An Enthusiastic Cuban Meeting at Masonic Hall.

Large Sums Promised for Future Expeditions.

REPORTS FROM THE MANIGUA.

Colonel Queralta Interviewed-An Attack on Santiago de Cuba in Prospect.

Shortly before noon yesterday morning a large number of Cubans might have been seen entering stasonic Hall, for the purpose of taking action as to what should be done to help their country under its present struggling condition while battling for liberty, and also to take measures to avenge Pedro Cespedes and General W. A. C. Ryan. As the men entered the large room where the meetwas visible on all faces. Before the meeting organized but little conversation took place, all of those present had brothers and near relatives on the ill-fated Virginius, among them being the orphan son of General Jesus del Sol, Mr. Trujillo, of Pine street, who has two brothers in the expedition, and many others. At a rough guess about 300 men were present. Mme. Villaverde, who ented the company of men who went out to oin the Virginius, through the hands of General Barnabe Varona, with a flag, was also present, an attentive listener to all that transpired.

OPENING OF THE MEETING.
At a few minutes past twelve o'clock the meeting was organized, and the Cuban patriot Hilario Cisneros was appointed President, and Mr. Antonio, a member of the Cuban Congress, was appointed retary. Mr. Cisneros, after returning for the honor conferred upon him, stated that now was the time and the hour to unite their ranks and et no party preferences hurt the cause of "Cuba Libre" any longer. Their brethren in Cuba were sacrificing their lives, like noble patriots, for the ed cause of liberty. These men ignored all family ties, and itved and died for the independence of their well loved isle-thus setting a noble ple to all present. The inhuman barbarities of the Spaniards in their mode of carrying on the war was worthy of the fiendish character of many dr ancestors—the Moors. He hoped that the Cubans he addressed would feel, every one of them, that it was their bounden duty to help their brethren in the field by every effort in their power. Funds are rapidly pouring in, continued the speaker, and those of them who wished to help Cuba, in fact and not by words, would soon have the chance of doing so.

A DONATION OF TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM Dr. Govin, who had just returned in the Atlas from Jamaica, then stated that he had been in

structed to state that \$10,000 had been subscribed by a friend of free Cuba, who wished his name kept secret. Further than this, that the Cuban Junta of Jamaica would raise \$10,000 more, and would fit out an expedition with coal, provisions, clothing, &c. This patriotic offer was received with great

sc. This patriotic offer was received with great such usiasm.

Mr. Antonio Zambrana then made a powerful appeal to the audience not to prove unworthy of their names of Cubans, and to do all that they could to bring about that happiest day of their lives—the driving out of the Spanish tyrants from Cuba, whose rule was like that of the slavemaster.

At this stage of the proceedings Colonel Queraita, the special envoy from President Cespedes, entered the room and took a seat adjoining the President on the platform. His advent was the signal of loud and dealening applause.

On motion of Mr. Toeres, seconded by Mr. Zambrana, it was agreed that a committee of tures be appointed to raise funds, and the following gentlemen were accordingly appointed.—Colonel Queraita, Hisrio Cisneros and Antonio Zambrana; and the headquarters of the committee were appointed.

and the headquarters of the committee were appointed.

Colonel Queralta was then invited to address the meeting, and stated that he had left their brethren aghting in the field against the hated Spaniard about twenty days ago, and that they were most hopsing of success; that the Spaniards were abaudoning their best positions, and taking refuge in the cities on the seaboard. "I am a soudier," said the speaker, "and not a speech maker, and all I have to say is that I will guarantee to take out to Cubs all who will follow me, and we will fight for God and our right." (Loud cheers.)

Dr. Enrique Agramonte, the brother of the general whose body was mutilated, covered with petroleum and burned by the Spaniards, then rose, and in a few heartleit phrases, told his listeners that now or never was the time to strike the final blow.

His impussioned oratory and sentiments gained

in a few heartfelt phrases, told his listeners that now or never was the time to strike the final blow. His impussioned oratory and sentiments gained aim repeated volleys of appiause.

A subscription list was then started, and about \$400 was collected within the space of five minutes. An offer of \$3,000 was made from the cigar makers' society, "La Protectura," was being dissolved, and that the funds—about \$3,000—belonging to the Cuban members were to be handed over for patrictle purposes to fit out expeditions. When it is considered that the men are nearly all out of employment at the present moment the magnanimity shown by this offer can be fully realized. It was determined to send a communication to the Cigar Makers' Society at Key West asking them to do the same thing and send the money to New York. The meeting then adjourned.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE INDIGNATION MEETING. It is expected that upwards of 2,000 chans, men and women, will attend the indignation meeting at Cooper institute this week. The Cubans say that they never felt more confident of ultimate success than they do at the present moment, and that funds are pouring in from many hands—notably that of Mr. Miruel de Aldama. It is expected that 30,000 will be collected within the present month from this and South American sources. Captain G. W. Brown stated yesterday that he had received the offers of services on behalf of Ouba many veterans of the late war.

Arrival of Fernando Lopez de Queralta, the Special Envoy of President Cespe-des—An Interesting Account of His Ad-ventures—Contemplated Attack on San-

Portage a no more honored patriot exists in the ranks of the struggling Cubans than Colonel Fernando Lopes de Queralta, aide-de-camp to General John Cochrane during our civil war, who has just arrived in this city by the English mail steamer Atlas, from Jamaica. Queralta is the bearer of important despatches to General Quesada, the agent of the Cuban Republic in this city, and is further the special envoy of the said government, on a secret mission, which is presumably the equipment of several steamship expeditions to the "Ever Faithful Isle." A description of his bold ex-ploit in crossing the Carribbean sea, from Cuba to Jamaica, in a "dug-out" cance constructed from a cotton wood tree, and which, when loaded with men, provisions, etc., was nearly weighed down to the water's edge, will be found below, also a copy of his passport issued by order of President Cespedes, and a private letter bearing the sign found likewise incorporated in the story. After he had left his steamer and delivered his despatches Hotel in company with his fellow passenger, Dr. Govin, who is the bearer of an important communication from the Cuban Junta of Jamaica to the Cubans of this city. Colonel Queralta received the reporter of the Herald, who called upon him shortly after he finished his breakfast at the hotel above mentioned, and made the following statement:—

AN INTERESTING MISTORY. I was at Havana when the revolution in Cuba broke out, in October, 1868, and was the first man who left that city in reply to the cry for liberty which was sent aloft from the plains of Camaguey. I arrived at Nuevitas, by steamer, on the 22d of October, and joined the command of Auguste Orango at San Miguel, in Camaguey, which is a small sewn of about 2,000 inhabitants. We were abou gracio Agramonte and Bernabe Varona. On ac-count of my military knowledge, acquired in the United States, I was, after holding the position of Military Governor of the District of San Mignet, transferred, by order of General Arango (subse-quently Killed), to Las Minas, where, with all my forces, I was to join in the attack upon General Valmaseds, who was at the head of 2,000 Spanish troops. On the 28th of November, 1888, the battle of Bonilla took place. I had my forces on the occasion ex-

Cespedes, and Congress, which was then in session at Iasor, kindly passed a vote of thanks to me. I was then appointed chief of staff (next in grade to that of the general commandant) in the Cinco Villas. While at Camaguer I was Under the Grades of General Jordan, now in New York, who sent me to select the ground, where the defeat of the Spanish general, Poyo, subsequently took place, on New Year's Day, 18'1. Poyo was 1,800 strong, and all picked troops at that The Spanish general, Poyo, subsequently took place, on New Year's Day, 18'1. Poyo was 1,800 strong, and all picked troops at that The Spanish general, Poyo, subsequently took place, and at Culeco he met General Jordan. At this spot, thanks to Jordan's military tactics and the breastworks thrown up by me, Goyeneche, at the head of 2,000 men, was deleated a month later. These beaten Spanish generals were sent out by Captain General Rodas. From January, 1871, till the present time I have been doing my best to hunt the Spaniards and carry on the war, and particularly have given my attention to perfecting the discipline of the army. Last September I was in the Department of Santiago de Cuba, where my name is pretty well known by the Spaniards, and had been waiting there for an opportunity to come to the United States on another special mission. I was to have accompanied your able correspondent, Mr. James J. O'Kelly, or, as we call him, "El Capitan Kelly," for he commanded a zouave company in the United States, I believe. Capitan Kelly's boldly surrendering himself last March to the Spanish authorities at Manzanillo defeated my plans of departure for the time being. THE PRESENT CANOE VOYAGE in THE CARIBBEAN

March to the Spanish authorities at Manzanillo defeated my plans of departure for the time being. THE PRESENT CANOE VOYAGE IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

Owing to the impossibility of getting tools to work with we were unable for months to get a cance built. Pinally we got to work near La Plata River, and the boat was built in our spare moments, the war being very hot about La Plata at that time, and we had to fight when not at our shipvard. The boat was constructed from a large cotton tree ("zeba" wood), and was 20 feet long by 4½ wide, and had eight thwarts. I started on the 20th of October, at four o'clock, on a bright, clear day. The party consisted of myself, Major Begottes (now in Jamaica), and Mr. Anton Suarez, a nephew of General Villegas, President of the Amigos de Cuba Society, in this city. In addition to this we had a mulatto woman in very delicate health and her child of six years of age. The remainder of the party were negroes, who all intend returning to the revolution as soon as possible. On our voyage we did not sight a single craft of any description. Our despatches from the government for Jamaica and New York were taken the utmost care of, our great fear being lest they should be damaged by the sait water. We took notching but sweet potatoes, roasted, and plenty of water. We had a sail made of blankets and hammocks, which served its purpose admirably. The boat's gunwale was but fiften inches above the surface of the water. The wind was favorable, and flity hours later, after a pleasant voyage, we arrived at the town of Ocho Rios (Eight Rivers), in Jamaica, where we were kindly received by the inhabitants. I then obtained carts to transport the party to Spanishtown, which is situated about forty-dive miles distant from Eight Rivers, where we took the train for Kingston, and arrived there on the 24th of October, and left Kingston by the Atlas on the 30th.

THE VIRGINIUS HAD LEFT a few hours before our arrival, so I missed seeing my old companions and friends, Ryan and Varona. In my opinion Ryan was a b

The Spaniards are now abandoning some of the most important encampments they had in the central part of the island—viz., Florida, Cauto de Jesus, Pinar and Diamante, which have been hitherto largely garrisoned, in some of them they had as many as 500 men. They are now pouring into Santiago de Cuba, which now contains about 3,000 Spanish troops, who are soon to be attacked by a very large force of our men, at night, at several points. The plan was under discussion when I left Cuba, and we may very soon expect to hear stirring news from that city. Since the Spaniards are now abandoning all their positions, and retreating to the large seaports, we travel freely in the centre of the island—over highroads and byroads—and the Spanish systematically avoid meeting us. Matters are now reversed. With reference to President Cespedes,

I left him in good health, and Congress was in session.

THE NAMES OF THE CUBAN CONGRESSMEN.

The following are the names of the members of Congress, with the districts they represent:—
President of the Senate, Marquis of Santa Lucia, Salvador Cisneros; Pares Trugillo, Marcos Garcia, Juan Spoturno, from the Occidental Department; Eduardo Machado, for the Cinco Villas; Fernando Fornaris, for Bayamo; Tomas Estrada, for Las Tunas; Luis V. Betancourt and Antonio Zambrano, for Camaguey, the latter being absent and at present in this city; Joaquin Acosta, for Santiago de Cuba. President Cespedes is as full of energy as ever and a universal favorite, and we look upon him as our George Washington.

The Colonel here showed a letter from President Carlos Maunel de Cespedes, enclosed in an envelope composed of the Diario de la Marina, on which a piece of white paper was fastened with four wafers. He also possesses letters written on cartridge paper and various odd scraps, paper being until of late very scarce.

The Ioliowing is a copy of the letter of Cespedes:—

[No. 309 B.]

Pedes:—

[No. 309 B.]

EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS, August 12, 1878.

To Citizen Colonel Ferranano de Querralta:—

Well Estermed Citizen—I have received your letter, and would intorn you that a passport will be furnished you by the secretary of State. I am bleased by the expression of your patriotic sentiments and hope all our countrymen will follow your example.

With the kindest hopes for your health and success, your affectionate friend and brother.

C. M. DE CESPEDES.

C. M. DE CESPEDES.

The following is a copy of the passport:—

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE;
FOR THE KREPUBLIC OF CUBA.

I grant this passport, by order of the President of the Republic of Cuba, to Colonel Fernandez Lopez de Queraisa, citizen of this country, to proceed abroad by any of the open ports of the Republic.

All the civil and military authorities are hereby ordered to give him any assistance of which he may stand in need.

Country and Liberty.

d. atry and Liberty. MIGUEL BRAVA Y SENTIES.

"In a recent engagement," said the Colonel, as the reporter was rising to take his leave, "the Spaniards conceded, through the Diario de la Ma-rina, published in Havans, that they had lost 125 men. The real truth was 309, which is of a piece with Spanish mendacity in the matter of the revo-

with Spanish mendacity in the matter of the revolution."

AN APPEAL TO THE DOCTORS.

We are in great need of surgeons in our warfare,
and I hope that I shall be able to get several volunteers. Americans we should prefer for our next
expedition, which is to leave very shortly. I also
want volunteers to go out with me to Cuba.
Cubans resident here have been often wrongly
blamed for not going out to the war, but this is
unjust, as hundreds are willing to go if they could
only find an expedition to join. This difficulty will
now be done away with, as we intend to provide all willing to go with a chance to join their
brethren struggling for home and liberty. I am
always thankful for the experience I learned of
warfare in this country, when I was connected
with the Eighty-second Pennsylvania regiment,
and likewise as aide-de-camp to General John
Cochrane.

DECREE OF PRESIDENT CESPEDES.

Amnesty and Guarantees of Life for Spaniards Who May Present Them-selves to the Cubans or Be Captured in Battle-A Contrast to Spain's Bloody

reached New York from Cubs Libre by the steamer Atlas on Saturday night last. The commissioner who brought this important Cuban document, which is given below, has had several adventures of amusing interest in his successful attempt to run the Spanish blockade and reach Jamaica in a

CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

If, in January, 1872, and notwithstanding the obstinate rerusal of the Spanish government to make the war regular, I gave out a circular in which, interpreting the sentiments of the Cuban people, the principles of humanity which always have distinguished them, are raised, and seeing that today an uninterrupted series of triumphs in the world's opinion and victories obtained over the cuemy admit of giving more liberty to our tes-

and democratic the good result it ular, I have thought it ular, I have thought it ules with faculties with

ART. 8. Every chief or officer who may be opera ART. S. Every chief or omcer who may be opera-ting at the head of any lorce or detachment is authorized to concede terms of capitulation and life to the enemy, operating always in conformity with the instructions that may have been received from his superior chief. In all other cases he will confine himself to what is laid down by the circular of June 23, 1870.

ART. 9. No chief or officer will consent, under his strictest responsibility, to the intringement of these

of June 23, 1870.

ART. 9. No chief or officer will consent, under his strictest responsibility, to the infringement of these orders, and unless the life of any individual be taken outside of the heat of combat without the formalities prescribed.

ART. 10. The breaking of these rules will be punished with the penalty of death. The chief or officer who, being able, shall not prevent their infringement, and who afterwards shall not report or proceed to investigate or chastise accordingly, shall be deposed from his rank.

ART. 11. The resolutions contained in the circular of the 1st of January, 1872, are annulled.

ART. 12. These regulations shall be read once monthly to each of the brigades of the army, and always if going into form a action, or if proceeding to assault fortified places or encampments of the enemy.

"Country and Liberty." Given at the residence of the Executive on the twenty-sixth day of the month of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three years.

The President of the Republic,

C. M. DE CESPEDES.

Noted by the undersigned, Secretary of State,

Miguell Bravo Y Santies.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Spanish Acknowledgment of the Presurrection and Financial Unsteadiness-The New Captain General Enlightened-Personal Appearance of the Chief of the Executive-The Capture of the Virginius Announced. HAVANA, Nov. 5, 1873.

Cuba has again another Captain General at the head of her government—number seven since the insurrection—but never before has the for with more anxiety, never before have so many hopes and fears been founded upon his conceal the fact that the island is in a very bad and precarious condition, and in speaking of the General has to encounter, and the many dim-culties he will meet with at once upon the mouthpiece of the most radical element of Spanish conservatism in Cuba, a paper that be-Charles VII., the Carlist pretender, and the advocate for establishing the law of suspects in Cuba and all other sanguinary and and crue laws, confesses that never since Tacon's time has the island been in a worse state. There exists an armed insurrection against Spain, which, after having been its weak and expiring condition in the mountain fastnesses of the Central and Eastern departments, united its elements for war, and in many places ized surprizes and other warlike manceuvres, which have greatly emboldened and strengthened its existence. There is, moreover, an economic ques-tion of the greatest importance, which has already caused great evils to the country and may result soon applied. Public morals also are in a lax state, and that horrible cancer of any society, gambling, has nearly reached the point at which Tacon once lound it in unbridled sway. Affairs are in a very bad state, and it is necessary to acknowledge it, and that a heroic the evil. according to the Voz, is obvious, and has been demonstrated so often as not to need repetition. Gold has risen to very high rates, and at present is quoted at fifty per cent premium. This fact alone answers for incalculable damages to the

commercial interests of the country.

The state of the insurrection is not at all pleasant for Spanish eyes to contemplate, and recent events are sufficiently disconsolate for them.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

The Foz de Cuba—a misnomer by the way—
continues its jeremiad of evils by throwing all the blame of this deplorable state of affairs for the Spaniards in Cuba on the fatal policy of the Spanish republican Ministers of Ultramar, Pl y Margail and Suffer y Capdevila. "What did these demagogues care for national integrity in the colonies, when they were endeavoring to break it up the peninsula itself?"
The Foz continues in the same dolefully indignant strain, but states that, as an act of justice to Gen-

strain, but states that, as an act of justice to General Joveliar, he should be frankly informed of the bad state of political affairs, and be the blame to whom it may.

The truth is that

EVERTHING HAS GONE FROM BAD TO WORSE, not only in the political, but also in the economic, military and civil point of view; and, for a climax, attempts have been made to introduce religious schism and still further disturb the agitated elements of which the island is composed. But the Word & Cube, as well as the entire unconstitutional Spanish Havana Conservative press, trusts—as they have candidly trusted upon the arrival of every new Captain General on the shores of Cuba—in the good intentions of General Jovelar, and that he will very soon put a stop to the present condition of things and initiate a new era (or error?) for Cuba.

CITIZEN OFINION CONFIRMED.

Another journal, the Legaldad (republican), and reported as General Fieltain's organ, calmiy admits that the circumstances under which General Jovellar comes to the command of Cuba are difficult, but by no means insuperable, and consigns a meed of praise to the late Captain General Candido Fieltain, stating that it is impossible to surpass this General in his good intentions; but such are not alone sufficient for these difficult circumstances, which arise from multiple causes, which it is not now the time to examine, but only to find a remedy for them. Two capital facts, however, stand forth in bold relief—the civil war and the greatest sacrifices, firmness of character and real patriotism. This civil war has consumed \$150,000,000 and 80,000 lives of soldiers, the youth of Spain, who have been torn from their nouses and from production, the national integrity, a most precious sacrifice which Spain makes for the interests of the population of her colonies, and such demands unconditional gratitude and respect on the part of those who accept the great benefit of the protection and security of their wealth. The foregoing will sufficiently show the expectant tone of the pres

Ouba.

THE PROGRAMMS

of the new superior authority will probably be published within a day or two in the shape of addresses to the inhabitants of the "ever faithful," to the army, pavy, volunteers, &c., &c. Since 1888 the rebellion has dragged its slow length along, and the end is not likely to be reached by "addresses."

delity on her part.

OTHER OFFICERS.

The new Civil Governor Rebuilids and the Intendente General Cancio Villaamil, who has been looked to as the savior of the financial state of the island, were also passengers by the same steamer, and have each taken charge of their offices.

Capture of the Virginius.

HAVANA, NOV. 5-P. M. As I close my letter I am advised of the reception ast night by the Captain General of a telegram announcing the capture by the Spanish gunboats of the steamer Virginius within the waters of amaica and between Jamaica and Santiago de

The Spaniards captured the steamer and 136 exists, among whom are said to be the chiefs Bernabé de Varona, alias Bembeta; Ryan, Jesus del Sol and Santa Rosa. All these are now ners at Santiago de Cuba, and proceedings are to-day commenced against them. This news has spread like wild-fire throughout the city and

has spread like wild-fire throughout the city and created immense excitement.

I reopen this letter at the last moment to add the following additional details, just circulated in an extra of the Opicial Gazette:—

The Virginius was sighted by the Spanish war steamer Tornado at half-past two o'clock on the alternoon of the 31st ult, and captured near the coast of Jamaica at ten o'clock the same day. To accelerate her speed the Virginius threw part of her cargo overboard and fed her furnaces with provisions.

A brother of President Cespedes and a son of General Quesada are also among the captured. The extra adds that the expeditionists are being tried by court martial as pirates.

SUNDAY CONCERT AT WALLACK'S.

Many of the principal artists of the Strakosch Opera Troupe appeared in concert at Wallack's indication of success, this first experiment of the impresario will be followed by a series of regular Sunday concerts. The programme was an attrac tive one, having a sufficient flavoring of sacred music to suit the religious portion of the audience. Miss Cary gave to the air "He was despised" that nobility and simbeauty naturally belonging to it, but of which it is often deprived in the rendering by artists not imbued with the spirit of Handel. With Mile. Torriani she sung the duet "Quis est Homo," from Kossini's "Stabat Mater," and with MM Capoul and Mauret the trio "Gratias Agimus," from the "Messe Soleneile" of the same composer. M. Capoul was heard to advantage in a beautiful "Ave Maris Stelia" by Proch, the violin obligato being rendered with exquisite finish and taste by M. Wienlawski. The rest of the programme was secular in character, but no less attractive. Mile. Torriani undertook an aria from "The Marriage of Pigaro" and won a hearty encore. M. Del Puente sung, with much leeling and intensity of dramatic expression, "il lamento del Vale," by Alessandro Marotta, a patriotic ode of a very high order of merit. The most noteworthy feature, however, was M. Maurel's grand rendition of the aria "Eri to," of which we spoke fully on a previous occasion. M. Wieniawski proved his artistic ability by his own fantasis on "Paust" and the "Reverie" of Vieuxtemps. The concert closed with the immortal quartet from "Rigoletto," sung by Milea. Torriani and Cary and Messrs. Capoul and Del Puente.

PINANCIAL TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9, 1878. have issued a circular announcing a reduction of ten per cent on the salaries of the officers, agents and employes after the 16th inst. Other Southern roads will take the same action. The closing of the large iron works and various factories around the Palis has thrown about 4,000 operatives out of employment. The plug tobacco factories here, fourteen in number, are generally relucing both force and wages. Some of the largest plug men say they will close up in a few days until January or February. The annual product of these factories ordinarily is 5,000,000 pounds.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN A WESTERN

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9, 1873. A despatch from Gilroy to-night says that a meet-ing of citizens was held there last night and a vigilance committee appointed for the purpose of ridding the town of thieves and vagrants. They elected a captain and lieutenant and then elected a captain and lieutenant and then paid a visit to two dance houses and informed the proprietors that they must close up the places or else the vigilants would do it for them. They then went to numerous saloons and called such men as they wished to leave the town. Some nine or ten men formed themselves into line and were escorted four miles beyond the city limits. Others have been notified to leave.

A BILLIARD TOURNAMENT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9, 1872.

A match game of billiards for \$1,000 was played at Kingsbury Hall last night. Two thousand spectators were present. The contestants were Manrios Daly, of New York, and George Slosson, of Chicago. Daily, of New York, and George Slosson, of Chicago. The game was the French carrom, Daily giving Slosson odds of 100 in 600. The game commenced slow, both playing brilliantly at times, and again missing the simplest shots. Towards the close Daily, although behind, played with great nerve, and, when on the point of, winning the game, a "kiss" defeated him.

Slosson, with odds, 600.

Daily, 593.

The largest runs made were: Daily 44. Slosson

The largest runs made were:—Daly, 44. Slosson, 38. The winner's average was 5 58-100; the loser's, 6 8-11. The game closed at a quarter to one o'clock this morning.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BRANTFORD, Canada, Nov. 9, 1873.

An accident occurred on the Buffalo and Lake Juron branch of the Grand Trunk Railroad, near ere, this morning. The express going east came in collision with a mixed train coming west. The fireman of the express was killed, and one of the brakemen and the baggage man were injured. None of the passengers were injured. Four or ave-cars were badly smashed and the baggage car was

FIRE IN A POUNDRY AT FORT WAYNE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1878. The wooden building of Kerr & Murray's foundry and machine shops at Fort Wayne were burned last night, throwing many hards out of employment. The loss is \$50,000; insurance, \$22,000, as follows:—Royal, \$7,000; Continental, \$5,000; other English companies, \$5,000; Underwriters', \$5,000.

A MAN SKINNED BY BOILING WATER,

Last evening Isaac Harvey, a colored man, aged forty-eight years, while engaged repairing a boiler at the works of Paul & Co., on Albany street, lell into a large tank of boiling water. He was soon rescued, but, on removing his clothing, the entire skin peeled from his body. He will probably die,

A STABBING AFFRAY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 9, 1878. William Ross stabbed Patrick Tolan four timeswilliam Ross standed Patrick Tolan four times—
twice dangerously in the breast in a fight over
dice at Trahant's Hotel, in this city, at three
o'clock this morning. The stabbing was done with
a common jacknile. Ross was committed to jail,
on the complaint of Chief of Police Keran, to awwit
the result of Tolan's injuries. Both parties in the
affray are young men, well known in this city.

THE VIRGINIUS.

Diplomatic Correspondence Between the Governments of Spain and the United States in Reference to the Seizure and Executions - Doubts and Fears, but No Facts

The capture of the Virginius was under the decree of the Captain General of 1869. One of its articles provided that on the high seas contiguous to the Island of Guba the Spanish cruisers were to confine themselves to exercise the right of search comme the discrete to exercise the right of scance, over such vessels as might be denounced, but in consequence of the strong protest of the Secretary of State, the Captain General said that, in view of the determination adopted by the government of the United States, and in order, at

the same time, to relieve legitimate commerce from all unnecessary interference, he had concluded article from the series. The Secretary in his oppo sition to the decree said the Treaty of 1795 aupassport of the vessel of trade mer with, while the article allused to contemof the vessel beyond the limitation fixed by the treaty; but it would appear from the information captured six miles from the Jamaica coast, in ecordance with the article which the Captain

No new facts in relation to the Virginius have transpired to-day. The Department of State and on the subject. The Spanish government claims that it has acted in good faith by asking a delay of punishment on the passengers and crew of that vessel, and regrets its telegram was not received in Cuba before the execution took place. The difficulty seems to be the inefficiency of that government to control affairs in Cuba in this as well as other matters. Our government is engaged in the effort to stay proceedings as to the remainder of those on board the Virginius until all the facts can be fully ascertained. The Secretary of State has sent instructions to

both Minister Sickles, at Madrid, and Consul Gen-

Virginius and the execution of the parties on beard that vessel. But Mr. Hall replies there is some interruption of the graphic line between Havana and Santiago de Cuba, and as yet he has been unable to learn any particulars. A despatch from Minister Sickles states that the Madrid government had no information of the execution until after it had occurred. Mr. Hall informs the Secretary that he has taken the necessary steps to learn all the particulars and will communicate them to the department immediately after their receipt. The only information the government now has is the fact that the Virginius was captured and several persons on her executed; but as to what waters or under what circumstances the vessel was cap tured no information has been received. Until ment will take no action in the mat-ter. The question being a very delicate one, it is not the intention of our authorities to take any step which cannot be maintained. Under the law of nations the Spanish gunboat Tornado had a right to overhaul the Virginius if she was caught in an illegitimate act within three miles of the Santiago de Cuba shore. On the other hand, if the Virginius was caught in an illegitimate act within the prescribed distance and attempted to get away, the question as to her beyond the distance of six miles from the shore is an undecided one, some writers on international law having contended that a vessel caught in an illegitimate act within the three miles may be chased and overhauled on the high seas beyond the distance of six miles from shore. Again, if the vessel was captured within three miles of the matter will be noticed by the English government Our government is not satisfied that the Vir-

States. It is true that she sailed from New York under an American register, but it has been charged that she was sold to Quesada some fifteen or eighteen months ago at Curaçoa, and since that time has been sailing under both the Cuban and the Venezuelan flags, and if that charge should turn out to be true she caunot receive the protection of our government. Hence no action will be taken towards protecting the vessel until all the above questions shall have been decided. The indications are that the Casdissensions now in existence in Spain do much towards embarrassing it. On the island of Cuba the influence of the Casena Espagnal, a club of the home government, to say nothing of the insur-rection there. The feeling in official circles here is anything but untriendly to Spain, and it is the impression that only a few days will elapse before it will be seen that the Castelar government is anxious to have the iriendship and encouragement of the United States.

A Broad Suggestion in Regard to Cuba TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 9, 1873.

apture of the Virginius and the murder of four of its passengers compets me, as an American citipaper ought to go one step further, and now, in the name of the American people, of humanity and outraged law, demand that Secretary Fish be at outraged law, demand that Secretary Fish be at once dismissed from the office he has so long disgraced, or that President Grant, on failing to dismiss this interested ally of Spain, be impeached as soon as Congress assembles. Who does not know that this, the greatest of outrages on the law of nations and of insults to the American people, would not have been perpetrated had Messrs, Grant and Fish fulfilled their duties and compiled with the wishes of their countrymen in regard to the war in Cuba?

AUDLEY W. GAZZAM.

THE YELLOW PEVER.

Three Deaths Yesterday in Memphis-Thanks to the Police of the Country for Timely Aid.

The mortuary report for the day ending at six o'clock P. M. shows that there were three deaths from jellow lever and three from other causes from jellow lever and three from other causes, being an increase of one death from fever. There is one new case of fever to-day. Yellow fever claimed 27 victims the past week and other causes 30, a decrease from the previous week of jellow fever of 59; other causes, 17.

Chief Athey, of the Memphis police, will publish a card in the Appeal to-morrow, returning thanks to the officials of other cities for aid contributed to the Memphis police and announcing that further assistance will not be needed.

GRANGERS AND REFORMERS IN MICHIGAN DETROIT. Nov. 9, 1873. One of the significant signs of the times is

movement now maturing for a union of the far-mers' granges and labor reformers. The leading-men of those organizations have been consulting and maturing plans for a general co-operation and consolidation, which are now nearly completed throughout the Western States. A meeting has been field here in furtherance of this object. The arrangement is being carried on very quietly.

CRIMS IN BROOKLYN secults With Knives and a Hammer.

On Saturday evening Philip Hank and Adam Keashaber, in the employ of Mr. Sneiger, cabinet manufacturer. Nineteenth street, near Fourth avenue, became engaged in an altercation with each other. During the quarrel Keasbaber stabbed Hank with a chisel twice in the head and left Hank with a chisel twice in the head and left shoulder, inflicting dangerous wounds. Hank struck his antagonist on the head with a hammer, inflicting several severe wounds. Captain McKeller, of the Eighth precinct, arrested both men, and they are undergoing surgical treatment priof the examination before a Justice of the Peace.

Alice Campbell, a young woman, was stabber in the nose and lip with a knife by her devoted husband, Charles Campbell, twenty-eight years of age, on Saturday. She was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital. Charles is under lock and key awaiting examination.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Herald Special Report from London.

Arrives and Departures of Vessels at and from European Ports.

TELEGRAM "JO THE NEW YORK HERALD, The following special despatch to the

HERALD has been preceived from our corre spondent in the English metropolis;

LONDOW, Nov. 9, 1873. VESSEE ARRIVED OUT.

Arrived at Queenstown November 8, steam

ship France (British), Andrews, from New York, and proceeded for Liverpooli-

VENSELA SATURD

Sailed from Liverpool November '8, Malo Malcolmson, for New Orleans; Victoria-Warren, for Tybees; Immanuel, Time, for

Sailed from Deal November 8, ship Sir Rob ert Peel, Larrabee (from Lendon), for New

Sailed from Greenock November's, Tos

FRANCE.

MacMahon's Term of Office-Legislative Policy

nado, for Pensacola ; Imperial, forado.

of the Right

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

PARIS, Now 9, 1873. The Presse to-day says the Right have not only agreed to limit MacMahon's term of office to five years, but have consented that he shall be officially designated by the title of "President of the Re

By these concessions the Right have gained over one republican member, and now have a majority in the Committee on Prolongation of the Pr dent's Powers.

MADDEN'S ELECTION IN THE TENTH SENA NEWBURG, N Y., Nov. 9, 1873.

The latest returns from all parts of the district ndicate the re-election of Senator M. Maddes A STRIKE OF PRINTERS IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, NOV. 9, 1873.

offices were notified that after that date the price of composition would be reduced from forty to thirty-five cents, whereupon the printers struck. The papers will be issued as usual.

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for holiday gifts in advance and save money. KNOX'S
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