Spain, at the request of President Castelar. He was to reform abuses wherever they were found to exist. He was to try and find a remedy for the depreciated currency of the country, and establish specie payments. He was to look into the abuses wrought by the Council of Volunteers in their encroachments upon the authority of the Captain General, and, above all, he was to try and bring about a satisfactory solution of the present trouble. At a meeting to-day in the Palace, where he met, by invitation, the leading representatives of the Casino and of different branches of the government, he asked what their intentions were, and, finding that they would not unconditionally submit to the authority of the central power at Madrid, he picked up his traps and forwarded his resignation home. Poor Soler! no man ever came to Cuba on a more thankless mission.

BURRIEL IN HAVANA. I was just as curious to find out what brought General Burriel and his staff to Havana as to see the "hero" himself. You remember when Butler was ordered to New York to keep the unruly elements of that city in decorum during the war, a vague notion caught the fancy of timid people that he was about to carry out the full rigors of martial law and decorate each individual lamppost, from the Battery to his headquarters at the Fifth Avenue, with the body of an unrepentant copperhead. "What brought Burriel to Havana" inquired of a gentleman who had opportunities of knowing more than the average guest at the Hotel Telegrafo, where Burriel and his staff were quartered on arrival. "Well," said he, "we had a lot of Americans stopping here, for the table is exceptionably good, and we wanted to get rid of them, so we sent for Burriel the house nor anywhere near it. It very pleasant, for we have a better chance at the salads and the pastry than we had before." Well, that was not seriously satisfactory, however good as a joke, so I prosecuted my inquiries further, and met only with what I expected, mere suppositions. "He is arraid to stay in Santiago. He has heard of the American demands and wants to be in a safer place, besides he can help the excitement here among the volunteers, and it would be just the thing for him if they refused to give up the Virginius." Another suggestion was that the Captain General, finding himself driven to the wall by the volunteers, determined on openly espousing the issue they presented. Resolving, therefore, to fight the Americans rather than surrender the Virginius, he SENT FOR BURRIEL

to take command in Havana, as there is a large disaffected element here that would need to be held in check in case of war. Burriel could do this to a charm. I thought I would go and ask the General himself, in a pleasant way, if he intended returning to Santiago; and I do so on another occasion. expect to find him a genial sort of fellow, who can attend to the shooting of a dozen or so of men in much composure as anybody. Very lew in town knew of Burriels arrival the first night, and the only demonstration shown was a call made upon him by a large number of army officers. If we are to have war Rurnel will be king nin in this city. God help the Cuban laborantes and unprotected foreigners when he takes the reins of military government in his hands. I fancy I can see that dread eye of his now looking around the city for a suitable slaughter house. Burriel should have a mitrailleuse for his own special use. Santiago is only a foretaste of what he anticipates in case the opportunity offers. The eye of Saivini when, as othello, shaking with passion, he intends to put out the light of Desdemona, is only a faint reminder of the savage expression of Burriel. Butler and Burriel would be a lively team in a troublesome city during rebellious times. If that pair couldn't pacify a population there would be little use for anybody else essaying the job.

VIEWS OF THE COUNTRY CASINOS. Your particular attention is called to the sentiments of the country casinos, which are herewith The views of the press also are well worth reading as showing the condition of thought at this juncture in the Spanish mind of Havana.

The Diario de la Marina reproduces at length the telegram forwarded to the HERALD, from its special correspondent at Madrid, in which the terms of the ultimatum presented by Mr. Sickles on behalf of the United States are given, and has the following remarks on the matter, which I think are interesting enough to translate entire.

are interesting enough to translate entire.

THE ULTIMATUM.

The correspondent of the New York Herald at Madrid forwarded on the 26th ult. the following telegram:

We have something to add and something to take from this version of the tiknatur, respecting the demands presented in the ultimatum to which treefers.

We believe that the Washington shift the remainder of her surviving crew; second, a sainte to the American sig; third, the commencement of an inquiry to try heror the Spanish courts the responsibility of those who have insulted the American day; and, tought loss that to the decision of arbitration the compensation due to the tamilies of the American and Erish citizens who were shot in Santia 40 de Cuba.

In the conditions we have just presented in our account the sainte of the flag is not considered. All that relating to the indemnity is modified. Those who intervened in the capture of the Virginius are to be subjected to trial by Spanish courts, and not a word is said respecting guarantees against future agrressions. The government at Washington, unable to seriously entertain the blamelessness of the Virginius, engages on its side, if the vessel had no

If the question be examined with the impartiality due to it, if the investigation be made with the sincere desire of unveiling the truth, it would not cost the least effort to prove that the Virginius traitorously carried the American flag, sud that during three consecutive years it has been employed in sustaining and adding the rebels of this island. With regard to this point, we would willingly submit ourselves to that which, as jurists, and consulting their memory and their conscience, President Grant and Secretary Fish would assert upon the holy Gospel, because we believe them incapable of disregarding the sanctity of an oath.

science, President Grant and Secretary Fish would assert upon the holy Gospej, because we believe them incapable of disregarding the sanctity of an oath.

The Madrid government rejected the mass of this ultimatum, and, as we know, in the most positive manner; and, as stated in vesterday afternoon's extra, stipulated for the delivery to the United States of the steamer Virginus and of its surviving crew, leaving all other questions pending to be settled afterwards.

The United States maintain their position relative to the flag and the occupation of the Virginius, to which is united the duty of giving us reparation and satisfaction in the way they shall determine. In that case, as we have before sustained, it will give place to no kind of doubt on the ground of justice and good faith.

It has appeared to us convenient and even necessary to present the question entire, to put face to face with the demands of the Washington government, that the public may establish for itself the proper comparison, that it may judge with knowledge of the case; to reflect with that manly tranquillity which is proper to men capable of noble, loyal and glorious resolutions. In the agreement of the American government respecting the use of the flag and the occupation of the steamer Virginius we flud a great argument in favor of Spain.

By initiating this compromise the government at Washington recognizes the possibility—the probability, we should at least say—that the Virginius had no right to use the American flag; that it was fitted out to add the rebellion at Yara; that it was fitted out to add the rebellion at Yara; that it was fitted out to add the rebellion at Yara; that it was fitted out to add the rebellion at Yara; that it has rendered and was about to render, from the 23d to the 31st of October, new and important services ro, the sait succession is admitted, it is hard to believe that a government should peremptorily demand the delivery of a vessel which is considered suspicious.

The more we probe this question, and the mor

blush, the heart fules the head and leeling mas-ters our reason.

Let not our friends doubt now or ever of our loyalty, because they would be even criminally un-just; but we ourselves beg them to distrust the clearness of our intelligence; for he cannot be a prudent counsellor who begins by saying that his heart rules his head and leeling o'ermasters his

journals yesterday. It is directed by the Society of the National Integrity, composed of the wealthiest, most prominent and influential Spanards, to the volunteers, of which organization the majority of the signers are also chief officers:-

iards, to the volunteers, of which organization the majority of the signers are also chief officers:—

COMRADES—We have sworn to save the honor and the integratity of Spain, and we will save it. If it is necessary to die we will die: "for it is sweet and glorious to die ior one's country."

But we have also sworn to preserve order, obey and cause respect to the authority, and we should comply therewith. If our worthy Captain General, as prudent and noble as he is brave, with the purest and most elevated patriotism, asks of us confidence and a reflective and calm attitude to save the dignity of the nation, which, like us, he loves more than life itself; if in him we admire justice, valor, morality and all the other virtues which make us look to him as a father, love him as a friend and venerate him as a chief; if he is, in effect, with us without conditions, let us conquer the sentiment of just indignation which with irenzied enthusiasm always

BURSTS FHOM CASTILIAN BREASTS

upon the slightest approach of a blemish on national honor, and follow his counseis. Let us wait, if he says we ought to wait, and execute his will, recollecting that we shall perhaps very soon see shine at his side in the now gloomy horizon of Cuba the arch of peace and promise, and without him we shall find but chaos, and behind that perdition and dishonor to that beloved country we shall ever adore.

Should war break out let us seek a glorious death, without counting the number of our enemies; but for the love to Spain, and in order not to disconcert the magnanimous design of astonishing the world with our heroism, let us await the orders of our Captain General.

Implicit faith in his patriotism, confidence in his valor, obedience to his commands, calmness, union, firmness and moderation among ourselves, and the nuture is ours. But should fate still hold for us some painful sacrifice reserved, some concession to wound our national pride, let us reflect that there is no nation, however great and heroic, which has not passed some time throu

and many others. HAVANA, Dec. 2, 1873. The following is from the Diario of yesterday:

At half-past five yesterday afternoon His Excellency, the Minister of the Colonies, presided over a meeting of authorities, which was also attended by the colonies of volunteers of this city, and a few other persons invited to that effect. To the inquiry which His Excellency made, several of those present replied with the greatest loyalty; and there were replied so and worthy to figure at his side, as that of Mendez Nuñez:—"Spain prefers honor without ships to ships without honor."

The citadel of Spanish patriotism, the Casino The citadel of Spanish patriotism, the Casino Español of this city, telegraphed as follows to the different Casinos of the Island, and received the replies I hereafter translate :-

replies I hereafter translate:—
Telegrams from Madrid, of great importance, make it necessary for all good spaniards to renew their pledges to the government to preserve the honor of the nation in this Autilie, even at the cost of our lives. Have confidence in us, as we have absolute confidence in that centre. All decisive measures will be telegraphed immediately.
ZULUETA.

The people of Cientuegos, in a meeting held this morning at nine o'clock, resolved to protest against the infamous demands of the American government and against any spaniard so degraded as to listen to them calmiy. To demand and accept war of that immoral people, offering their lives and property unconditionally to save their national honor; that they are ready to follow the path traced for them by their orothers of Sagunto and Numancia.

RAMON DE LA GANDARA.

Received telegram from that Centre. Meeting called. Made known to volunteers. All unanimously repudiate whatever is degrading, wherever it comes from. Lives and property at the disposal of one holy cause, and ready to be produgal of both rather than to consent to any humiliation. General entbusiasm. Five España! The President, SEBASTIAN P. GALOS.

CARDENAS.

The good Spaniards of Cardenas are ever ready to sacrifice thes and property for the honor of the country. They renew their piedge of not yielding to anything debasing to their honor.

President ENRIQUE TRUJILLO.

Great excitement, due to telegrams of Associated Press, on the Virginius question. Your telegram received. Excitement somewoat subsiding in the confidence of the patriotic efforts of that Centre to which we adhere, taking all consequences.

GONZALEZ. SANTA CLARA. Received telegram. Decision of loyal ones here:-

Spain's honor above all, and at any cost.

Received yesterday's telegram. We confirm everything communicated before in regard to the matter. Increasing excitement. All swear to defend the honor of our country.

SANTIAGO VALLE.

This Casino adheres in all to that Centre. Decided to stand by our national honor.

ALVERDI.

This Centre shares the same leeting. Has offered, in union with volunteers, the sacrifice of life and property to Captain General. VELEZ.

In answer to your telegram this Casino unar mously renews its offer to sacrifice life and pro erry in favor of the nation. IGNACIO ALONZO. PLACETA.

Assembled this Centre and volunteers of Camage mani and all other good Spaniards. I assure you that honor and country is their motto. Lives and property will be sacrificed.

FORTUN. GUANAPAY. This Casino congratulates that Centre for its dig

nified attitude. Whatever be the events, life and property will be considered but poor offerings for the maintenance of national honor.

MANUEL MENENDEZ.

Patriotic decision of your Centre finds an echo in our hearts. The good Spaniards thank you for your confidence and wish to offer their lives and prop-erty in defence of this Antille and national honor JACINTO RAMON.

This committee associates itself to the patriotis sentiments of that Casino, awaiting the results of your offer. Counting upon the confidence you Casino inspires,

CARDINAL.

CUBAN MATTERS IN THE CITY

Speculation on the Action of the Span ish Volunteers-Will They Resist the Home Government !- Their Future Power and the Continuance of Slavery Dependent on Their Course-The Coming Mass Meeting-The Freemasons in Action-A Memorial-An Immense Concourse Anticipated.

As it is generally admitted that the question of peace or war between this nation and Spain hangs on the course to be pursued by the Spanish resi dents of Cuba, represented by the Casino Español. relative to the surrender of the Virginius, the release of the survivors among the crew and passengers and indemnification to the families of those killed, what such course will be forms the chief topic of conversation among Cuban circles in this city. The telegrams from Havana and from Washington are so contradictory that no conclusion can be arrived at from them, and so speculations upon the probabilities are very rife. Among the especia friends of Cuba Libre two opinions, directly opposite, are entertained on this subject. One is, that the volunteers are composed of a lot of BLATANT COWARDS.

who have found their bombast and braggadoeio sufficient to overawe the weak and ever-changing administrations in Madrid, and are ready enough to try their effect upon the United States, anticito try their effect upon the United States, anticipating an equally favorable result; but that they will readily yield if they once realize that the Republic of the North is determined to put forth its vast strength to maintain its rights and redress its wrongs. Such base their opinion on the fact that never, even in the darkest days of the Spanish cause in Cuba, has it been possible to send one of them to the field. De Rodas, soon after his arrival in June, 1869, called upon the battalions to furnish 3,000 men to proceed to the seat of war, but not a man volunteered. Though so much given to boast of their numbers and powers, it is urged that they have ever been mere holiday soldiers, garrisoning forts, preserving the peace of cities and assisting at the customary massacres, whether by the musket or the garrote.

On the other hand, it is argued that the Casino Español, and through it the volunteers, is controlled by men who have staked their all upon The Ferfertuity Of SLAVREY in the island, and that the power which has grown up in opposition to the Madrid government has been systematically consolidated to oppose any change in the condition of the blacks; that it has accomplished the original design in being able to defy the action of the home administration and hower it is efforts toward the irectom of the slaves and the establishment of liberal institutions; and now to succumb and yield to the control of the government in so important a matter as the one under consideration, especially in view of the action already taken by the Casino, would be to surrender for all time the power which has been obtained after so great a struggle, and give to the hated republican administration of Castelar such strength and prestige as would enable it to carry out the reforms it desires. The volunteers cannot sword to yield, say the supporters of this pating an equally favorable result; but that they

view, for it will be to them a total surrender, and to a government, above all others, the most odious to them.

And so those who anticipate good to Cuba to grow out of these complications are confident that hostilities, either against Spain or her unruly suspects in the island, must follow. The course of the authorities in Washington also causes much spectiation, and the belief is, that while keeping back information which, it is feared, would result in undue excitement, it inspires assurances of settlement which are not justified by the lacts.

THE COMING MASS MEETING.

Meanwhile the irrends of Cuba Libre, of all shades of opinion and color, are earnestly working for the success of the great mass meeting to take place at Cooper Institute on Friday evening next. The Freemasons, whose order was taken advantage of by the Cubans in the island to advance their conspiracy before the breaking out of the insurrection, and who are particularly obnoxious to the Spaniards on this account, and because of the enmity of the Church toward it, have been aroused by a report of the barbarities practised on the Masons, their wives and children in Santiago de Cuba, as published in the Herald, and as citizens are working industriously in preparation for the meeting.

At a meeting held at the Hofman House on

are working industriously in preparation for the meeting.

At a meeting held at the Hofman House on Thursday last an Executive and a Memorial Committee were appointed to prepare for the contemplated demonstration, Edward H. Kent being chairman of the first and John W. Simons of the latter. A meeting of the General Committee will be held at the same place this evening, when the final preparations will be made. It was expected that Governor Dix would be present and preside, but a telegram was received from him yesterday saying he would not be able to attend. He will, however, address the meeting in a letter. The Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., will probably be called on to preside. Dr. Hepworth, S. B. Chittenden, William, Evarts and many other distinguished speakers will be present. It is calculated that an immense number of people will be in attendance and the necessary preparations for outside meetings will be made.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Activity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard-The Arapiles To Be Released from the Dry Dock This Week.

There is no falling off in the work at the Brooklyn-Navy Yard. Yesterday steam was up on the Florida and on the Roanoke. Riggers were engaged in putting the topmasts in place on the former named vessel, while her sides and decks were black with caulkers, who were wadding in the surprising for government yard mechanics, who are not generally noticeable for rapidity of action. The "more days the more dollars" hi ever been the motto of navy yard workmen, but if a little extra activity on their part would accommodate the Cuban annexationists just now they

would be willing to exert themselves.

The Gettysburg will leave the yard to-day with stores for Washington. The Supply will ship stores

Master Schaefer, the first ward room officer yet vesterday. Her topmasts are being hoisted into position and a gang of riggers have a steady job for the next three weeks in setting up her cordage. The boilers of the Swatara are expected shortly to arrive from Washington, where they are being constructed. reported, arrived for duty on the Minnesota

The boliers of the Swatara are expected shortly to arrive from Washington, where they are being constructed.

The Tennessee, screw, 23 guns, a sister ship of the Florida, which has 4,220 feet displacement, having undergone the overhauling required to her machinery at Roache's fron Works, will be towed over to the Navy Yard on Thursday, when she will be taken in hund by the construction department and fitted out for commission. Two weeks will suffice to place her in condition, and her officers will be ordered next week.

The officers of the Spanish Iron-clad Arapiles still occupy an exaited position in the Navy Yard. Muca to their chagrin and objection, their ship remains propped up on the dry dock, the gate of which is blockaded by the sunken coal barge Upland. No efforts have up to the present writing been made to raise the 300 tons of coal which went down on the barge to "Davy Jones Locker" on Saturday morning last. The government officials are not, it must be understood, to blame for this state of analrs, though it has been intimated that the accident was instigated for the purpose of locking up the Spaniard. The New York Coast Wrecking Company have been urged to raise the barge and coal, but, having previous engagements, have not been able to comply with the request. To-day, however, the wrecking company with survey the wirek and commence operations looking to its removal.

A drait of 50 sailors reached here from Erie, Pa., yesterday.

The Fortune Intercepted and Ordered to

Norfolk-List of Her Officers-Full Work at the Yard-The Manhattan Expected. NORFOLE, Va., Dec. 9, 1873.

Yesterday the United States steamer Fortune, 306 tons, from Washington, was intercepted by the United States tug Snowdrop, in the Chesapeake Bay, and ordered to Nortolk. So far she lies here for orders. She was ordered to proceed to Key

for orders. She was ordered to proceed to Key West, but since she was ordered here she still awaits the word to proceed.

The following is a list of her officers:—
Lieutenant Commander, F. M. Greer; Lieutenant, Samuel Belden; Surgeon, J. E. Boyd; Paymaster, J. E. Carne; Chief Engineer, W. F. Ballie; Midshipman, T. C. Spencer; Mates, H. Nelson, W. M. Nelson and F. H. Fattler; Captain's Clerk, G. F. Wygate; Paymaster; Clerk, C. W. Schmidt.

The force at the Navy Yard have been put upon full time, and everything is now being hurried, not too quickly, but in good order. oo quickly, but in good order.

The Manhattan is looked for to-morrow, and when she leaves this port she will reach Key West

The Manhattan to Sea. LEWES, Del., Dec. 9, 1873. The United States steamer Powhatan with the

monitor Manhattan in tow, went to sea at eleven o'clock this morning. The Kearsage in Commission at Mare

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1873. A telegram from San Francisco to the Navy

Department informs the Secretary that the Kearsage went into commission at Mare Island yester-

Naval Orders.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1873.
Acting Assistant Surgeon James Phillips is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard and in connection with the receiving ship New Hampshire.

Lieutenant Commander John R. Bartlett is de-Lieutenant Commander John R. Bartett is de-tached from the Terror and ordered to resume his duties at the Boston Navy Yard. Lieutenant Commander John F. McGlensey is de-tached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the Terror as executive. Lieutenant Commander E. T. Woodward is de-tatched from the Saugus and placed on waiting orders. orders.

Master Frances H. Delano is detached from the
Assuelot and piaced on waiting orders.

MORMON BELIEF IN BURRIEL

The Church Organ Justifies the Seizure of the Virginius and the Execution of the Captives. SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 9, 1873.

The News, Mormon Church organ, believes the law of nations justify the seizure of the Virginius, and putting the captain and others on board to death, even if the vessel rightfully carried the United States flag.

JAY GOULD'S NEWPORT PROPERTY. NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 9, 1872.

To-day the Narragansett Steamship Company, which means Jay Gould, gave a warranty deed to Giovanni P. Morozina, of New York, of three estates. known as the Hunter, Murray and Maybery properties, situated in Washington street, overlooking the harbor, with wharves and improvements thereon. The conditions are subject to a deed of trust of even date therewith. This document is dated December 8, 1873.

Jay Gould also gave a mortgage deed to Benjamin Finch, of this city, on the three parcels of land mentioned above, upon condition that he shall enter into certain stipulations and assume the liabilities of certain claims, and release from arrest and attachment the steamers belonging to the New Jersey and Southern Railroad Company, which have been reported from time to time in the Herald as being lebelled. This important step is taken to prevent Gould's property from being seized, providing the present ibels are decided against the steamers, as doubtless they will be, from present appearances. Various opinions are expressed at the important action of to-day, and the meaning of which it is in vain to conjecture.

The price paid by both of the above parties, as named in the deeds, is \$1\$ and other considerations. It is also understood that a similar course thereon. The conditions are subject to a deed of

tions. It is also understood that a similar has been taken with property in Fall River.

COLLISION WITH A RAILWAY TRAIN.

NNW HAVEN, Dec. 9, 1873. This morning an extra freight train on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad ran into the Centreville stage, near Centreville, while cross the track on its way to the city. Three of the horses attached to the stage were killed. The driver was thrown upon a pile of stones, but re-ceived only severe bruises. There were only three passengers in the coach, who escaped injury by promptly leaping from the vehicle. A dense for prevailing at the time prevented the driver from secung the train in time.