NEW YORK HERALD PERDAY DIS EMBER IN 1813-TRIPLE SHEET.

THE WAR CLOUD AT HAVANA.

AMERICAN EXODUS.

Our Citizens in Fear for Their Lives.

The Stars and Stripes Vainly Looked For.

SPANISH EDITORS ON THE SITUATION.

HAVANA, Dec. 6, 1873. The other night there was a scare that drove a few Americans half crazy, and never before was there such eager inquiry as to the time of sailing of the steamer, either for Key West or New York. It got into the heads of some of the foreign residents that the instant President Grant's Message became known here all the turbulent elements would be let loose and assassination of foreigners, especially Americans—in fact all who speak English are called Americans—became the order of the day and night. Up to this writing the Presi-dent's reference to Cuba in his Message is not known except to the authorities. It has yet to come, but contrary to the gloomy prophecies of some, I don't believe we shall have any such disturbance as is anticipated. The Virginius is to be delivered up in some way, either by sending her quietly over to Key West, or handing her into the keeping of an American war vessel outside the harbor. Her delivery up may be attended by some little excitement, some demonstration against Americans; but even that I don't believe will happen. I am aware of one painful fact, that there is no authority at this moment in Cuba. The Captain General is perfectly powerless, and there is nothing to prevent a mob from murdering every American on the island. It is melancholy to see the behavior of the citizens of the greatest country top of the earth-to see

AFRAID OF THEIR SHADOWS on the street, and before the danger has made its appearance, rushing off by every miserable conveyance to Florida and New Orleans. What wonder and what a reflection it is upon the government of President Grant that Americans away from their country should feel as if they were pariabs on the face of the earth, with no flag to look to for protection? Is there anything to prevent the mobthe bloodthirsty, unreasoning mob-from murdering every American in Havana? Nothing whatever. Is there anything to prevent the same mob from murdering every Englishman in the city? There is. An English gunboat came promptly into Havana on the appearance of and she lies out there in the harbor a bold, brave warning to the volunteers and everyody else to respect the subjects of Queen Victoria. Why has no American vessel-of-war been sent here? That is the question every American citizen passionately asks at this moment. Precious government it is at Washington that, knowing full well the temper of the people here; knowing full well that over 500 American citizens are here in business, should overlook the vital necessity of having a war vessel lying in this harbor, merely as a refuge for Americans who might be driven from their hotels or their homes by a mob of Spaniards. I should like the Herald to put this question through its editorial columns to the government at Washington. Why has there been no ship of war sent to the harbor of Havana to protect American interests? Should it be any cause of surprise that America is thought of so meanly? She inspires no such conception of her power and greatness as England does. Even the Havana volunteers, all anaided by Spain, think they are a match for her! There is a way of accounting, perhaps, for the fittle respect that is paid the American flag in these waters. The facilities of citizenship are so easy in the United States that a great many disreputable people take advantage of that fact to enroll emselves under the protection of the American nag for their own private ends. on the part of the government at Washington if it should be compelled every now and then to go to the expense and trouble of interfering on behalf of some miserable Cuban who goes off to America and declares his intentions, and seeks, on the strength of that act, the protection of the flag. This has been a common trick, and perhaps the government at Washington got weary of interposing in behalf of men who abused the protection to which even as declaratory citizens they were entitled; but for bona side citizens of America, of whom the government must be aware there are many doing extensive business on the island of Cuba, the protection of a man-of-war in the harbor of Havana is demanded by considerations as well of policy as of obligation.

The tone of the translations you will find else-

where indicates that I am not exaggerating the danger to which Americans are exposed. Voz de Cuba thinks it necessary to come out in an editorial and caution Spaniards against making any demonstration against citizens of the United States. That is the meaning of its references, advising the people of Havana to abstain from doing any illegal act which would compromise "the honor of Spain." If ever there was an expression hackneyed beyond endurance it is this "honor of Spain." These gallant but intensely obtuse editors favor us daily with addresses concerning "the honor of Spain." The Voz de Cuba comes out with a spas modic splutter this morning, calling on all "good Spaniards" to take up arms for "the honor of Spain," and the Constancia, as you will observe, advises, without exactly mentioning the nationality, that all Americans be

DRIVEN OUT OF THE ISLAND. We know what that driving out means. But the class of all others that troubles the thought of the Spanish colony at this moment is the Cuban laborantes, to whom I referred in a former letter. The English never had any greater apprehension of your Fenians than the Spaniards have of the laborantes. It would, no doubt, be great joy to the Fenjan heart if England were embroiled in a war with Germany or Russia, and to the souls of the laborantes nothing under heaven would bring a more ecstatic feeling than a quarrel with America on the part of the Spaniards. They know it would be ruin and death to the colony, but that is what would be the staple of their rejoicing. Ruin and death to the Spaniards, anyhow, is their motto. The Spaniards are duly and fully impressed with the conviction that the laborantes seek this end and no other, and they have grown fearfully suspicious of the fresh-born loyalty of the laborantes. Now they resolved on bringing it to a test, and the order has gone forth from the only authority on the island-the Casino-that all the male population are invited to enroll their names in the ranks of the volunteers. Thus it will soon be discovered who are lukewarm and who are not. Heretolore the laborantes were excluded from the volunteer enrollment, but now they will be accepted and put in the front rank of battle, with fire behind and before. I met one of the class lately, and his face fell and his heart went down when I told him there was no likelihood of war. I might as well have told a man who had been waiting 20 years for a rich legacy from a sick uncle that the avuncular relative had grown well and hearty and intended to live forever. When you consider that the Spaniards of this Island, should they fight-which I doubt very much-would have to contend, first, with the well equipped army and navy of America; next, with the laborantes, who permeate the island, and, afterwards, with their revolted coolies and negroes, you cannot but admire the splendid heroism of the Foz de Cuba and the volunteers of the Casino Español expressed in words like these:-

The honor of Spain is in the keeping of the Spaniards of Cuba, and we will die, we will sacrifice everything, we will burn every blade of grass before we surrender. Elsewhere you will find nonparell extracts from to-day's Diarlo which graphically picture the ex-

traordinary sentimentanty of this people. Cervantes was right. His satire has as much eloquent

point to-day an ever it had. I don't know if you would call them braggarts; but I have heard more lofty rhetoric expended upon the honor, chivalry, greatness and perfection of Spaniards within this last exciting week than ever I heard in 10 Americans about themselves, and I believe they have a tride or two to boast of. The Diario speaks of the "anguish" Spaniards have suffered within the past few days. You will find this "anguish" will be laid away very soon and the ethereal sense that appears to suffer so much from the American ultimatum will recover its normal health without trouble.

If a Yankee were editor of the Diario he would make a practical appeal to the Spaniards at this crists, and, in spite of their guitar strumming and their nonsense about

THE HONOR OF SPAIN,

they are a practical people at bottom, and they know the value of a dollar as well as anybody. The Yankee would say, substantially,

Boys, give up that old ship, you can afford to do it, you have already had ample satisfaction. You have shot 53 of the fillousers, embracing the best and most active blood of the Cuban cause. You have shot Varona, and in his death you have disposed of 20,000 men. Give up the old ship. Pocket the nonor of Spain. It is a Will o' the Wisp. This is what the Yankee editor might be apt to

say. He said something relatively the same when John Buil demanded the prisoners of the Trent. But here we are day by day' treated to the most ciaborate rhapsodies about the honor and glory of Spain, as if these things had anything to do with a plain question of international law. It these editors would open their eyes a little wider and exert themselves a trifle to read the treaty made in the year 1795 between Spain and the United States, in which the rules laid down are as plain as a primer. and say that no persons captured on a vessel flying the flag of the United States shall be condemned without the fact of their capture and offence being made known to the government of the United States, besides other stipulations which have been grossly violated in the case of the Virginius, they would be doing more sensible work than they are now engaged at. To return to that scare which overcame my brave American and English friends. Perhaps the Englishman who occupied a room near mine in the hotel was the most badly scared man of any. "Get up." said I, calling at his door before sunrise. with a joke in my head at the time, "there's a mob in the street. They have chalked your door, and you are a doomed man. Fly on the wings of the morning." Ten minutes after that I met him down stairs at the office in his stocking feet, with an empty pitcher in his hand, which he had carried away with the idea it was his carpet bag. He was a trifle pale in the face, just about as pale as whitewash. None of my American friends reached this stage of demoralization, but they lost all appetite for beefsteak and ham and eggs. They sustained their human nature on cocktails, and they were constantly to be found reading the Spanish notices of steamers to sail for this port and that. The Englishman has somewhat recovered. He now sleeps under his bed and opposite the door of his room he has planted a navy revolver at full cock, with a piece of rope from the trigger, so that if the foe should come in the night a triding exertion will explode the weapon and create misery outside. The chambermaid generally waits until the Englishman is well out of his room before making her appearance

pressed tolerably in his own words:-Suspense is 'orrible. If these blarsted people would only do one thing or t'other, you know, it would be ool roight, a sellow would know what to do; but I cawn't sieep with the thought that I'm go.n' to get my throat cut without notice, you know. Demme if I care for that,

there. The condition of the Britisher's mind is ex-

He has lost much flesh within the past week, and lives now almost entirely on bananas. Strange fact that people in this condition lose all appetite

The big guns of the Casino, such Señor Zulueta, have changed their minds within the past 24 hours, and in place of war they now talk of peace at any price. We shall see in a few days whether this business is sham or earnest, but the impression still prevails that the surrender of the Virginius cannot be accomplished without a popular demonstration against it.

In consequence of rumors that noisy demonstrations were intended against the American residents in this city, the Voz de Cuba of the 3d inst. published the following:-

or the singere spaniards.

If there still are, as we have been assured, any impatient, but irreflective spirits, who, notwithstanding the gravity of the circumstances through which we are passing, pretend to carry out any manifestations of an illegal character, we beg them to remember that any one who now attempts

eral Power on the earth, the nation that he the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the road of its redemption to all the opeoples, will never consent to the paring of the r

them to remember that any one who now attempts to carry out acts of that nature incurs a tremendous, an immense responsibility, the extent of which he perhaps does not comprehend.

The imprudence of a single individual may compromise, more than anything else, the honor of Spain. Let good Spainards know that the most worthy superior authority of the island, deserving of the most complete and absolute confidence, is engaged without rest in the grave affair which today attracts the public attention. Let us, therefore, wait.

day attracts the public attention. Let us, therefore, wait.
It would be making an ill return for the zeal, the elevated patriotism, the sincere good laith of the chivairous, honorable and worthy chief who, fortunately, goverps us. It would be certainly to offend him not to show the greatest calmness meanwhile the questions to which he dedicates all his activity and intelligence are being arranged.

The actual Captain General of the Island of Cubaand of this we ought not to entertain the slightest doubt—will bring out the honor of Spain without a stain, however violent or pacific the solution given to the question may be.

doubt—will bring out the bonor of Spain without a stain, however violent or pacific the solution given to the question may be.

Let not the Spaniards in heart forget that we are surrounded by many laborantes, who propagate abourd rumors and are interested in provoking conflicts of immense transcendency, now that the gravity of the circumstances and the excited state of minds tend to produce them.

Do not lorget that the laborantes, whose ability is well known, would not let slip to secure their ends the opportune occasion presented at the present time. Therefore calimness, union and confidence in the authority. If you hear any one who speaks of carrying into effect illegal acts, which would be a disgrace that would crush us, recollect that he must be either some restless spirit who does not stop to reflect on the tremendous danger in which he puts the honor of Spain and the integrity of the territory, or a disguised rebel, who desires to make a tooi of you. And, above all, take into account any commotion attempted or executed would be a motive of joy for our enemies, and would constitute a real triumph for those who desire to tear away our flag from this island.

BOMBASTIC APPRAL.

BOMBASTIC APPRAL. The Voz de Cuba, in this morning's issue, after being laudatory to the United States in some parts of its first editorial, is pugnacious in another, and addresses the volunteers, present and prospective,

andresses the volunteers, present and prospective, in the following strains:

In the moment of imminent danger for the country, the most pressing duty of its citizens is that all should be found ready to assist her. At the present moment of peril, everyone who is a good Spaniard should take up arms, to die if necessary, in the struggle. Thus will the whole world see how Spaniards reply to stupid and haughty threats.

can there be possibly any good Spaniard who, at the present time, will refuse to take the arms the country offers him?

Can there be any sincere Spaniard who will remain dear to the call of Spain? For five years past the volunteers have been doing severe and continual service, and to-day, when the hour of grave peril approaches, all are ready for the strile in case it shall be necessary to fight.

Every Spaniard who can move his right arm with any vigor, and who, by any reason whatever, has not heretofore enlisted in the Volunteer Corps, is obliged now to reply to the present patriotic appeal.

peal.
All those, therefore, who desire to form part in the new battalions now being raised may inscribe their names at the following places, office of this journal, &c.

The Diario de la Marina this morning has a very eloquent article from the pen of its director, in which it describes the "anguish" good Spaniards have suffered during this week and praises the moderation of the inhabitants of this city, excepting, as a matter of course, the taborantes, wao, it niuts-as do all the rest of the journals of "good Spaniards"-are making efforts to embroil matters, and who with a "straw" are trying to break the camel's back.

The Diario continues:—
It is undoubtable that we are carrying a week of painful excitement to all whose thoughts are fixed upon one idea, and that all flps pronounce phrases referring to the same subject. The sentiment of well understood national pride—this sentiment which made us the first nation of the modern erabas risen gigantically from the Cape of San Antonio to the Point of Maisi, and has not risen invapped in displays of puerile arrogance, but has thrown over its shoulders ("shoulders of sentiment," be it understood—correspondent) the purple cloak of offended dignity, without vain parades of strength, but with the firm resolution

to give great proofs of constancy. God and the same Americans who, secure and respected, live among us, know what we have peased, and are still passing during the long days of mortal anguish; but they also know that in this populous city of Havana has reigned—to-day responsible before the entire island, before Spain and before history—the most perfect tranquility.

THE VOICE OF PRUDENCE.

The Constancia takes the following threatening

THE VOICE OF PRUBENCE.

The Constancia takes the following threatening attitude:—

At the present time, after the arrival of the Minister of Ultramar, of his decree upon the raising of embargoes on property of foreigners, of the opinions expressed in sundry places by some of the members of his suite, we believe that it is now impossible to keep a profound reserve for the questions of to be or not to be, for such are all the questions for the loyal Spaniards of the Island of Cuba, which obliges us to swerve from the line of conduct which we marked out and have latifully followed since October, 1898. The loyal Spaniards of Cuba, both native and peninsulars, during the past five years, have committed laults, have been too confident some times and at others too careless, and frequently too tolerant with the immoral public unctionares and unscrupulous merchants, contractors and note-shaving speculators. These weaknesses and the little attention they attract obey the general custom of our times. In the United States, as in England, in France, in Germany and in Spani immorality and speculation in public misiortunes have made rapid progress in these modern times, as has repeatedly been stated in our columns; but in the issaud of Cuba, not withstanding the errors that have been committed, the good native and pennsular Spaniards have not forgotten for a single moment their firm intention of not abandoning this land which our forefathers discovered, colonized and enriched, although there may be nothing let of it but a heap of ashes and runts.

The loyal Spaniards of the Island of Cuba must comply with their solemn oaths. We who have so often taken them, and we have taken the trouble to remember it, that friends and enemies alike may recollect them, must to-day says to our friends, that is to say to all the loyal Spaniards of the Island of Cuba born in the Peninsula, in the Antilles or elsewhere, who are identified with us, that the news which circulates and which the laborantes know by the continued communications they wr attitude :-

try for 30 pieces.

Let us confide in the worthy Captain General of the Island of Cuba; let us wait until he informs the public all that occurs, for this is the only method to overthrow the intrigues of those who know all, thanks to the traitors who lend them

powerful aid. Let us trust, in short, that measures will be Let us trust, in short, that measures will be commenced from to-day to organize resistance and the attack by sea and land to all kinds of enemies, and at the same time ordering all those to leave the island who are in the way, and refusing passports to those who can be of service either with their persons or fortunes.

The superior authority cannot, ought not, waver. All loyal Spaniards, native and peninsular, will give him their unconditional support, because we consider it as

give him their unconditional support, because we consider it as

A SPECIAL FAVOR OF GOD,
in whom we trust and confide, that these events should have taken place after General Joaquin Jovellar had relieved General Candido Pieltain in the command of this island.

"True heroes are those," says a French historian, speaking of what was done in Chile and Peru, by Brigadier Pezueia, "who obtain great triumphs with means scanty, as compared with those of the enemy." The Captain General of the island of Cuba may not possess the elements of triumphs over his powerful enemies; but he will always have more than enough to struggle until succumbing with honor.

The Gorro Frigio (republican), ends an article

The Gorro Frigio (republican), ends an article in which it insists that there exist no fears of war, with the following recommendations:-

with the following recommendations:—

Let us follow, yes, quietly, towards a better inture, freed from brambles and briers and stony precipices. Let us step more or less swift, but forward always, in pursuit of the pacification and happiness of all. Thus we will display prudence and wisdom. Thus we will be a people worthy of the mother country. Thus, we need not envy other peoples. In this manner we will give prestigo in these latitudes to modern Spain and to the Latin race, which is so severely combated. Let us say to the colossus of America Spain peopled and civilized the New World, and Spain to-day, the most liberal Power on the earth, the nation that has traced the road of its redemption to all the oppressed peoples, will never consent to the paring of its national integrity.

La Legalidad (republican) ends a long article La Legalidad (republican) ends a long article

THE LIFE INSURANCE TRANSFER.

What Some of the Policy Holders Think About If.

The arrangement entered into between the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company, of this city, and the National Life of America, of Philadelphia, does not seem to have met with a very warm welcome from some of the policy holders, judging from a conversation a HERALD reporter had with one of them vesterday. The gentleman alluded to happens to be one of those who are not in as good a state of health at present as they were when they were accepted by the Commonwealth as perfeetly sound, and who will, therefore, after the expiration of three years from the present date, have to trust to the Commonwealth for their policies. He conceded that the plan on its face was a good one; a better way, indeed, of getting the company out of difficulty than if it had failed entirely. But he feared that it was

ONLY A STEP TO A WIND UP OF THE COMPANY that would in the long run prove disastrous to those policy holders who, under the terms of the arrangement with the National Life, cannot get insured by the latter for over three years. "Let me tell you why I think that the outlook is not pleasant for us," said he. "At the end of the three allotted years I, for instance, have no claim upon the National Life, and if the Commonwealth can. not settle with me on terms that I think I deserve what am I to do? Of course, I will be told that my policy is good in the Commonwealth still if I will not settle in a way they deem beneficial to me, but what guarantee have I that at the end of the three years there will be any such thing as the Commonwealth Company, or, at least, a company by that name, which can guarantee anything? Still a bargain that saves us for three years for a certainty is better than if we were cast out altogether by a downright fallure. The only hope for us delicate fellows," he added sarcastically, "Is to DIE WITHIN THE NEXT THIRE YEARS.

True, the National Life won't like many of us to kick the bucket while they are underwriting us; but the Commonwealth, I don't think, will grumble if we all go to the happy land of Canaan during the period specified in the contract for the good and bad business to be assumed by the National. One corporation's loss is another's opportunity, you know."

This rather gloomy view of the perspective situnot settle with me on terms that I think I deserve

One corporation's loss is another's opportunity, you know."

This rather gloomy view of the perspective situation by a policy holder who knows he will not be passed now as a sound man by the medical examiners is by no means the view of all the policy holders of the Commonwealth, for, in a conversation had with one of them, who thinks he is a sound man, the reporter learned that the transfer plan was looked upon very favorably by

THE MAJORITY OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—
at least so far as he had been able to learn—and he was happy to say the majority were certain to pass the medical examiners. He did not doubt, he said, but that the Commonwealth had done what was best under the untoward circumstances of the case, and that it would be faithful to those policy holders who would not, after three years, be accepted by the National. They would not, he thought, be losers by the arrangement in any way, even though they should cling to their original policies and refuse to make terms with the Commonwealth.

SENTENCE OF AN EMBEZZLER.

SENTENCE OF AN EMBEZZLER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1873. Theodore A. Wick, Treasurer of Clark county for our years, has just been tried on the charge of embezzling \$90,000 of the public funds. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the State of

THE MAMBIS AGAIN.

DOCUMENTS FROM CUBA LIBRE.

Calixto Garcia's Official Report of the Attack on Manzunillo.

Heavy Fighting and Losses on Both Sides.

Crammed Jails and Midnight Executions in the Town.

The report given below is from the original document in the handwriting of General Calixto, Garcia's Chief of Staff. It is addressed to the Cuban Secretary of War, and gives full details, from a Cuban standpoint, of the late assault upon Manzanillo by the mambis:-

General Headquarters, in Bermeta, and the Concluding the operations which I undertook for the purpose of calling the enemy's attentook in the west of Hoiguin, and those reported to that centre on the 3d of October, I lett Barajagna on the 1sth of said month, taking with me part of the division of Hoiguin, under command of General José Antonio Maccéo, and the First squadron of cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Limbano Sanchez; and incorporated with the other than the could be supposed to the same number with Colonel Heibario G. de Feralta, of the Hoiguin division. On the 24th Major Francisco J. Cespedes, with 100 men of the division of Bayamo, Joined me. The following day Major Cespedes reported to me that he could not remain at the head of his forces because of being sick; for which reason they were attached to those of General Macco. I marched on the 25th of the last month for the town of Barre, with the object of procuring provisions, which we accomplished. We crossed at ten o'clock in the morning within range of the enemy's fortifications, and he made no attempt to prevent us. Upon arriving at the Cober road, there was an unfortunate encounter with the iorces of the Division of Cuba, who were also out seeking provisions. Some volleys were exchanged, but, discovering their error, both iorces united with each other. In this uniccky and mistaken encounter we lost eight men.

I continued the march towards Bijucal, in which place Major General Manuel Caivar joined me with the forces of the Division of Cuba, hay and Cober 1 the Division of Cuba, hay and the rest of these joined me.

The united forces now number 1,400 infantry. I marched on the eight her the forces of Bayamo, and the rest of these joined me.

The united forces now number of the battalions of Bayamo, and the rest of these joined me. The profession of the Juan Ruiz, substitute chief of the forces of

from the city, occupying the road to Caugo.

At eleven in the morning of the 10th of November I commenced the march in the order which has been described, and about one o'clock P. M. I was advised that forces of the enemy occupied the Savana de Grata. I passed to the front with several mounted officers, arriving when the enemy, who had been attacked by Colonel Marmol, commenced their flight, which ended in complete dispersion. We took 25 prisoners, 30 stand of arms, horses, &c., the enemy leaving five dead on the field.

horses, &c., the enemy leaving five dead on the field.

Notwithstan ling my knowledge that the enemy would be notified of our approach, I did not think it well to desist in the attack, for which reason I ordered the march to be quickened, and at twelve o'clock at night we were in front of the city. The sound of the enemy's bugles, the ringing of the bells, the shots which from time to time were heard and the liumination of the city, gave one to understand that the Spaniards were perfectly prepared for the delence. In that moment cavairy forces attacked the column of Colonel Marmoi; but this brave officer repulsed them, remaining in front of the city waiting for the fire to commence from the other forces in accordance with his order.

The city of Manzanillo is defended by the Gerona and Zaragoza casties and by nine towers, or block houses, which close the entrance to it. Also the war steamer Venadito and two gunboats were in the bay. The garrison was at least of 300 solders, troops of the line, a company of firemen and more than 860 infantry and cavairy volunteers.

Immediately, and upon sounding the attack, the

diers, troops of the line, a company of firemen and more than 800 infantry and cavairy volunteers.

Immediately, and upon sounding the attack, the columns advanced with the greatest intrepudity. Those of the vanguard, under command of Brigadiers Macéo and Ruz, engaged in combat with Spanish forces, who garrisoned the block houses and the houses in the outskirts of the city. The defence was obstinate, but alter half an hour's combat the galling fire of our troops ooliged the enemy to reture, who abandoned the block houses and occupied the plaza, or public square in the centre of the city. At the same time Coionel Marmol advanced and entered the city, but his rear being attacked by the enemy he returned against him.

REFULSED THE ATTACK,
and soon after occupied the Calle del Cammercio (principal street). Major General Calvar and Colonel Mancada advanced and occupied their positions, the former having to engage the Zaragozsa Castie and the marine forces whom the enemy disembarked. I occupied the market place with my staff, and Major Generals Modesto Diaz and José Miguel Barreto, who accompanied me in the operations. The fight then became general, the fires of musketry and cannon succeeding each other until three o'clock in the morning, when The BURNING OF THE EDIFICES in Real, Angel, Iglesia, Vaicourt, Almendro and Commercio streets began. In these moments the war vessels opened fire against the city, but they only injured some edifices. The combat continued until half-past four o'clock in the morning, when I o'dered a retreat, which was executed in the best order, after leaving destroyed by fire

MORE THAN HALF OF THE CITY.

having burned more than 30 establishments of the Spaniards. We captured 25 stand of arms, 8,000 rounds of ammunition, a considerable booty in gold, notes, clothing, provisions, horses, &c. The enemy suffered losses of upward of a million of dollars. We

gold, notes, clothing, provisions, horses, &c. The enemy suffered losses of upward of a million of dollars. We

MADE ABOUT ONE HUNDRED PRISONERS, mostly Cubans, who were at once liberated. I can assure you, Citizen Secretary, that the losses of the enemy were not less than 200, taking into account that he was twice defeated by Brigadier Macéon in the sorties which he attempted from the infantry barracks, where he was perfectly well fortified; and several times he suffered the same late in the sorties which he attempted against the other columns of attack.

On our part we had killed Majors Blas Almirall and Juan Vega, Lieutenant Juan Narasso Guillen, Sub-Lieutenant Leonardo Salcedo sand Juan de la Cruz Guerra and 14 non-commissioned officers and soldiers. There were wounded—Colonel Emilio Noguera, Lieutenant Colonel Narciso Silva, Capians Juan Pray, Bernardo Milanes, Andres Brizuela, Francisco de P. Marron and José Maria Dominquez, Lieutenants Elias Perez, Valentín Cansuegra, Augustin Milain, Juan Palominos, Carlos Garvino Estrada; Sub-Lieutenants Diego Ferrai, Juan Rojas, José Reyes and so non-commissioned officers and soldiers, besides four bruised.

1 will not conclude without mentioning to you, Citizen Secretary, that chiefs, officers and soldiers have vied with each other in vaior and activity in the memorable night of the 10th to the 11th of November, making themselves worthy of the gratitude of the country.

Major General Modeste Diaz, with his aldes-decamp and escort, accompanied me in all the operations, aiding efficiently with his practical knowledge and contributing to this nappy ext.

Neither can I pass over in silence the worthy behavior of the chief of the sanitary department of

the First corps, Dr. Federico Incaustegus, and or the surgeons of the first and second classes, Benjamin Rozas Caledonio Rodriguez and Jose Bianca Rosa, who complied with their duty, attend-ing with care and attention to the wounded in the thickest of the fight. I am, yours, with the greatest consideration, "Patria and Liberty,"

CALIXTO G. INIGUEZ, Chief.

Terrible Condition of Manzanillo-How the People Are Taken from Their Beds and Slaughtered.

The following letter gives a graphic account of the state of affairs in Mauzanillo since it was assaulted and looted by the Cubans :-

The following letter gives a graphic account of the state of affairs in Manzanillo since it was assaulted and looted by the Cubans:—

Manzanillo, Nov. 29, 1873.

We are fairly again under the conservative inquisition. We have gone back to the times of Ampudia, in which the machete was the instrument, not of justice, but of shameful personalities and later of race.

The old pilot, Don Clemente Acosta, was, some four days ago, taken to Cauto, under the pretext of making a deposition, and without any formality of law the sustainers of the Voz de Cuba and the "constitution" hacked him with the machete to their satisfaction.

Since the attack on this place by the Cubans vidal Martinez, Luis Garcia and others, have in the same way been killed by the machete. In this way the police have amused themselves by taking people from their houses in the middle of the night and carrying them to the sacrifice, without any other motive or proof than the say so of some Catalonian or Galician, who may have had some former grudge against the victim.

The jail is again full of women and children, who in a small degree supply the place of those Cubans who are to-day masters of nearly all the interior.

This struggle with a power that knows it is defeated will produce, to its termination, nothing but crimes and misjortunes irreparable as those of the Virginius.

The public convict prison is kept filled by unhappy people whose trial is finished and done by the lips of some Catalonian shopkeeper, in which class all power and justice to-day reside, and they dictate at their pleasure chains or death to those whom they dislike.

I think the moment has arrived, after a struggle now of over five years—a struggle whose barbarity reaches further than any pen can describe—for all those men who by their ability have any influence with the liberal press of any country, to energetically use their influence, so that the truth of what actually passes in Guba, from to-day forward, may reach the official spheres of those governments who represent law

in whom it was necessary to outrage international law in order to take away their lives, who has not thought of other epochs in the fields of Cuba when Spaniards have been able to proceed to their entire extinction?

thought of other epochs in the fields of Cuba when Spaniards have been able to proceed to their entire satisfaction?

If the graves opened, if the shades of the martyrs appeared, as the Scriptures say that that of Samuel did to Saul, it is certain that their revelations would leave more terror sown in the hearts of mortals than the spectre of Charon to the souls of those condemned to the regions of Tartarus.

Do not think these lines either fantastic or exaggerated. Blood and death need the Cubans only hope from this race, and blood and extortion are what the Spaniards have in store for everything that is American. And if the genius of Spain, as one of their statesmen said, is always displayed in the immense heights of the Cordillera of the Andes, could, throw a withering glance that could carry out the destroying wishes of that nation, the New World would be long ago nothing but a desert of calcined crags, burned up by the fire of its implacable hatred.

The camp of Bueycito has recently been destroyed by the Cuban troops. The camp of Naranjo was attacked and Bayamo also. The news of the result has not yet reached here, but it is thought that the operation had no other object than to obtain possession of the oxen and mules that are employed in carrying convoys.

THE PRESS IN CUBA LIBRE.

El Boletin de la Guerra"-A Live Newspaper Among the Mambis Gives an Official Account of the Capture of Santa Cruz.

The second number of the Cuban organ, El Boletin de la Guerra, has reached the Henald office through the Spanish lines. It is fairly printed, on typographical or other errors. It was published in Camaguay on the 10th of October, and contains a full report of the capture of Santa Cruz, from which the following paragraphs are extracted:-

THIRD ARMY CORPS, }
SANTA ANA, Oct. 7, 1873. }
TO THE CITIZEN SECRETARY OF WAR:—
After the occupation of Nuevitas, it was necessary
to rest the troops. When this had been done they
were called together at Pensacola on the 26th uit.
A column of 450 infantry and 170 horsemen was organized.

ganized.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 27th the march towards Santa Cruz, nine leagues distant, was commenced. At eleven o'clock at night we encamped at Lunanco, one league from the objective point, where the columns of attack were

Colonel Reeve and Colonel Manuel Suarez were detailed with 150 horses to occupy the road leading to the entrance of the village.
Here follow details of how the different columns were placed, after which the report goes on to

The column moved at four o'clock in the morn-

ing. The attack, which was rapid and bold, commenced at daybreak.

Three pieces of artillery commanded the entrance to the town. The point where Coionel Reeve was to attack he found guarded by a redoubt and garrisoned with troops of the line.

The impetuosity of the attack overcame the obstacles, and the Spaniards, who were surprised, could not sustain themselves more than two minutes on the side assailed by Colonel Benitez, who obliged them to abandon their first advanced post, and one of their cannons remained in our power. They retreated to the barracks for reinforcements, and again offered resistance, opposing the advance

one of their cannons remained in our power. They retreated to the barracks for reinforcements, and again offered resistance, opposing the advance of Lieutenant Colonel Betancourt. The enemy directed his strongest fire through the door of the barracks, but soon we forced it and dislodged them, those who escaped taking refuge in the redoubt, where they had another cannon, which they were unable to use.

After taking the barracks the magazine also fell into our hands. The ammunition which we found was so much as to employ nearly all the forces to take it out of the magazine.

Colonel Reeve, not heeding the fire from the fort, passed the road in front of it with his horsenen at full gallop, and made for the breastwork, where the third cannon was placed, defended by troops of the line and volunteers. These forces were obliged to retire, but not before discharging a volley at close range. The Colonel was wounded, and his men retired, leaving behind the cannon which they had taken. Lieutenant Colonel Mantejo took his place. The enemy, again in possession of the cannon, fired one or two harmless shots.

Buting the action a house was accidentally set on fire, and the flames spread with such rapidity as to embarrass our movements, as the men were overloaded in the narrow street, with clothing, ammunition and provisions. It therefore became necessary to order a retreat, which was executed in the greatest order. We brought with us several families to put them out of the reach of danger.

executed in the greatest order. We brought with us several families to put them out of the reach of danger.

At a short distance a halt was ordered for the purpose of reorganizing the column and to attend to the wounded. In a short time we were notified of the advance of 200 of the enemy's cavairy. To meet this contingency our cavairy were deployed in skirmish order, covering our whole line. We remained an hour on the spot. The enemy hid themselves.

The column continued the march slowly, and with those interruptions consequent upon the loaded condition of the troops.

The town was occupied by us for two hours. During this time we took a piece of artillery, which we spiked and rendered useless, because of our inability to transport it. We also captured 142 rines, 129 percussion muskets, swords, machetes, 80,000 metallic cartridges of different classes, 4,000 paper cartridges, 130 nounds of powder, 12,300 caps, case snot, medicine, flags, effects belonging to an armorer's shop, and lances, 200 suits of military clothing, large sums of money in gold and in paper, watches, valuable jewelry and seven saddie horses.

The enemy's loss is calculated at 40 or 50 men, although they were not counted, because of other urgent duties that had to be attended to.

Our losses were 17 killed and 50 wounded. Among the latter is Colonel Reeve. Nearly all our losses resulted from the attack on the barracks.

General Sangulty reports that on the 30th of August, a detachment of the Guerillas of the North made prisoners 14 of the volunteers, who were driving cattle, all of which, together with their arms, were captured.

On the 13th of September General Sangulty, with 13 men, passed round the military zone that is in the outsairts of the city (Camaguey), finding the people in a deplorable condition of misery.

Be pleased to accept, &c.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ,

Be pleased to accept, &c. RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ.

TRIPLE MURDER IN BOSTON.

MOTDIANDAW

A Husband Kills His Wife, His Daughter and Himself.

How the Horrible Deads Were Done and Why.

Boston, Dec. 11, 1873. While the citizens of New England, and especially of the State of Massachusetts, were congrat-ulating themselves that the "worst is over," that the tide of crime which for the past few months has tarnished the fair fame of New England's virtue had reached its flood, and that for the future the people of this favored land were secure from the brand of the incendiary, the bludgeon of the robber and the dagger of the assassin, one of the most terrible tragedies ever brought to light agitates New England to-day. It only remains for your cor-

respondent to furnish the DETAILS OF THE MURDER OF THE RIMBALL FAMILY. as near as they can be obtained. That the details are sufficiently horrible not one of your readers will deny. The family consisted of George U. Kimball, his wife and his step-daughter, the daughter of Mrs. Kimball by a former husband. They resided and kept boarders in a modest-appearing house on the corner of Park and Common streets, Charlestown. It seemed that Mr. Kimball arose at his usual hour in the morning, and, as was his custom, proceeded up stairs about six o'clock to arouse the boarders. Up to this time no noise had been heard in the house, and persons who must have been passing while the terrible deeds were being committed neither heard gor saw anything to attract their attention. At the time he called the boarders one of them remarked that he thought he would lay a while longer, to which Mr. Kimball replied, "You had better come

down now." KIMBALL WITH HIS THROAT CUT.

A few minutes later two of the boarders went down together, and as they stepped to the door of the parlor they discovered Mr. Kimbali standing in the sitting room beyond, off of which his cham ber opened, in his night dress and with a terrible gash in his throat, from which the blood was streaming, while in his hand he held an open razor. Mr. Kimball, on seeing his boarders, motioned for them with the razor to keep back, and, not caring to attempt to disarm him, they ran speedily out into the street to summon the police. In a short time Officers Green, Webb and Pearson were found, and the five quickly returned to the house. On entering the sitting room a borrible sight met their gaze. Upon the floor, in a pool of blood, lay the unfortunate man. He was not dead, for as Officer Pearson stepped up to him he attempted to get up, at the same time exclaiming, "Damu you, get out of here, or I will cut you too!" He then fell back, weak from the loss of blood.

"Damn you, get out of here, or I will cut you tool"
He then fell back, weak from the loss of blood.
Officers Pearson and Webb attempted to stanch
the flow of blood, but either one of the three cuts
would have proved fatal, and in five minutes after
the officers arrived he was dead.

On entering the sitting room the officers noticed
that Mrs. Kimbail was still in bed, apparently
asleep, but, upon investigation, she was found to
be dead. There were no marks about her person
to show in what manner she had been murdered,
except a slight discoloration about the throat.
From this it is supposed that she was strangled to
death. The body lay in a natural position, with
the hands crossed upon the breast, and the orderly
appearance of the bedciothes showed that the murderer sprang upon her while she was in a sound
sleep, and that she died with scarcely a struggle.
A handkerchief covered with bloodstains was
found by the bedside, which had evidently been
used to gag her and prevent her outery.

THE DAUTHTER'S THROAT OUT FROM EAR TO EAR.
Search was then made for the daughter, a young
woman of about 17 years, and on opening the door
to her bedroom, a very small apartment opening
out of the parior, another horrible sight met the
officers' gaze, which caused the stoutest hear
among them to quall. The body of the girl was
found lying across the bed with her throat out
from ear to ear, the head being nearly severed
from the body. From the appearance of the bed
it is thought that she was awakened before the
deed was accomplished and struggled to save her
life, but without avail. This completed the horrible picture, no attempt being made by the murderer to take the life of any of the boarders.

The CORONER Summoned.

The coroners summoned.

derer to take the life of any of the boarders.

The comoner summoned.

The officers, after learning of the extent of the tragedy, sent for Coroner Bradford, and upon his arrival two notes found by the police upon the centre table were handed to him, which give a clew to the whole smair. The following is a copy of the most important note, which was written upon a piece of letter paper and unstained by blood:—

NIMBALL'S EXPLANATION.

This troubel was all don by Rindy for teling her somethings that was not true, and my wife scolding every time that I was nest her, and to-night When We went to bed She begun again, and finely my temper got the Best of me, david Nows all about the troubel. I was out there A short time ago and told Him. rinds is at the bottom of all this.

of me. david Nows all about the troubel. I was out thare a short time ago and told Him. Tinda is at the bottom of all this.

A MERCIPUL PUBLIC VERDICT.

The girl was to be married this evening. The most merciful verdict of public opinion is that the perpetrator of this horrid crime was insane; yet there is evidence that there was method in his madness. It is not meet that we should speak evil of the dead, and only this can be said, there are strange stories current among the boarders in the house in relation to the family relations of Mr. and Mrs. Kimbail. He was possessed of a bad temper, and she was unfortunately in the possession of a jealous nature. The "GREEN EYED MONSTER, which doth mock the meat it leeds on," laid at the bottom of all the family troubles, and although no cause seems to have existed for its creation, still it waxed stronger and stronger until the fatal result already chronicled was reached.

Mrs. Kimbail was an unreasonable woman sometimes. Although she was a widow when she took Mr. Kimbail for a second husband, she took no advantage of her previous experience in married life, and was intolerant. It is said that

THE BLAST OF JEALOUSY WAS FANNED by the step-daunther, Miranda Weils. She always cherished an ill-feeling towards Mr. Kimbail, and busied herself in carrying stories from one to the other, keeping alive the fire that, if left alone, would have quenched itself. It was thus that what was once a pleasant home was turned into a hell upon earth. The personal appearance of the victims of this horrible New England tragedy has not been detailed by your correspondent for obvious reasons. There may be some circumstances connected with the affair that the world cannot judge.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the General Committee-Reso lutions Censuring the Appointment of George H. Williams as Chief Justice. A special meeting of the Liberal Republican General Committee was held last evening at their headquarters, No. 453 Fourth avenue, Thomas E. Stewart in the chair. After the reading of the minutes the Executive Committee offered a resolution calling for primaries on Friday evening, December 19, 1873, to elect delegates to the General

Committee and officers for the same for the year 1774, the delegates of the General Committee to

meet at headquarters on Thursday, January 8, for the purpose of organization. The resolution was

the purpose of organization. The resolution was adopted.

The following resolutions were offered by Professor Glaubenskiee and Mr. S. I. Massey and were also adopted:—

Resolved, That the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, being the most important and responsible judicial office in the civilized world, it should be held only by a person fully qualified by learning, ability, professional and judicial experience, whose qualifications are known and recognized throughout the whole country.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this General Committee the greatenan who has been nominated by the President and the Senate for this high and important office does not possess the requiste qualifications, and the nomination should not be confirmed.

Resolved, That we heartly congratulate the country upon the adoption by Congress of the act of general amenty for acts done during the rebellion, which was originally advocated by Horace Greeley and afterward by the Convention of liberal republicans at Cincinnati, and which, we hope, will finally obliterate all the differences and distinctions among the clinicus of the United States.

After the reading of these resolutions.

After the reading of these resolutions, which met with hearty applause, the Committee on Organiza-tion reported that the liberals in the Thirteenth dis-trict were divided, and oursed a resolution em-powering the President to appoint a committee of three to take charge of the primary election and also to act as inspectors of election in that dis-trict.

The committee then adjourned sine dic.

PIRE IN MONTICELLO.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1873. About half-past three o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the store of Samuel K. Brown. on Main street. It burned rapidly and soon co municated to the adjoining building, occupied by Mrs. Sullivan as a millinery store. There being no fire department in the village but feeble efforts were made to stay the flames. The total loss is over \$6,000, of which Mr. Brown loses \$3,500 and Mrs. Sullivan \$2,500. Mr. Brown was insured for \$1,000 and Mrs. Sullivan for \$1,000