The Delivery of the Prisoners to the United States.

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH.

Most Horrible Spanish Cruelty the Last Night in the Dungeon.

THE PRISONERS PREPARE FOR EXECUTION.

Priests Are Brought In to Administer the Last Religious Consolations.

Even to the Last the Torture is Kept Up.

Unbounded Enthusiasm of the Rescued Under the Stars and Stripes.

CHEERS AND EMBRACES ALL ROUND.

The Volunteers Demand that Our Flag be Torn from the Consulate.

Prison Record of the Virginius Prisoners.

KEY WEST, Dec. 22, 1973. The United States steamer Pinta, Lieuten ant Commander H. H. Gorringe, arrived here at seven o'clock this evening, after a enge of 96 hours from Santiago de Cuba. The Pinta brought despatches for the Navy Department and full particulars of the delivery of 102 survivors of the Virginius' crew and passengers by Governor Burriel to Commander Braine, of the United States steamer

BURBIEL'S LITTLE BUNCOMBEL

The volunteers in Santiago are still in a very ungovernable condition, and protested so violently against the giving up of the prisoners that Governor Burriel finally told them that in order to hold the prisoners they must first kill him, as he intended carrying out the commands of his government. OUT OF THE DUNGEON.

On Thursday morning, December 18, shortly after five o'clock, the prisoners were brought out of the dungeons of Morro Castle and put on board a large flat, which was towed by a four-oared boat to where the Juniata was laying at anchor, about a mile

CHARACTERISTICALLY BLOODTHIRSTY.

The United States man-of-war was hidden by a bend in the harbor from the dock at the port of the Morro, and the prisoners, when put on the flat, were told by the Spanish officials that they were being taken to be shot. The revulsion of feeling was immense when, rounding the point, they saw the Stars and knew

IT WAS LIBERTY AND NOT DEATH that awaited them. They were all huddled close together on the flat and appeared in the most abject condition, emaciated from starvation and destitute of boots, shoes or clothing. When the flat came within hail of the Juniata the prisoners ran together, and, as if suddenly electrified with the prospect of food, clothing and freedom, gave

THREE HEARTY CHEERS for the United States. In another minute the flat was alongside, and the Spanish sergeant who was in charge of the party stepped up the cangway and handed Lieutenant De Long the invoice of his cargo.

SPARING BURRIEL'S FEELINGS. The roll was then read, and each prisoner was handed on board as his name was called. Commander Braine, finding the list correct made out a receipt for the prisoners in the name of Governor Burriel, and not in that of the Spanish sergeant, a favor which had been requested with a view to saving Burriel, that humiliation.

WILD WITH JOY. In the meantime the liberated men were wild with excitement, dancing about the decks and embracing one another in transports of joy at their deliverance, as it were, from the

PITIABLE CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS.

They were in a most pitiable condition, nearly entirely destitute of clothing; some without a rag to protect their skins from the scorching rays of the sun and others partially covered by a piece of coarse sacking.

THE FIRST ORDER of the officer in charge was to throw all

their rags overboard, and then they were marched forward and subjected to a severe course of soap and water. Clean and fresh from the bath, each was given a bran new suit of sailors' clothing and then paraded for medical inspection. Five were put on the sick list, and the rest, after being provided with hammocks, were divided up into messes

THE GOOD NATURED ENGLISHMEN.

A requisition was made on the Kansas and Pinta for all the blankets they had to spare, and, as the captains of the two English menof-war, Woodland and Niobe, then anchored in the harbor, understood the supply was not

equal to the demand, they sent a present of 100 blankets on board the Juniata, for which they declined to accept any remuneration

The Pinta arrived in Santiago at noon the some day, with despatches for Commander Braine, ordering him to proceed immediately to New York with the prisoners.

CRUELTY MOST REFINED

The suffering of the prisonerr during their confinement, as described by themselves, tells a tale of refined cruelty hardly credible in these days of advanced civilization. It appears that their jailers, not satisfied with reducing their physical condition to the lowest ebb by starvation and brutality, kept them in perpetual

THREATS OF INSTANT DEATH.

On Wednesday evening they were visited by a Spanish official who told them to prepare for death, as they were to be shot next morning. The priests came in soon afterwards and passed the greater portion of the night with them, administering the comforts of their reli-

was even kept up next morning, and then they were huddled into the flat that was to take them to the Juniata. They were told they were going to execution.

ACTIVE WARLIKE PREPARATIONS

were continued around Santiago Harbor up to the time the prisoners were actually handed

The volunteers also made a demand on Wednesday morning that the United States fing should be hauled down, a request which was answered by Consul Young in person, who stepped out and told them they would have to take it down over his dead body.

GROSS INSULT TO OUR FLAG.

THE DAILY MURDERS.

The brutal marders committed daily in Santiago by the Catalan volunteers are literally horrible, as not a day passes without some suspected Cuban sympathizers being marched off to trial who are never heard of

FIENDISH TORTURING OF CUBANS.

A few days ago 25 Cubans were arrested and taken to an adjoining village for trial. As no evidence of a condemnatory nature was produced they were acquitted by the Court and told to return to their homes. On the following day one of the party arrived in Santiago who had been shot in two places, and told how they had all been fired upon and brutally butchered, and himself left for dead on the

PERSECUTION OF THE PRESS.

A poor editor, who stated in his paper that Ryan and others met their death bravely, has been fined \$500 and sentenced to the chain gang for 18 months.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

It is generally understood in Santiago that Burriel has been sent back in disgrace, and that after he has been sufficiently humiliated by carrying out the orders of his government and saluting the Stars and Stripes on the 25th of December a new Governor will arrive to

THE COMING BRITISH GROWL.

The two English men-of-war. Woodle Niobe, are anchored in the harbor and a large English fleet is expected soon. It is rumored that the British lion will have a growl to put in as soon as his persuaders have arrived and can enforce his demand.

THE JUNIATA AND KANSAS.

The Juniata left Santiago at seven P. M. on Thursday, bound for New York, where she will probably arrive next Friday. The Kansas remains at her anchorage in Santiago harbor, and the Canandaigua is expected at that port daily.

NAMES OF THE SURRENDERED.

The following list is transcribed from the officia records of the prison at Santiago de Cuba. It gives the names of those of the crew of the Virwere passengers on board the vessel, with the birthplace, age and occupation of each, all of them being on board the Juniata and on their way to New York :-NAMES OF THE CREW.

Charles A. Knight, New York, aged 21, single, Henry King, England, aged 27, married, en

gineer. William Wilson, United States, aged 26, single mariner. Thomas Lindgly, Canada, aged 18, single,

Charles de Bros, Jamaica, aged 18, single, printer William Danton, Jamaica, aged 17. single, tailor. John Pothnemont, Jamaica, aged 17, single, tailor. Edward Scott, Jamaica, L. I., aged 16, single, tin

John Freeman, Curacoa, aged 16, married, mari-Nicholas Cardoza, Columbia, aged 14, single

Joseph de Esponto Santo, Jamaica, aged 16, single, cook. Alfred Parker, United States, aged 31, married,

Henry Knight, New York, aged 16, single, no pro Phillip Marti, Curacoa, aged 20, single, assistant

Sulomo Constantino. NAMES OF THE PASSENGERS

engineer.

maker.

Joseph Diaz, San Juan de Bonas, aged 29, mar-Juan Herrero, Havana, aged 34, single, cigar,

Altred Lapiz, Santiago de la Vegus, aged 19, sin Joseph J. Lamas, Matanzas, aged 23, single, engi Andrew Villa, Havana, aged 24, single, cigar

Andrew Acosti, Guines, aged 24, single, mechanic Francis Costillo, Regla, aged 21, single, student. Benjamin Olazala, Puerto Pincipe, aged 17,

single, engineer. José Madeo, Havana, aged 24, single, cigar maker-Ramon Pardos, Jamaica, aged 32, single, cook. Francis Gonzales, Havana, aged 33, single, stu

Joseph Palaez, Malaga, aged 15, single, student.

Leonard Aivarez, Santiago de Cuba, aged 16

Julia Arango, Puerto Principe, aged 16, single, no Jose Hernandez, Havana, aged 20, single, mer-

as Ramirez, Puerto Principe, aged 23, single, farmer. Ignacio Q. Beltran, Andalgo, aged 35, single, clerk.

Perfecto Bello, Havana, aged 24, married, doctor. Benito Globes, France, aged 34, single, cook. Nicholas Ruiz, Matanzas, aged 26, single, cigar

Juan Alvarad, Havana, aged 34, single, cigar maker Richardo Crujello, Cienfuegos, aged 20, single,

Ramon Calvo, Havana, aged 40, single, no profes-

Silveno Sales, Colon, aged 26, single, mason. Rafael Pacheco, Havana, aged 39, single, cigar Alexander Caivo, Havana, aged 39, single, com

Cameto Guerra, Melina (Cuba), aged 22, single, Cameto Sans, Havana, aged 25, single, mason.

Leon Bernal, Puerto Principe, aged 25, single,

Emilio Garcia, Cardenas, aged 20, single, carpen Gil Monteo, Guines, age 23, single, cigar maker. Rapael Cabrera, Havana, age 20, single, no pro-

Arnado Rossilo, Bayamo, age 18, single, agricul-Ignacio or Francis W. Lapia, Havana, age 24, sin-

Manuela Silveira, Bayamo, age 18, single, com-Santiago Rivera, St. Thomas, age 17, single, gold

Antonio Gomes, Havana, age 39, single, cigar Andreo Ecneverria, Holguin, age 24, married agriculturalist.

Jose Marin, Havana, age 24, single, carpenter. Louis Martinez, Cuba, age 13, single, baker. Domingo Salazar, Havana, aged 27, widower,

Pedro Pajaren, Cardenas, aged 26, single, cigar maker. Manuel Padron, Havana, aged 17, single, cigar-Alex. C. Estrada, Canary Islands, aged 20, single.

Felix Fernandez, Havana, aged 29, single, com Juan Soto, Havana, aged 28, married, mechanic.

Jose A. Varnos, Havana, aged 18, single, cigar Ramon Barreos, Havana, aged 19, single, cigar Ignacio Valdes, Havana, aged 23, single, com

Manuel Pinez, Havana, aged 29, widower,

Louis Morajon. Matanzas, aged 16, single, silver Jose Sanhesteban, Cobre, aged 30, single, car Francisco Pacheco, Puerto Plata, aged 15, single.

Ramon Gonzales, Matanzas, aged 18, single, com Antonio Chacon, Havana, aged 30, single, ciga: maker.

Sueno Otaro, Colm, aged 17, single, student. Carlor Pacheo, Havana, aged 34, married, cigar Antonio Padillas, Puerto Principe, aged 27, single,

Henry Canales, Binalde Rio, Isle of Pioes, aged 22, single, commerce. Indebar Trujillo, Guines, aged 21, single, farmer

Domingo Diaz, Trimidad, aged 23, single, student. Pedro Sanai, Havana, aged 21, single, cigar Pedro Laez. Havana, aged 23, widower, student, Minguel Sayers, Santiago de Cuba, aged 18, wid-

Serero Mendive, Regia, aged 20, single, student. Patricio Martinez, Havana, age 18, single, no Henry Agala, Havans, aged 29, single, commerce Manuel Saumell, Manzanillo, aged 13, single, no

Domingo Roderiguez, Havana, aged 30, single, Louis Repol, Trinidad, aged 19, single, commerce Arthur Revera, Porto Rico, aged 20, single, ma-

Carlos Marin, Havana, aged 24, single, student. Raman R. D. Armas, Puerto Principe, aged 22,

Manuel Monases, Philadelphia, aged 25, single, surgeon, dentist.

Phillips Abeccsler, Charleston, U. S., aged 22, single, cigar maker. William Curtis, Jamaica, aged 22, single, tin-

Samuel Hale, Jamaica, aged 15, single, no occu-Samuel Gray, Haraisburg, Pa., aged 31, single, carpenter.

Sidney Robinson, Jamaica, aged 20, single, sad-George Winters, Jamaica, aged 17, single, shoe-William Marshall, Jamaica, aged 13, single, ap

prentice. Evan Pinto, Jamaica, aged 15, single, cigar George Burke, Jamaica, aged 13, single, apprentice, painter.

Gonzales, Matanzas, aged 22, single, cigar maker. Leopold Rizo, Havana, aged 25, single, lawyer. José Rudesinelo, Baranguelo, aged 35, single, cook

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE VIRGINIUS.

The Vessel Had No Right to Carry the American Flag-Spain Had No Right to Capture the Vessel on the High Seas. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1873. The following is the opinion of Attorney General Villiams in the Virginius case:-

Williams in the Virginius case:

Department of Justice, Washington, Dec. 17, 1873.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the recipt of your letter of the 11th inst., submitting me a large number of documents and deposition and asking for my opinion as to whether or not to Virginius, at the time of her capture by the Spa ish man-of-war Tornado, was entitled to carry than of the United States, and whether not she was carrying it unlawfully at without right at that time. The question arise under the protocol of the 20th uit, betweethe spanish Minister and the Secretary of State, which, among other things, it is agreed that on the 25th inst. Spain shall salute the flag of the Unite States. But it is further provided that if Spainshoud prove, to the satisfaction of the Unite States, that the Virginius was not entitled carry the flag of the United States, and was carring it at the time of the capture without right an improperly, the salute will be spontaneously dipensed with, as, in such case, not being necessarirequirable, but the United States will expect such case a discaimer of the intent of indignity its flag in the act which was committee Section 1 of the act of December 2 1792, provides that ships or vessels regitered pursuant to such act, and nother, except such as shall be duly qualified, a cording to law, for carrying on the coasting tradand denominated, or deemed ships or vessels the United States shall be entitled to the benefined privileges appertaining to such ships. Sectio and denominated, or deemed ships or vessels the United States shall be entitled to the benefined privileges appertaining to such ships. Sectio 4 of the same act provides for an oath by which 4 of the same act provides for an oath by which among other things, to obtain the registry of vessel, the owner is required to swear that their is not a subject or citizen of any foreign prince of State, directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence, or otherwise, interested in such ship or vessel, or in the profits or issues thereof. Obviously therefore, no vessel in which a foreignestirectly or indirectly interested, is entitled to a United States registry, and if one is obtained be a false oath as to that point, and the fact is that the vessel is owned, or partly owned, by foreign ers, she cannot be deemed a vessel of the Unite States, or entitled to the benefits or privilege appertaining to such vessels. The Virginius waregistered in New York on the 26th of September 1870, in the name of Patterson, who made oath a required by law, but the depositions submitted abundantly show that in fact Patterson was no the owner at that time, but that the vessel was the property of certain Cuban citizens in New York who furnished the necessary funds for ner purchased. E. Shepherd, who commanded said vessel whe shall all Mark and the said of her registers. ter in the name of Patterson, testified positiver that he entered into an agreement to commans and vessel at an interview between Quesada Mora, Patterson and others, at which it was distinctly understood that the Virginius belonged to Quesada, Mora and other Cubans, and that sais Mora exhibited to him receipts for the purchass money ard for the repairs and supplies upon sais steamer, and explained to him how said funds were raised among the Cubans in New York Adolpho De Varona, who was the Secretary of the Cuban Mission in New York at the time the Virginius was purchased, and afterwards sailed in her as Quesada's Chief of Staff, testifies that he was acquainted with all the details of the transactions, and knows that the Virginius was purchased with the funds of the Cubans, and with the understanding and arrangement that Patterson should appear as the nominal owner, because foreigners could not obtain a United States register for the vessel. Francis Bowen, Charles Smith, Edward Greenwood, John McCann, Matthew Murphy, Ambrose Rawlings, Thomas Gallagher, John Furlong, Thomas Anderson and George W. Miller, who were employed upon the Virginius in various capacities after she was registered in the name of Patterson, testify clearly to the effect that they were informed and understood while they were upon the vessel that she belonged to Quesada and the Cubans represented by him, and that he navigated, controlled and treated such vessel in all respects as though it was his property. Nothing appears to weaken the force of his testimony, though the witnesses were generally subjected to cross-examination; but, on the contrary, all the circos-examination; but, on the contrary, a th the witnesses were generally subjected to examination; but, on the contrary, all the cir tances of the case tend to its corroboration with the oath for registry the statute requires ond to be given, signed by the owner, captai and one or more surelies, but there were no sur-lies upon the bond given by Patterson and Shej lerd. Pains have been taken to ascertain if ther hes upon the bond given by Fatterson and Shepherd. Pains have been taken to ascertain if there was any insurance upon the vessel; but nothing of the kind has been found, and Quesada, Varona and the other Cubans who took passage upon the Virginius, instead of going on board at the wharf in the usual way, went on board off a tug after the vessel had left the harbor of New York. I cannot do otherwise than to hold upon this evidence that Patterson's oath was false, and that the register obtained in his name was a fraud upon the navigation laws of the United States. Assuming the question to be what appears to conform to the intent of the protocol, whether or not the Virginius at the time of her capture had a right, as against the United States, to carry the American flag, I am of the opinion that she had no such right, because she had not been registered according to law; but I am also of the opinion that she was as much exempt from interference on the high seas by another Power on that ground as though she had been lawfully registered. Spain no donot has a right to capture a vessel with an American register and carrying the American flag, lound in her own waters, assisting or endeavoring to assist the insurrection in Cuba; but she has no right to capcarrying the American fag, found in her own waters, assisting or endeavoring to assist the insurerction in Cuba; but she has no right to capture such a vessel on the high seas upon an apprehension that, in violation of the neutrality or navigation laws of the United States, she was on her way to assist the said rebellion. Spain may defend her territory and people from the hostile attack of what is or appears to be an American vessel; but she has no jurisdiction whatever over the question as to whether or not such vessel is on the high seas in violation of any law of the United States. Spain cannot rightfully raise that question as to the Virginius; but the United States may, and, as I understand the protocol, they have agreed to do it; and, governed by that agreement, and without admitting that Spain would otherwise have any interest in the question, I decide that the Virginius at the time of her capture was without right and improperly carried the American fag. Very respectfully, GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Cuba Press Reports of American Repudistion of the Virginius. HAVANA, Dec. 22, 1873.

The Diaro, announcing that the government at Washington has recognized that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the American flag, says:-After this acknowledgment not the slightest doubt ought to remain that the Virginius was a legal prize, and that her crew were pirates whom the Spanish Courts justly treated as such, and that the demands of the United States were unjust and unfounded. We now expect that the United States will give the reparation due to Spain, and hope also that Spain will present other claims against the United States.

THE VIRGINIUS NEWS IN JA-MATCA.

Citizen Opinion of the Spanish Massac and Its Consequences—Colonial In-terests in the Cuba Question—Immigra. tion from the Hispano-Antilles to the Protection of Victoria's Flag.

KINGSTON, Dec. 13, 1873. entirely casting all others in the shade, has been the capture of the Virginius. I know of no occur rence that has occasioned so much excitement or in connection with which excitement has lasted

There are several circumstances that combine this cause. First and foremost, Spanish rule, in conpeople of this country; and, therefore, they earnestly desire to see the Cubans victoriousor becoming a State in the great Republic of the United States. This general unpopularity of the Spaniards underlies the intense feeling created by the terrible atrocities committed on the passen gers and crew by General Burriel; but added to this is the fact that among the murdered ones were several British subjects, and notably among them a few natives of this island, whose friends and connections have manifested such grief as to awaken general sympathy for them, as well as for the relatives of the leaders of the expedition, who were all well known here, especially Ryan and Verona, and had contracted many warm friend-

ships among the leading citizens of King ston. CITIZEN INFERENCES AS TO CONSEQUENCES. On the horror which the event created subsiding there was one generally expressed conviction, that it was the best thing that could have occurred for Cuba; for, say one and all, the United States government and people are not going to submit tamely to the massacre of Americans under the very shadow of the Stars and Stripes. It is certain now, from the pass to which affairs has been brought by the Spaniards, that if there be not actual was between Spain and the United States—in which case the ANNEXATION OF CUBA to the latter will be certain—at least the rights of beligerents to the Cubans will be conceded.

In this state of icelling the NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES has been awaited with the utmost anxiety. A few days are a telegram was received or some one On the horror which the event created subsiding

In this state of feeling the

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES

has been awaited with the utmost anxiety. A few
days ago a telegram was received, or some one
pretended that a telegram had been received, that
war had been proclaimed, and excitement was
wrought up to very irenzy. Such a war would be
at popular in Jamsica as it could possibly be in the
United States.

AGRICULTURIST SPECULATION.

The penkeepers and graziers on the south side,
fully expecting a war, will not send their fine
cattle to market, but are holding on, in the belief
that the United States fleet will provision in this
port, and that high prices will be obtained. The
peasantry are doing the same in regard to poultry
and small stock.

EXPATRIATION FROM CUBA
is again actively going on. A short time since a
vessel arrived at the north side of this island with,
as you have heard, nearly 300 destitute Cubans,
chiefly women and children. It appears that they
are residents of Manzanillo, and, suspected of being American sympathizers, they were garrested,
and after having been kept in prison for several
days, they were snipped off to Jamaica.

The French steamer Desirade, which arrived yesterday from Santiago, brought upwards of 200
more.

As I have already observed, the excitement

more.

As I have already observed, the excitement which the expectation of war with Cuba has excited, has thrown all other matters in the shade.

CUBAN MATTERS IN THE CITY.

News from Cuba Libre-Miguel Aldam Appointed General Agent in Foreign Lands-Sketch of the New Representative-General Quesada Retires-The Virginius Capture in Caracas. The steamer Atlas, from Kingston, Jamaica.

which arrived here yesterday, brought important information from Cuba Libre to the headquarters of Los Amigos de Cuba in this city. The reported deposition of Carlos Manuel Cespedes as President of the Republic, and the substitution of Senor Cisneros, Marquis of Santa Lucia, is confirmed; and among the first official acts of the nev President comes an entire change in the repre sentatives abroad. By official letters received Señor Don Miguel Aldama is made general agent o the government in foreign lands, with very extensive powers, being authorized to nominate agen ts in the service of the Republic, negotiate loans, and perform such other acts as the interests of the Cuban cause may require.

It is authoritatively stated that Senor J. M. Mestre has been tendered the position of diplomatic agent in the United States by President Cisneros and that he has declined the mission

formerly held a similar position in 1809, though with less extended faculties. Prior to the insor-

ection he lived in Havana, where his magnificent nce, covering the entire side of the square fronting the Campo de Marte, is pointed out to visitors as among the objects of interest in the city. Before the breaking out of the insurrection he was the owner of very extensive and magnifi

city. Before the breaking out of the insurrection he was the owner of very extensive and magnificent plantations in the vicinity of Matanzas and other portions of the island, and was regarded as one of the most weaithy citizens in Cuba. Though sympathizing with the insurrection, he remained some time in Havana after the outbreak of Yara, and was one of the Cubans to whom General Dulce on his arrival, in January, 1869, applied with a view of bringing about a reconciliation. The Spanish residents of the city, who had been organized as "the volunteers" by Dulce's predecessor, Lersundi, were very bitterly opposed to This Conciliation of this feeling made an attack on Sehor Aldama's house in the night time, breaking the doors and destroying a large portion of the furniture, pictures and articles of virtu of great value contained in the rooms. The family was fortunately absent from the city. On the following morning General Dulce issued a proclamation severely censuring the action of the rioters, But it soon began to be understood that he was incapable of restraining the fury of the debauched Spaniards, and Señor Aldama was furnished with a passport to the United States. Here he very soon devoted himself to the cause of free Cuba and his immense properties in the Island were as soon embargoed by the government. Like many of the wealthy Cubans, however, he had made large investments in the United States before the insurrection, and so was enabled to serve effectively the cause ne had espoused. Señor Aldama is the candidate of the association known as the Amigos de Cuba, which henceforward will represent the administration in Cuba, to which, under Ceepedes, it has not been altogether friendly.

By this action of the new government General Queseda is, of course, relieved of his representative character, as is Seĥor Carlos Castillo, his associate.

REPORTS FROM THE INSURRECTION

REPORTS FROM THE INSURRECTION
represent that the patriotic cause is constantly increasing in strength. The lettlers, referring to
the supplies, ask that heavier artillery be sent
them, as the howitzers heretofore used in the guerrila warfare are not sufficient, now that the insurgents are attacking the towns.

A letter received at the headquarters yesterday
from Caracas states that the greatest excitement
had been casued by the news of the capture of the
Virginius and the massacre of her passengers and
crew. The official Gazette of the 19th of November
contains a telegram from Senors Boiet, Caicaño,
Braza and Farela, prominent Cubans residing
there, but temporarily in the interior. It is in answer to a despatch sent them, and is as follows:—
Victoria, Nov. 18, 1873. Sorrowful news. Upon the graves of those heroes will raise the temple of liberty, notwithstanding our legendance is seen than the second of th

AID FOR THE VIRGINIUS PRISONERS.

It is understood that a portion, if not all, of the released Virginius prisoners will arrive in this port within a very few days. That they are in a destitute condition and without the necessary clothing to withstand the rigors of this climate is known. An effort is being made to raise funds to supply their wants, and the charitable are solicited to subscribe. Subscriptions will be received at the following places:—Mr. Carbonett, Thirteenth street, corner of Fourth avenue; Dr. Galvez, No. 409 West Thirty-fourth street; N. Ponce de Leon, No. 243 West Thirty-inith street; rooms of Amigos de Cuba, No. 52 Exchange place, and at No. 233 East Fifty-eighth street.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Reinforcements Preparing for the Fleet Navy Yard-Officers of the Dictator and Minnesota-Monitors Catskill and Puritan-Recruits-1,500 Men on the Receiving Ship Vermont. Affairs at the Navy Yard of this station remain

nchanged, despite the termination of the waron paper-and the surrender of the Virginius and the survivors of her passengers and crew. There ment, and the same number of men are borne the payrolls of the government as during the ish-Cuban-American question two weeks ago. This may not mean anything more than a wholesome put the navy in proper condition for unseen emergencies which may arise, so that for the mmediate reparation for wrong doing on the part of Spain or any other nation, and not be caught in the Virginius outrage found Uncle Sam in. In order to promote this latter end further appro-Legislature, even though it rend the economical heart strings of the Congressmen and Senators of the Great Northwestern Empire. It is said by many officers that the department intends sending every available ship in the navy, with the utmost despatch, to Cuban waters, in order to make a respectable appearance before the eyes of the navies of Great Britain and Spain, so that we may not be so thoroughly despised as a Power on the seas. Whether our venerable wooden ships, and a few unseaworthy monitors will be able to lend us a favorable im-pression in the eves of the naval commanders of monitors will be able to lend us a invorable im-pression in the eyes of the naval commanders of the more advanced European Powers is an open and doubtful question. The fleet at Key West will shortly be reinforced from this station by the moni-tor Dictator, the irigate Minnesota and the Florida. The work of preparing these vessels has never ine work of preparing these vessels has never flagged. Night and day, Sunday not excepted, th hum of labor has resounded on these engines of war. The total force employed at the Brookly Navy Yard is 3,100. Besides this number there ar 500 men working on vessels in the yard under cot tract with Roche's, the Delamater and Quintard iron works. The contractors pay their own men an then send in the bills for the labor, their tim being kept in the yard. We are indebted to the

courtesy of Mr. Yardley, Secretary of Vice Admiral Rowan, for the following list of officers reported or duty on the Dictator:—

Commander—James E. Jouett.

Lieutenant Commander—B. P. Lamberton.

Lieutenants—J. E. Eaton, C. H. Stockton.

Master—H. T. Monahan.

Engineers—First Assastant

Master—H. f. Monahan.

Engineers—First Assistants, Edward Olsen and
k. I. Bennett; Second Assistant, A. B. Bates.

Surgeon—A. S. Oberley.

Paymaster—M. P. Cushing.

The following officers have reported for the

Surpenta A. S. Oberley.

Paymaster—M. P. Cushing.

The following officers have reported for the Minnesota:—

Captain—Stephen B. Luce.

Lieutenant Commanders—N. B. Robeson, executive officer; G. F. Wilde, navigator.

Lieutenants—F. P. Gilmore, R. M. Berry.

Masters—H. W. Shaffer, J. M. Hawley.

Ensigns—M. C. Dinmock, C. F. Emerick.

Mishsipman—A. A. Mitchelson.

Medical Inspector—Jacob S. Dungan.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—W. W. Meyers.

Paymaster—J. Adam Smith.

Captain of Marines—James Forney.

Second Lieutenant of Marines—H. C. Fisher.

Chaptain—James J. Kane.

Boatswain—Ansel Keen.

Gunner—John Gaskins.

Carpenter—S. M. Whitehouse.

Acting Assimaker—A. W. Stevens.

The Dictator has been on the dry dock at the Erie Basin. Red Hook Point, for the past week. She has had her bottom cleaned and the barnacles which were a toot long, have been detached. She is now receiving a coast of paint, and will be at the yard on Thursday and go into commission on Saturday.

Her officers are happy because of the delay, which enables them to pass Christmas at their homes.

The irigate Minnesota will take her battery and stores on board this week, so that she will be ready for commission on Monday or Tuesday next.

The Florida will be ready for her officers about the 1st of January. Her riggling is nearly all set up. The Roanoke is pushed forward steadily, and will go into commission the second week of January, about the same time as the frigate Tennessee, Captain Semmes.

The monitor Catskili, a war worn vessel, which stood the brunt of many a shower of shot and shell under the guns of Fort Sumter, during the war, let Philadelphia yesterday, in tow of a tugboat, for New York. She will be taken to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs, and is in charge of Boutswin Briscoe. Her turrets and sides bear evidence of the severe blows she has sustained without serious injury.

The monitor Puritan, 2 guns, 1,870 tons, which has been laid up in ordunary at League Island, Pa.,

of the severe blows she has sustained without serious injury.

The monitor Puritan, 2 guns, 1,870 tons, which has been laid up in ordinary at League Island, Pa, since she was built, is to be taken to Chester, and there to be casemated. When this work is completed it is estimated that she will carry 20 guns, and prove the strongest iron ship in the navy.

The work of raising the coal from the minken barge Upland, in iront of the dry dock in the Brooklyn Yard, is progressing slowly—very slowly—in the minds of the Spanlards of the Arapiles, who are very impatient to get away. It will require a week longer at least to raise the barge.

A court martial convened yesterday at the house near the main entrance to the yard, to try the charge of intoxication preferred against Gunner Peters, of the Vermont. Commander Raiph Chandler presided in the court.

Surgeon Tryon was yesterday relieved from duty at the Marine Rendezvous and placed on "waiting orders."

at the Marine Rendezvous and placed on "waiting orders."

On Saturday a draft of 22 men arrived at this station from the Chicago rendezvous; 47 from Erie, Pa.; 48 from New Orleans, and yesterday 109 sailors arrived from Key West, Fla. There are 1,500 men now on board the receiving ship Vermont, awaiting transfer to seagoing vessels. Passes are issued through Mr. Hipple, in Captain Chandler's office, at the Lyceum, to respectable people who desire to gratify their curiosity by visiting the yaro, any day; but the regular days for those who wish to see their friends on the receiving ship are Tuesdays and Fridays.

JUDGE PECKHAM'S SUCCESSOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1873. It is understood that Governor Dix will appoin successor to the late Judge Peckham after Christ

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE

Meeting of the Commissioners Yesters day-\$3,294,698 Expended on the Work and \$6,092,516 Required to Complete the Undertaking.

There was a meeting of the Commissioners of the Bridge Company held yesterday at the office in Water street, Brooklyn. 'The by-laws were amended, reducing the Finance Committee from five to three members. Comptrollers Schroe

and Green and Commissioner B. H. Wheeler were elected as the committee. The Executive Committee submitted the subjoined report concerning the cost of construction of the bridge:

The Executive Committee have caused a detailed statement of the cost of the bridge entire, including both the land and structure, to be made in pursuance of the resolution of the Poard at its last meeting.

They requested the engineer to revise and re-examine the previous estimate of the expense of the structure, and in accordance with the actual expenditure to the present time. This he has done, and the result is herewith submitted, from which it will appear that there has been spent upon the two towers and Brooklyn anchorage, exclusive of the cost of land and materials and machinery on hand, \$3.294.69a, and that there will be required to complete the bridge lised, according to the items of this report, the further sum of \$6.02,516, making the total cost of the structure \$9.387.214.

The committee directed an estimate of

THE LANDS REQUIRED

to be made by the Engineer's Department upon the following basis:

to be made by the Engineer's Department upon the following basts:—

First—A map of all the lands and buildings lying within the lines of the bridge, as well as those lying under the superstructure, though not occupied, as well as those actually used for the foundation of the towers, anchorages, piers and approaches was made, showing each individual's property, with the parts of such lots, outside of those lines as might for the interest of all parties be proper to take.

Second—An abstract of the valuations of each of said parcels was made from the Assessors books of New York and Brooklyn, according to the assessments of 1873; and when only a part of a lot was taken a valuation was placed upon it which bears the same proportion to the valuation of the whole lot.

Third—The actual value was then arrived at by taking twice and a half the assessed value of the land required in New York and at twice its assessed value in Brooklyn.

The estimate has been taken by the department upon this basis, and the following is the result:—

The assessed value of all the land required within the lines of the bridge, and under it, including parts of lots outside those lines which it may be expedient to take, is, in New York.

Total of land to be taken.

\$2,401,978.

The report was received and the meeting ad-

THE CATHOLIC UNION.

Large Meeting Last Evening-Address by Richard O'Gorman.

In St. Francis Xavier's College Hall last evening was held the quarterly meeting of the Catholi least 600 members of this union, which is every day assuming larger proportions. On the platforn were seated several of the Catholic clergy of the city, among them Rev. Gabriel A. Healy, of St. Bernard's; Rev. James Farrell, of St. Peter's; Rev. Pere Ronay, President of St. Louis College; Rev. Father Daly, S. J., and Rev. Maurice Ronayne, S. J.

Mr. Henry E. Anderson, president of the union, occupied the chair. After the reading of several

occupied the chair. After the reading of several reports relating to the financial condition of the union in the different parishes, and also a documentary report of the condition of the society in Ireland, Mr. Anderson introduced to the meeting Mr. Richard O'Gorman.

The gentleman was received with loud applause, and immediately commenced to address the assemblinge in his well known flowing strains. He said that he had come there at the solicitation of, the President, and felt honored at the call; for he came to meet old friends and the friends of old friends—men of the Old Fatth. In America, he said, would be fought in the next 50 years the battle of Christianity against infidelity, and it depended on men like those he saw before him to organize in time for the benefit of their first love—their Mother Church—the only representative of true Christianity at present existing and the only standard bearer of civil and religious liberty. The speaker then described the condition of the different countries of Europe, and said that at present termany was living under a worse despotism than ever disgraced what is called the barbaire mations. The treatment of the said that at present Germany was living under at worse despotism than ever disgraced what is called the barbaric nations. The treatment of ince Catholics of Germany was only equalled by the state of the Irish people when living under the well known penal laws maposed on them by intolerant England. And it was from Europe, the speaker continued, that America took heathought; for as a rule the Americans are not at thinking people; they would sooner attend to their work and only their thought every morning for four cents. They are open to discussion, though, he said, and here, in America, will be the battle, ground. They must fight it out good temperedly, and persistently, and when the great American profile. They must high it out good tempercian and persistently, and when the great American people are once convinced that they are right they will follow to the end with a bravery and independence that no other people possess.

For what (continued Mr. O'Gorman) can Protestantism do to stem the tide of infidelity now rush-

organization, no centralization, no concentrated power. You might as well stem Nagara Falls with a dam of bullrushes. He exhorted his hear-ers to stand firm in the fight that is coming, and assured them that in every movement that tended to spread the faith he was with them heart and

THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN. The Street Cleaning Mystery-Superin tendent Thorne Reports that "Jack Frost" Is the Offender for the Work

Being Stopped in November. At the session of the Assistant Aldermen yester-day, Mr. Thornell offered a resolution that the Commissioner of Public Works be requested to notify the gas companies that on and after 1st of January the city will not pay for any gas supplied to lamps used by private corporations other than churches, schools and charitable institutions which was carried. The final passage of the reso lution will save the city about \$30,000. The F Department sent the following in response to a resolution of the Common Council, passed Decem ber 15, asking why the streets are not cleaned. The public will be astonished to find that since the 15th of November there has been so much fros

that the dirt could not be removed by Mr. Thornes. The report reads:—

BUREAU OF STREET CLEARING, 3M MOTT STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1673.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS:—GENTLEMEN—In reply to the resolution of the Board of Assistant Aidermen of December 15, inquiring why this Bureau are not cleaning the streets the same as during the summer season, I would say:—Our appropriation for the year has been all expended owing to our having to do so much extra work during the past winter removing snow, which was not provided for in our estimate for 1873: therefore, since November 15, we have confined our fabors to the removal of ashes and garbage, which we are compelled to remove every day in order to keep the city in a passable condition, and, during the most part of the time since November 15, the weather has been such that we could not work to advantage, the dirt being trozen or so wet that it could not be removed if gathered until within the past ten days, which opportunity we are improving by a general cleaning, and, if the weather holds the same for three days more, we will have the whole city in a very cleaning condition for the winter. All of which is respectfully submitted. Yours respectfully, "THOMAS W. THONNE," that the dirt could not be removed by Mr. Thorne

mitted. Yours respectfully,
Inspector Bureau of Street Cleanin
A resolution was adopted calling upon the Cotroiler to state why he has not approved of
contracts made by Commissioner Van Nort
public works. A resolution was adopted call
upon Mr. Van Nort for a list of the contractors
city work.

upon Mr. Van Nort for a list of the Contractor.

A number of general orders were passed spring works looking to the employment of a tional forces of men. The proposition to petitle general government to spend \$2,000,000 construct a snip canal between the East and N rivers via Spuyten Duyvil Creek was lost, Al man Simonson being the only advocate of scheme.

Messrs. Simonson and Thornell made an effort t pass the general order authorizing the introduc-tion of a patent to do away with horse power-which was opposed by Messrs. Theiss, Clancy and Kehoe, who were, however, disposed to permit them to experiment on one of the roads for a month or so. The matter was referred to a special committee of

THE WASHINGTON MARKET STANDS. on Saturday Superintendent E. B. Shafer, of the

Bureau of Encumbrances, called upon the Mayor and asked that the occupants of stalls and sta on the streets in the neighborhood of Washington Market be permitted to remain in occupation until atter the holidays. The Mayor yielded a ready compliance, and yesterday commissioner Van Nort approved the suggestion, with the understanding that on the 1st of January the stands shall be removed, or summary action be taken to accomplish that end.

A MURDER TRIAL POSTPONED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1873. The case of Lowenstein, charged with the murder of Weston, was called to-day; but owing to the illness of Mr. John M. Kelson, one of the counsel for the prisoner, it was put over for the term.