CUBA Jovellar's Determination to Obey Castelar's Orders.

The Dons' Bombast in its Rise and Fall.

CASTELAR'S THREAT.

How the Bravados Winced When Honor Touched Their Pockets.

SLAVES TOO PRECIOUS FOR RISK.

America the Fostering Cause of Slavery on the Island.

Graphic Description of a Bull and Tiger Fight on the Plaza de Toros.

\$1.000.000 FOR CONGRESSMEN.

HAVANA, Dec. 11, 1878. If the hazard of some demonstration by Span-iards against Americans has been avoided the credit is entirely due to Captain General Jouvellar. Ho, at least, was cool and collected while every body else was uneasy and bewildered. One word from him in the direction of insubordination to the orders of the home government would have precipitated an explosion which could be the result nothing but extreme rashness and unthinking passion. If the Madrid government failed to cerce the unruly authorities of the island it would naturally devolve upon the government at Washington to step in and force a comwith its demands. Throughout all the excitement, running at times to the verge of outbreak , the Captain General preserved his equanimity. He heard such men as Zueletta, President of the Casino Español, colonel of a volunteer regiment and richesi slaveowner on the island of Cuba, besides being a man whose commercial and social relations give him an extensive influence.

CLAMORING FOR WAR,

for a vindication of "the honor of Spain" and resistance to the death against the demands of America. He heard the voice of the Casino Español of Havana and of all the casinos throughout the Island protesting against the surrender of the Virginius. He represented the perilous condition of public feeling here to the government Madrid, and besought it to solicit such a modification of the terms with America as would avoid a disturbance in Cuba. He asked the government of Castelar to induce President Grant to agree to the giving up of the vessel to some neutral Power, or to sending her to Spain to be from thence consigned to the United States. Castelar, however, was as determined as the Casino Español was obstinate. Still the latter gave no sign that it was disposed to acquiesce in the surrender, nor did the Captain General evince a disposition to force his orders to an issue. He placed his faith in the quieting influence of time, and every day he put forth his strength in calm appeal and persuasive argument in behalf of obedience to the orders of the home government. Up to the time of this writing it would be fair to say he has been successful. The temporizing policy he first tried with the volunteers secured him the delay he wanted, and, now that the strong, popular feeling of a week ago has given place to the exercise of a calmer reflection, he returns to his original intention of

EXECUTING THE ORDERS FROM MADRID.

He says this must be done at all risks, whether it provokes a disturbance or not. The other day he egraphed to the Commander of the Bazan, who had taken away the prisoners from Santiago in the fear that the populace there might massacre them before there was time to give them up, to return with them to that port, which is an Cuba might do likewise-that, in short, Cuba could

| all patterns, old and new, a vast number being absolutely worthless. The supplies of war materiel are defective, and with an American fleet around ently of their hearts and households. They trust and distrust them by turns. Fancy a swarm of Union the coast, the navy of the island destroyed, trade paralyzed and the slaves, coolies and Cubans in re-bellion, it is easy to see the struggle must be a brief one. Considerations of this kind must have forced their way in on the heated minds of the members of the Casino Español, and satisfied them it was rank tunacy to try conclusions with Spain and America com SLAVBRY THE SORE POINT. It was that stipulation mentioned in a despatch

never so valuable as it is to-day, because the de-

mand was never so great for the three staple pro-

fought substantially for the preservation of slavery, and the same material considerations that infu-

venture on a struggio with the States.

what the Southerns deemed the abolition crusade

as an assault upon a certain class of their property

which the law of the land acknowledged and pro-

tected as well as any other. The Southern planter

ing purpose of both is the same-the preservation

of their property in slaves. The Southern people

that America may have her sugar and tobacco.

AMERICA POSTERING SLAVERY IN CUBA.

According to statistics the consumption of sugar.

while the importation of sugar into the country that year was three times the quantity importe

States imported from Cuba 78 per cent of the sugar

cent. North of Europe 1 per cent and all other

state of slavery in Cuba to-day, and Spanlards who

own slaves, and are rich through that ownership, should be a trifle less bitter in their abuse of a

nation that makes their slaves so valuable and puts

vast sums of money in their own pockets from year

to year. Cuba cannot be a member of the Union

until she is purged of slavery. Spanish slaveown-

ers know this, and they are not the people to pro-

voke America by standing on any ceremony con-

nected with the prompt satisfaction of the Ameri-can demands in the matter of the Virginius; but

when it comes to requiring of them the surrender

of their slave property without compensation they see no equivalent in annexation to reimburse them

for the sacrifice, and they storm and talk of fight-

THE EDITORIAL FRATERNITY OF HAVANA

have taken during the crisis makes a curious

study of the fluctuations to which the Spanish'

journalistic mind is apt to be subject in periods of

extraordinary excitement. At the first blush of

the American demands, so formidable and severe,

the editors said nothing. They were bewildered,

and knew not which way to turn. They were

unaware that Madrid had agreed to certain con-

ditions which were satisfactory to Washington.

in all the panoply of war, red paint, jeathers and tomahawk, was waiting outside

Havapa and ready at a moment's notice to walk

straight in and take the scalp of every Spaniard,

and more particularly of every Spanish editor on

the island. They were mute and awe-struck at the

apparition, but soon came word that Spain had

agreed to do what America asked, and presently

occurred a burst of patriotic indignation that in

fervor of expression was never excelled. But there

was method in this outpouring of journalistic wrath. Beyond all that seeming recklessness of the

hour the journalistic vision reached to the safe con-

clusion, without giving it expression, that if Spain

could afford to accept the conditions of America

their minds it seemed as if America,

ing.

To

The position

The Southern planters, in the war of the rebell

as of the soil-coffee, sugar and tobacco.

people hving abroad among the revel population of Richmond during the war, entering their houses, sitting at their tables, pretending loyalty to the rebei cause, but known in their hearts to hate it with the hate of Hades. The laborantes still cherish the hope of an embroilment, and during the few days that elapse prior to the yielding up of the Virginius their faculties are on the alert. They are encouraged, too, by the news of late successes of the HERALD's from Washington concerning the abolition of slavery in Oubs that made the most on the part of the insurgents in the eastern end of commotion. Abolish slavery, and half the rich Spaniards on the lsiand would be compelled to emi-grate somewhere else. It would take away from under their feet the foundation of their wealth and the island. "Now, or never !" is their motto. FIGHT BETWEEN & BULL AND & TIGER.

There could hardly have been a more suitable time selected for the peculiar performance furnished us last Sunday at the Plaza de Toros, where leave them paupers. Slave labor in Cubs was the buil fights commonly take place. In this in-stance it was a fight between a bull and a tiger, the latter "fresh from the wilds of Central America." In the aroused condition of the Span-tsh mind at the moment there was a certain piquant appropriateness in providing this sort of enced them in their long and tremendous relat-ance to the Union would control the Spanish planters of Cuba if they were able to entertainment, and the huge concourse that at-tended justified the shrewd calculations of the showman. I was glad to see there were but few ladies there, but the gathering of men was the largest I ever saw under one roof. The They should deem an attack from America amphitheatre is vast, and I should think its seating capacity is at least 10,000. On this occasion every inch of space, from the floor to the roof, was occupied, not by the common people, who are slow to pay from \$3 to \$5-the price of admission-but by a respectable said he fought for independence; the Spanish planter wishes it to be understood that, if he fights, it will be for the honor of Spain. The fightlooking crowd, largely permeated by the volunteer element, whose different bright uniforms, inter-spacing at short intervals the vast circles of seats, gave to the summer dressed assemblage a most picturesque appearance. In the centre of the were never placed under any such commercial obligations to the North as the Spaniards of Cuba arena, where the buils and matadors usually conto the American nation. America is the great market for the productions of the country, and it tend, a great wooden octagon shaped cage, some 30 feet wide and high, was placed, and inside of this reposed the untamable tiger. Soon after four o'clock, when the is an indisputable fact that three-fourths of the sweat of the slave on this island 'to-day is given tiger. fight was announced to come off, a young oull was trotted out into the space surrout which is all the time increasing, was about 40 pounds the big cage, and for three or four minutes sevper capita in the United States for the year 1871 eral matadors and small boys, with red and yellow cloaks and handkerchiefs, goaded him around the arena until he howled, grew confused and showed 20 years previously, in the year 1851. The United an evident desire to plunge his horns into some body or something. In this pleasant frame of mind the door of the cage was opened and he bounded vigorously inside. The door, of course, and molasses crop in 1871, Great Britain 12 per cent, South of Europe 5 per cent, France 2 per was instantly closed, though there was no occa sion for the frantic hurry shown in performing the ports 2 per cent. For years past the balance of act, as the tiger never stirred, but lay crouching trade between the United States and Cuba has in the dust like a sneaking coward, as he proved been in favor of the latter to the extent of \$50,000,000 in gold paid annually, and himself to be. The bull wheeled about and turned about in the middle of the cage, and seemed to be all the while increasing. America is more or less responsible for the flourishing utterly ignorant of the presence of the beast. His

attention was altogether concerned in THE WAVING CLOAKS OUTSIDE,

and in the tremendous yell, like the savage roar of storm driven breakers on a lee coast, that burst from the crowd, and was kept up for minutes together. It was this terrific human yell that ap-palled and tamed to cowardice and abject fear the wretched tiger. Soon a wide waving streamer of red cloth was dropped over the prostrate animal and then the brutal fun began. * The bull bent his horns low, stirred up the dust with his fore feet, and, making the cloth his target, rushed with rage and awkward might upon the low lying tiger. The cloth was instantly withdrawn as the came forward, for this was his first acquaintance with his antagonist. Every eye was riveted on the tiger at the moment. Would he fight?, was the question. The emotional Spanish mind immediately framed an illustration to suit two of a higher order of combatants that might have been. The tiger failed to respond to the

ASSAULT OF THE BULL.

He slipped quickly off his horns and sneaked away and crouched down in another corner more abjectly than ever. "Tiger is a Yankee," said a Spaniard in my neighborhood. "That's the way the Yankee fights," observed another later in the evening, when it had been demonstrated beyond doubt that the beast was either a specimen tamed to worthlessness for fighting, or else a cowardly imposture. In vain the bull, through the delusive medium of the bright cloaks shaken in the bars of the cage, was brought repeatedly on the prostrate tiger; the latter persisted in evading a struggle to the end. Once did the attendants of the ring bring hot iron bars to goad the animal to fury and provoke him to attack the bull, but though they made him howl with anguish they failed to arouse anything like an aggressive spirit in his gentle nature. The fight was thus a failure, much to the disappointment of the great assemblage which flowed out into the streets in a never ending stream and soon filled all the casinos in the neigh

borhood and far away.

the Spanish mind. Of course, the Spaniards have a certain sense of dread of these all pervading laborantes, who are right in their midst and appar-UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

This law, or royal order of 1825, which has kept the island throughout in an anomalous condition, and been a great stumbling block to the success of the labors of the State Department at Washington, in having the orders from Spain relative to the raising of embargoes on the property of American citizens carried into effect, was finally repeated about last September, and this fact is due to the diplomatic exertions of Secretary Fish and Minister Sickies. At the same time the home government communicated the fact to the superior government of Cuba in a telegram of September 15. This telegram, it appears, was never disclosed. The order probably was not judged "conventente" by the Capta'n General and his advisers, the magnates of the Casino Español. At least one of the first acts of the Minister of the Colonies after his arrival here and examination of the state of affairs was to issue a decree, ordering the immediate compliance with the orders from the home gov. ernment in relation to

THE RETURN OF EMBARGOED PROPERTY.

In this decree the Minister refers to the order communicated by telegram, of September 15. This order changes the status of the Captain General completely. He has now only to obey im-plicity what commands he receives, and execute whatever laws are made for him. To this may be attributed the firm stand taken by the Madrid government, or else otherwise we would have been regaled with the usual trick of the Spanish government of shifting round the responsibility for acts committed, so that finally it rests on no one's shoulders.

The tone of the press is, while keeping up the show of resistance and the indignant clamor of their right in the case, gradually becoming more reasonable, and it seems as if an effort was being made to bring the excited Spanish mind to an ability to put up with the disappointment of see ing the Virginius leave the harbor.

The feeling in Santiago de Cuba against the surviving prisoners is very strong, and it would take a decided Governor to prevent any hostlie demonstrations. A recent episode which occurred in that port shows the excited state of feeling. On the 1st inst. several of the boats from the United States war steamers Juniata and Wyoming were

the 1st inst, several of the boats from the United States war steamers Junista and Wyoming were engaged in practising boat service, filed with men and everything necessary on such occasions, and manœuvred in front of the city. IN THE WATERS OF THE BAY. The alarm was immediately given, and nearly the whole volunteer force turned out, ready to repel the invader, shed their last drop of blood, save Spanish honor, and so on, practically, as it was bruited about that an attempt worales de los Rios, the Acting Governor in place of Burriel-who, by the way, after his great feat of illegally murdering is men, hastened to havana, fully expecting an evation, but was grievously dis-appointed-hurried the prisoners on board the Spanish man-oi-war Bazan, which then put to sea. The vessel, with the prisoners on board, touched at Cientuegos, the Captain General was communi-cated with and his orders were to put the pris-oners back from whence they were taken. Mo-rales do s Rios was removed, and on last Smaday morning Burriel returned to Santago de Cuba to resume his command. This occurred on the last, and at two o'clock on the morning of the 24. The same day the British corvette Niobe, learn-sup that the prisoners had been sent away, it was supposed to Havana, sailed and arrived here yes-teriay morning. The Wyoming was to sail on the same tarenoon. I learn from one of the officers of the Niobe that the leeling is strong in Santiago de vessel, and extensive preparations in the way of orifications, carthworks, &c., are being made there.

there. The Voz de Cuba during the past few days has The Voz de Cuba during the past few days has devoted its columns almost entirely to the ques-tion of the Virginius. It purports to be in daily receipt of letters on the subject, and, taking up one in which the writer states that he cannot understand what pre-text the United States can allege to condemn Spain's action and to demand satisfaction therefor, the Voz de cuba ventilates the subject in a five column article, reviewing and relering to the time of NAPOLEON'S FAMOUS MILAN DECREE.

column article, reviewing and referring to the time of NAPOLEON'S FAMOUS MILAN DECREE, which closed almost all the ports of the world against England; the universal blockade declared by England in retaliation; the great flow and im-pulse given to the maritime commerce of the young American Republic by the state of affairs, which enabled it to carry its manufactures to every sea and port, and increased its merchant marine in numbers and importance, to the detriment of that of England; the famous right of detention, visitation and search declared by Eng-hand, in opposition to all principles of International law; the consequent injuries to American vessels, upon which the war ships of England principlaily exercised this declared right; the numerous cases of reclamations arising out of these circumstances, as between 1803 and 1811 British cruisers had seized over 900 American vessels and 6,000 seamen; the war then declared of y the United States, and wherefore, and as a consequence, the resistwherefore, and as a consequence, the resist-ance to the right of visitation and search, which has since b THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN POL-

establishing as a point of doctrine in maritime international law, and generally accepted by all na-tions, that in time of peace no nation has any jurisdiction over neutral waters, and any act of hostility can only be exercised by the vessels of those nations actually engaged in war for those of those of visitation and hostility can only be exercised by the vessels of those nations actually engaged in war for those of neutrals; or at peace, the right of visitation and search does not exist. Wherefore, says the Voz, the claims and demands of the United States in the present case of the Virginius are based upon this doctrine, it being alleged by the Wash-ington government that she was an Amer-ican vessel, owned by Americans, with American register and flag, and, consequently, no Spanish cruser had any right to visit and search her on the high seas, nor to capture her, nor to condemn to death and execute her captains in some overt illegal act within Spanish maritime jurisdiction the capture would have been legal, and the execution of those caught in violation of the Spanish is assigned. But the capture on the high seas, nor to capture the Virginias in some overt illegal act within Spanish maritime jurisdiction the capture would have been legal, and the execution of those caught in violation of the Spanish laws justifiable. But the capture on the high seas constitutes the insult to the Ameri-can flag, for which reparation is demanded from Spain, and we are threatened, continues the Voz de Cuba, by the assertion that the United States, which went to war with England. To kestst THE PRETENSIONS OF VISITATION and search on the high seas, would not hesitate at say with Spain in defence of the same principle. This, then, according to the Voz, is the pretext of the United States to claim the return of the Vi-ginus. This is the pretext admitted by Castelar causing him to order decisively the return of the using him to order decisively the return of the using him to ender ducise the for devo consider-aby within the past few days; while at first it was advocating resistance to orders from Spain, it is at present in favor of doing the "right thing." As a mere pretext, the Voz de Cuba does not deny that at first sight it appears that the claim of the United States is well founded, and doubts not but that Castelar, upon admitting such, s

ing the confession from Castelar that the Madrid government is not obeyed in this Antille. This is said to be the favorite plan of the American gov-ernment, which in that case would be represented as an ally to Spain. In such a case the Spanlards in thuba

The article is as good a document as may be desired to become acquainted with Spanish sentiments as regards

the Cuban question. I extract the prominent points of the article re-ferred to, which will suffice to show what Spanish judgment and patriotism would dictate in an emer-

gency :-- "The writer of this article is of the opinion that "The writer of this article is of the opinion that the Virginius question may act powerfully toward awakening the people of Cuba (the Spanish people be it understood) from the lethargy and wearines into which they have fallen of late, especially dur-ing the past year, regarding the insurrection, an-mainly in the blind confidence of approaching suc-cess, which has prevented more active and promp action. He complains of the administration of the resources, which, although abundant, are so un

If gold continues to rise in premium the government before long will not have one-half of the amount neces sary to meet expenses. To-day it only has one-third o it-all of which uses to show that but for the Virginius question, which has obliged us to think over our means and geoextrees for defence, in a few months we migh have fun into such a financial crisis as would have given our enemies, through our ruin, the success they canno achieve by arms.

or ensules, through our rain, the success they cannot achieve by arms. Here the attention is called to the necessity of immediately providing a remedy for all the evils that prolong the war BY RAISING THE NECESSARY AMOUNT to facilitate promot and decisive action; and also to prepare for any foreign trouble arising from complications brought about by the insurrection, which are to be leared proportionately to the not taking the required measures of defence; as other nations will be more careful in their exactions when they find we are fully prepared. These re-marks conclude with proposing the following prompt measures TO GUARD AGAINST COMING EVENTS. First-To convoke a meeting of all the casinos and other Spanish patricite societies of the island. *Recond*-To resolve that from January 1 all takes and duies to be pidd at goid rates. Third-To call to arms, according to the law of Spain, all those of proper age. The article closes by advising to fil up the ranks of the Spanish army in Cuba with the young free negroes, who, it states, make better soldiers than the raw recruits rom Spain. The four of has the following "soft sawder" ex-

The Diario has the following "soft sawder" ex-

planation :-

The Diario has the following "soft suwder" ex-planation:-Good sense and patriotism of the Spanish people in this mutile merit that the truth should be told them, without subterfuges. This people know that the govern-ments of Madrid and Washington have signed and rati-fed an agreement, the principal and most peremptory condition of which consists in the delivery of the Vir-ginius and the surviving prisoners. The result of this signed and to the General of Marine on the afternoon of the 29th uit, with the ex-press orders to execute or have executed these terms at once. The public also knows that frequent meetings of authorities have been convoked through these motives, and that numerous telegrams have been exchanged be-tween the authorities here, the government of Madrid and the Spanish Minister at Washington. His Excellency, the Colonial Minister, could not the public know that he has presided over an assembly of authorities may rescarative communicate that and the symmetrial starts reasonative that the down of the present and the representative at washington, employing his official and personal influence to seek a favorable solution to a question of such gigantic proprion.

to seek a rayorable solution to a question of such signature proportion. It is not in our power to give the contents of these telegrams, but we can moniton the result of the whole which is, that the government has repeated its positive orders to execute what has the character of an interna-tional treaty.

HAVANA, Dec. 11, 1873.

The Voz de Cuba, in an article of this morning, considers the question of the Virginius to be laid at rest by the agreement between the Washington and Madrid governments, and deduces therefrom the important lesson of

THE GREAT NEORSHITY OF MAKING A SUPREME EFFORT

to finish with the insurrection, which is called the cantonal blood letting of all its strength, the whiripool which swallows up all its resources, and the open door to traitors, to the enemies' in-trigues and to complications abroad. Therefore

trigues and to complications abroad. Therefore the grand necessity of stopping this leak, choking this whirlpool and closing this door, once and ior-ever. "And if we do not," says the Foz, "we are lost without remedy." While the present state of civil war devastates the mother country Cuba cannot expect any more refniorcements in men from Spain to carry on this never ending struggle, and as to pecuniary re-sources it is uscless to expect to obtain them by new operations with the Spainsh back. "In one

island ever since the departure of Lerennel, in January, 1869, are gone, and that the administra-tion at Madrid will once again exercise some con-trol there; and while it is not to be expected that either the present or any future administration will ever recognize the independence of the island until compelled to do so by force, it is believed that Castelar is sincerely desirous of mitigating the parbarities of the war, and will exercise his power to do so.

barbarities of the war, and will exercise his power to do so. THE CUBAN EXECUTIVE. The official announcement of the resignation of President Cespedes and the assumption of the ex-ecutive power by Oisneros, the Marquess of Santa Lucia, is anxionsly expected, the more so as his advent to power will involve a change in the rep-resentation in this country. It is known that the Cubans here, while earnestly and effectively work-ing for the same cause, are divided into twe citiques or partice. Of one of these Quessida is at the head. It is known that Cisneros is unfriendly to the administration. Who is to be his successor? In the interesting question, and there is no doubt the position will be given to some man of the op-posite party. Meanwhile all parties are quietly working for the support of the insurrection, man-taining that reticence which past experience has taught them is absolutely essential to success.

AFFAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

The Dictator-Record of the Frigate Minnesota-Inconvenience Occasioned by the Blockade of the Dry Oock.

A drast of 50 sailors arrived from Chicago, Ill., as this station on Monday, and 150 men reached the receiving ship Vermont, from New Orleans, last evening.

The monitor Dictator will be towed over to Red Hook Point, South Brooklyn, this morning, when the will be taken on the Erie Basin dry dook, where she will undergo some slight repairs and cleaning of her bottom. She will be at the yard on Monday next to receive her officers and crew. Her men are now on board the "gnardo." Captain James E. Jowett, one of the most gallant officers

men are now on board the "guardo." Captain James E. Jowett, one of the most gallant officers' in the service, who was attached to Farragut's fleet during the war, will command the monitor in question. There are about 800 recruits now on board the Vermont, so that there is no scarcity of men to meet the existing emergency, occasioned by the demand for men attendant upon commis-sioning the vessels now at the yard. The Minnesota is nearly completed and will go the commanded by Captain Luce. Liquiconst Commander Robeson (executive officer) and Lieutenait Commander Wilde, the navigator, re-ported for daty to Vice Admiral Rowan yesterday, The Minnesota is a screw frigate of 45 guns. and was built in Washington in 1855, Her tonnage is 3,000, and displacement 4,700. In 1855 she made her ärst cruise, going to the East Indies, inder command of Captain Dupont. She returned home in 1859, and was laid up at Boston until the early part of 1861, when she was fitted out and at-tached to the North Atlantio squadron. She was nearly destroyed by the ram Merrimack at Hamp-ton Roads, Va., the same year, while under com-mand of Captain Van Brunt. The Monitor saved tached to the North Atlantio squadron. She was nearly destroyed by the ram Merrimack at Hamp-ton Roads, Va., the same year, while under com-mand of Captain Orn Bist, under com-mand of Captain Orn Bist, ander com-ment destroyed by the ram Merrimack at Hamp-ton Roads, Va., the same year, while under com-mand of Captain Orn Bist, ander com-ment destroyed of Wurray street, the coal con-tractor to whom the sunken barge Upland belong-ha one nothing as yet towards raising the milar-able vessel from its muddy fastness in front of the Navy Yard dry dock. The coal contractor will be required by the government to pay the coal of have yard dry dock. The coal contractor will be required by the government to pay the coal of havy yard dry dock. The coal contractor will be required by the government to pay the coal of havy yard dry

rivate corporation. The Florida and Roanoke will not be ready for ommission before the New Year dawns.

ST. DOMINGO.

Porto Plata Pronounces for the Revolution-Gonzales at the Head of the Movement-Merchants Forced to Supply the Revolutionists-The Consuls

Calling for Men-of-War. By mail from St. Domingo, by way of St. Thomas the 7th inst., we have the following details of the inception and progress of the revolutionary movement which was reported in brief just lately under our telegraph news head. The HERALD COrrespondent says :-

respondent says :--Porto Plata pronounced on the 25th of November setting forth the reasons for rising against Baez, anong others his intention of imposing his re-ection, and his tyrannical acts in office. Toops have left for Santiago to gain that place of the revolution. The revolution is to part of Porto Plata, is the nead of this new revolutionary movement. Communication with the interior is stopper. The afternoon of the 25th the leading merchants during a and Punal have also declared against tag. The afternoon of the 25th the leading merchants for the Revolutionary Junta, and a levy was proper the Revolutionary Junta, and a levy was toberr, and prompt payment was promised as soon as the new government was proclaimed. The foreign consuls have become alarmed, and are demanding that vessels of war be sent to Porto

indication that His Excellency means hand them over at once to the United States war vessels Wyoming and Juniata, It is reported this morning that the Tornado has been ordered to coal up and be in readiness to take the Virginius out of the harbor. With the Virginius and the prisoners delivered over to the United States, the Captain General's duty and responsibility in this matter will cease. The other questions will no doubt be disposed of, between the government proper of Spain and that of the United States. Left to themselves, to the gratification of their sirong resentment and seli-sufficiency. the volunteers would have actually dared th power of the two countries-dared the authority of the one and the might of the other, despit the desperate character of the prospect. We have yet to see the Virginius delivered up before congratulating ourselves that all trouble has been avoided; but so far there is no denying the fact that the Captain General has acted with consummate tact and prudence throughout. Should he be entirely successful and see the Virginius and her prisoners banded over safely and without a breach of the peace he may flatter himself on being the only Captain General who, in the management of the affairs of Cuba for some years past, has shown a happy blending of the suaviter in modo with the fortiter in re. With however much ridicule the Americans may receive the

HIGH, SOUNDING BOASTS

and threats that filled the papers here during the excitement of last week, there is no gainsaying the fact that at the bottom of all the fanfaronade there was much earnest feeling that overbore considerations even of self-interest and that was ready to face the last extremity of war and ruin. weakest of peoples have occasionally experienced moments of high and daring resolve, and the iso-lated Spaniards of Cuba pledging their lives and fortunes to resist what they called the aggression of America and the indefensible authority of Spain might furnish a heroic picture for the age had the resistance been given reality.

THAT THREAT OF CASTELAR'S to treat the Spaniards here on a footing with the Cartagena intransigentes was what knocked the starch out of the warlike Iberians on the island. They might fight America, for they had already ted up her resources and pronounced them inadequate to conquer Cuba; but with the mother country opposed to them, her sympathies withdrawn and her attitude one of harsh coercion in place of generous help, they lost heart of grace, and the most plucky among them saw neither fun nor glory in the remaining prospect. Then, when they came down from their lofty height of sentiment to a practical calculation of their resources, they found themselves very poorly provided for war. There is

NO COAL IN CUBA.

and the supply stored up here and elsewhere for the needs of the nine vessels of war and thirty gunboats employed in the defence of the island would be exhausted in two weeks in case of war. Every port in the rest of the West Indies would be against them-Kingston, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Bermuda, &c. As intransigentes they would be shut out from recognition, and, with their sup plies of coal exhausted, they should either deliver up or destroy their navy. In two weeks the navy would cease to exist. In four weeks their supplies of army stores would begin to fail. In the hands of the volunteers, ranking as effective modern weapons equal to any in the hands of American troops, there are not more than 50,000

save her honor by throwing the onus of surrender on Madrid, and that, as America was pacified, and all prospect of a bloody war banished, it would be perfectly harmless to indulge in a little theatri-cal thunder to gratify the populace. You have already learned of

THE OUTBURST AMONG PRESS AND PROPLE that followed the news of Spain's submission. Among the editors of Havana the thought was never for a moment cherished that they should be brought face to face with red handed war. The rhetoric they fired off was never meant for that. It was simply that artificial thunder which editors from time immemorial employ to divert their readers and relieve themselves. But it did not suit that this should go too far, and when the peremptory order from Castelar came to give up the vessel and the prisoners the valiant editors were forced to have recourse to a different style of writing. Where they had been offering flery hot brandy spiced with cayenne pepper to their readers, they now found it needful to substitute a gentle soothing sirup, cool and mild as lemonade. Captain General put his foot down and said ha should do as he was ordered they

CRAWLED DOWN, LIKE CAPTAIN SCOTT'S COON, and ever since they have been occupied in prepar-ing to eat humble pie. By the day appointed for the delivery of the Virginius the gallant editors of Havana will be prepared to tell their readers that Spanish honor is satisfied and that America has been vanquished in diplomacy. The Havana edi torial mind has certainly ranged all the gamut of feeling from joy to despair within the past few weeks, and what wonder now if we find that the disgust and weariness caused by such an exhausting experience should induce two distinguished editors, Gil Gelpl, of the *Constancia*, and Don Juan de Ariza, of the *Diario*, to sever their connection with journalism forever? Gil Gelpi has already resigned, and is about leaving for Spain, and the other, who is a worthy and accomplished man, a poet, scholar and journalist, intends relinguishing his post as chief editor of the Diario.

THE SCARE AMONG AMEBICANS.

In a former letter I referred to the scare which was produced among Americans some few nights ago, and how several incontinently fied to Key West and New York. A few of them would insist on believing that the receipt of the esident's Message here would be the signai for a riotous demonstration against resident Americans. It was conceived that the Message breathed a warlike spirit, and that its contents could not be otherwise than offensive to the Spanlards, who would forthwith resent its tone by an attack on the consulate and on the persons of the Americans. The Message has since then been received, and its contents by this time must be known to the reading portion of the population, but the gloomy predictions that anticipated its ar-rival have not been fulfilled; yet it cannot be denied that there is a bitter feeling remaining in the Spanish mind, though not expressed as openly as heretofore. The fact, however, of an attempt being made the other night to burn the ship is in-stan to show the state of feeling that prevails.

REFORTS OF THE LABORANTES. The Cuban laborantes, of whom you have already heard, are not idle at this perilous crists in their

fortunes. If they fail to see war with America now they may be compelled to wait a long time before the fortuitous event will transpire. The present they deem the opportune time, so they are sides. They circulate 50 stms. The remainder of the small arms belong to | groundless rumors in the day to excite and alarm

ים נאומבורים לא זירי נאורים, רים לאורים יו באומנים. דאר פיקרוז אירוביה בחבים אורים איר

SIMPLICITY.

It could only be in a maze of utter bewilderment concerning the means of saving Spanish pride from the shock of giving up the Virginius straightaway on the demand of America that a secret meeting was held by members of the Casino at the residence of Señor Zulueta to talk of sending \$1,000,000 to Washington to be spent on members of Congress towards effecting an easy solution of the question. The simple Spaniards can find heaps of men in Washington to take their money, but the results they look for can hardly be purchased even there in the present stern and virtuous tem per of the public mind.

Calmer Councils in Havana-The Threa of Castelar to Remove Cuban Officials Very Effective-Sickles and Fish Compel a Repeal of the Arbitrary Law of the Indies-The Captain General Stripped of Old Prerogatives-Rumored Important Successes of the Insurgents-500 Killed or Wounded and 410 Prisoners of the Spanlards.

HAVANA, Dec. 10, 1873. The excitement of the past week over the still all prevailing question of the Virginius and the demand for her return made by the United States, which seemed to have been the cause of working the feelings of the Spanish element in Cuba to a nervous fever heat, is ap up parently calming down. The feeling, however, is still inwardly as intense as ever, but the opposition to the orders from Spain is not as strongly expressed. The time that has been allowed to pass and the gradual letting on of the disagreeable information regarding the peremp-tory orders from Spain to the Captain General has, it seems, been the means of allaying the universal burst of indignation which breathed itself out in

RIDICULOUS THREATS OF WAR

when the news first came of the action of the United States: excitement so violent, indeed, as to require an appeal from the Captain General-addressed, in fact, to the volunteers, whose intentions were mutinous, to say the least-calling on them for caimness, prudence and union.

The scenes and incidents of a week ago, as well as the many rumors started by the prevailing excitement, which were duly reported to the HERALD by special boats to Key West, have now greatly diminished. Time has tended to bring about more submissive spirit to those who at first were in such opposition to orders from the home government. The firm attitude of the republican government of Spain to preserve its authority in its principal province has had its effect, and the generally spreading knowledge among the higher off cial circles of Cuba that the island was really under a different form of government since September last than that she had enjoyed or been al lowed for the past 50 years, has also had its corresponding effect.

The tareat from Spain of removing the superior authorities, and of considering the island, a case of opposition to the orders sent them, to be in the same condition as Cartagena and the cantonal insurgence, has changed the tone of thought and of speech of many of those who were loudest in their outories.

It is not generally known that since the royal order of 1825, which gave to the Captain General of Cubs all the discretionary power of a viceroyeven allowing him the right of censure over the orders received from Spain, which he might suppress, if deemed convenient; in short, conferring upon him the most absolute power ever delegated

when captured by the Tornado the Virginius was saling in neutral waters and UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG. Considerable stress is then laid by the Foz de Cuba upon the weakness of this pretext and the absurdity of supposing that the mere fact of flying any flag upon the high seas is sufficient to change the character of a vessel and her business, and to protect with impunity the misdeeds to which she is, so to speak, professionally dedicated. "There should be," says the Foz, "some rule to combine the principle which is opposed to the de-tention and visitation of vessels at sea, as a gen-eral prescription of international law, and the absolute necessity of preventing the most condign and atrocious criminals from abusing this right to perpetrate the blackest and most horrible

The opinion of William H. Seward is quoted at The opinion of William H. Seward is quoted at length, and lengthy comments are devoted to it, all tending, according to the Fox, to prove the legality of the capture and the absurdity of the pretensions of the United States. The allegation of some of the American arguments, that at most the Virginius could only be classed as a blockade runner is scoffed at, because there is no blockade declared, and even so, the case of the capture of tae Blanche by the United States steamer Mont-gomery, is cited in justification. All of this article from which I am quoting has been written with the idea of bringing THE MINDS OF THE PEOFLE

from which I am quoting has been written with the idea of bringing THE MINDS OF THE PROTE to bear on the delivery up of the vessel to the united States, and, after a few animadversions upon Castelar's conduct in the case, which was to precipitate, and confidence that when the question is fully ventilated before the proper tribunals, Spain's rights in the matter will come out triumphantiz, the Voz-which, for its extreme reirograde views and as the advocate of the law of suspects and general annihisation of everybody not Spanish, has won for itself the popularity of the rough masses of prase that a state of affairs which might have oc-casioned great dangers and perils could have been avoided by the admirable good sense (f) of this boole, comparable only to their elevated patriot-ism; and (in double leads) the happy coincidence of having at their head, in these critical moments, a chief authority worthy under all considerations of the most inplicit couldence, and who has united around him all the loyal and good (l) Spaniards, resolved like one man to receive and obey his commands. The Pop of this morning's issue publishes another

Commands. The Foz of this morning's issue publishes another of its articles, "SUII harping The Yoz of this morning's issue publishes another of its articles, "Still harping on my daughter," which, while endeavoring to show the right which Spain has in the whole matter, is preparing the minds of its people to assent gracefully to orders from the home government, by setting forth the terrible alternative to which they would be ex-posed by resistance, quoting the assertion of the Spanish organ in New York (Si Oromisia) that the United States were proparing for an invasion of Cubs, without declaring war with Spain, by wring-

sources it is useless to expect to obtain them by new operations with the Spanish bank. "In one word," the Voz says. "OUBA MUST DEPEND UPON HER OWN RESOURCES to stife the rebellion, and ettuer must save herself or perish." The chief means of salvation, according to the Voz, is strict economy in all public affairs, exact compliance with orders and payment of taxes. and the raising of money and means whereby to finish the rebellion, and by no other means can Cuba be saved to Spain. The rest of this article is an appeal to Spaniards to toe the mark in all these respects. The President's Message has not yet been pub-lished here, although extracts from copies, re-ceived by way of New Orleans, have been made public. The comments as yet are few, save that the President considers the question of the Vir-gining settled by an agreement recently signed at Washington.

the President considers the question of the tri-ginius settled by an agreement recently signed at Washington. Reliable news from the insurgent districts is very mearre. This citly is uill of rumors referring to late signal victories of the insurgents in the East-ern and Central Departments. It is reported that Bayama, Veguita and Bueycito have failen into the nands of the rebel forces, and that after fur-nishing them with the usual plunder had been shandoned.

having teem with the usual planter had been abandoped. Your correspondent has every reason to believe that the following information given him yesterday evening is authentic and reliable .--Near Gascorro, dvring the first days of this month, a large force of chasseurs of Valmaseda and other Spanish corps

during the first days of this month, a large force of chasseurs of Valmaseda and the Spanish corps were ambuscaded by the insurgents and cut to pieces. The Spaniards are said to have lost SEVENTERN OFFICERS KILLED OUTRIGHT, among them Lieutenant Colonel Vilches, and an immense number of men. Some reports give the figures of the Spaniards put hors de combol as 500, and 410 taken prisoners. After the action was over the prisoners were told they might join the insurgents or leave for Nuevitas, as they pleased. Many chose to cast their lots with the "Mambis." It is rue that the insurgents have adopted a new tactic, notably so since O'Kelly's visit, who coun-selled them to carry on wartare in accordance with civilization, and since then they are no longer the executioners of their prisoners.

CUBAN MATTERS IN THE CITY.

The Cuban View of the Result-An Im portant Point in Their Favor-The Humiliation of the Volunteers-The Cuban Executive-Anticipated Change

in the Representative Here. While it is undoubted that the Cubans resident here are very much annoyed at the termination of the Virginius affair they still retain a bold front, and ague that, whatever may be the ultimate resuit, the capture of the vessel and the execution of the passengers and crew must redevind to the benefit of their cause. Said a prominent one among them :- "Mr. Fish has at least been consistent in claiming that, so long as no state of war is admitted by Spain to exist in the island of Cuba, American vessels have the right to carry merchandise, of whatever char acter, to the coast of the island, subject only to the municipal laws established there, when within their jurisdiction, and that they are not liable to search when outside of Cuban waters. In his con-versations with Cubans he has always maintained this, and nad it been properly insisted on in the cases of the Mary Lowell and Florida the people on board of the Virginius would not have been sacri-ficed."

board of the Virginius would not have been sacri-need." THE POSITION OF THE VOLUNTEERS. The Cubans, moreover, find intense satisfaction is the numiliation of their deadly enemics, "the volunteers" of the island. Though it has been well understood that no inducement has been sum-cient to take them to the field, it was generally be-lieved that their bigotr, vanity and animosity to both Cubans and Americans would prompt them to carry out their loud boastings and oppose the sur-render of the Virginius at all basards. "And now, to see the Diarit de la Marina and the Fox de Cuba advocating the Field the source of the Castelar government, for its action in the premises, is amusing," said one. It is generally conceded that the power and prestige of these volunteers. who have ruled the

Revolt in Maracalbe-The Perijaneros in Arms-Pulgar Defeated.

VENEZUELA.

Dates from Venezuela to the 21st of November state that the Province of Perija has risen against Pulgar.

One Oquendo, 19 years of age, has been appointed Governor of Perija with the object of rai ing a loan of \$30,000 in that Province. This was objected to by the people, and, the young man insisting, the Province rebelied and the Governor lost

his ilic. Pulgar immediately marched against Perija to punish the people, but his advance guard of about 300 men, under General Echeto, was allowed to enter a defile where the Perija forces were in ambush and was attacked in front and rear and completely routed

amount and a mark and a second completely routed. Volunteers from Coro have joined the Perlianeros against Puigar. It was expected that a second encounter between the troops of Puigar and Perlja would shortly take place. The commander of the Perlja troops, Esteban Munes, belongs to the blue party, which has always been in opposition to President Guzman.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Decisions.

ALBANY, Dec. 16, 1973. The following decisions were made to-day in the Court of Appeals :--

Court of Appears:--Judgments Affrmed, with Costs.-Schepeler vs. Preuss, Broistedt vs. The Southside Railroad Com-pany of Long Island, McMaster vs. The President of the Insurance Company of North America, Price vs. Price, Clafin vs. Fishler, Merrill vs. Green, Van Tryl vs. The Westchester Fire Insurance Company, Silver vs. Bowne, Roberts vs. Roberts, Johnson vs. Oppenheim, Mordoff vs. James, Ackerman vs. Til-uston.

Judgment Affirmed, with Costs of Both Parties to be Paid Out of the Estate.—Norton vs. Norton. Judgment Reversed and New Trial Granted, Costs to Abide Event.—Maxan vs. Scott. Order of General Term Reversed and Order of Special Term Denying the Application Modified by Denying the Motion, without prejudice and without costs to either party.—The People ex rei. Dolan vs. Lane.

Costs to either party.—The People ex rel. Dolan vs. Lane. Order Granting New Trial Reversed and Judg-ment on Report of Referee Affirmed, with costs.— Crane vs. Bundvine. Orders of General Term Referred and Judgment on Report of Referee Affirmed, with costs.—The Atlantic National Bank vs. Franklin; Thornton vs. Untegreith.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calen-dar for December 17:--Nos. 160, 162, 153, 148, 163, 166, 167, 169, 99, 150,

EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR.

Action was taken yesterday in reference to the Action was taken yesterday in reference to the employment of unemployed laborers by a delega-tion from the Common Council, who waited upon the Commissioners of Docks, of Public Works and of Parks, to inquire whether the resolutions passed by the Common Council by which day labor could be given to the unemployed had been put into effect, and they were told that Mayor Have-meyer had not yet signed these resolutions.

A BROOKLYN POLICE CAPTAIN ABRAIGNED.

Captain Bourne, of the Second precinct police, Brooklyn, appeared before Justice Walsh yester-day, to answer a charge of felonious assault preferred against him by Mr. William Deming, a preferred against him by Mr. William Deming, a citizen, who is now undergoing surgical aid, the necessity for which was created by the severe ap-plication of the Captain's baton about the head of the complainant. Mr. Deming alleges that the Captain assaulted him without any provocation when in company with his wife, near his own house, on Henry street, on last Saturday right. The Chytain claims to have acted in self defence, and charges that Mr. Deming struck him on the head with the butt of a pistol. The examination of the case was set down for the 24th inst., and Captain Bourne was bailed in the sum of \$1,000.