The Sun.

VOL. XLI—NO. 65. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1873. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SLAUGHTER IN CUBA.

Fifty-seven More Victims to Spanish Brutality.

THE VIRGINIUS'S MURDERED CREW.

The Eighteen Saved Condemned to the Chain Gang.

THE AMERICAN NATION AROUSED.

Demanding the Punishment of the Murderers.

PREPARING FOR AN EMERGENCY.

A Fleet of War Vessels Ordered to Cuban Waters.

A despatch via Jamaica, says that every remaining prisoner captured on board the steamship Virginius, one hundred and ten persons in all, were murdered at the slaughter house wall at Santiago de Cuba on the 9th inst.

The whole party were marched out, and ten prisoners detailed to execution at a time. When these ten were murdered, another ten were marched up, and their dead bodies fell across those of their companions.

The murders were committed under authority of the act which says that all persons arrested while filibustering, or found with arms in their hands fighting against Spanish rule, shall suffer death. As a consequence there was no necessity for a trial, the only proof necessary being that of identification.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

HAVANA, Nov. 14—*Evening.* The *Diario* of Cienfuegos says fifty-seven of the Virginius captives were shot at Santiago on the 10th inst. No particulars of these additional executions have yet been made public here.

ONLY EIGHTEEN LIVES TO BE SAVED.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The trial of all the prisoners taken on board the Virginius have been concluded. Only eighteen will be saved from death. Of these several are engineers or firemen, who were ignorant of the destination of the expedition, and four or five will be set at liberty. The others will probably be condemned to the chain gang.

The Spanish Brigadier-General Bascones reports that he encountered a strong force of insurgents at Jacora, in the Central Department on the afternoon of the 7th inst. The fighting began at 4 o'clock and ended at 8 o'clock P. M. The rebels were defeated and routed, flying in all directions. Over 100 were killed and a large number wounded. The loss of the Spanish troops is as 34 killed.

LIST OF THE MURDERED OFFICERS AND CREW.

The following are the names of the officers and crew, fifty-seven in number, who were executed at Santiago on the 7th inst.:

Captain—Joseph Fry.
First Mate—William Isarnard.
Second Mate—James Flood.

SEAMEN.

C. Harris.	Barney Herrald.
John Ross.	Samuel Card.
B. F. Chamberlain.	John Brown.
William Rose.	Alfred Blake.
Ignacio Dunas.	W. J. Price.
Manuel Rodrigo.	George Thomas.
Jose Maria Feiran.	Ezekiel Graham.
Ramon Larramendi.	Thomas Walter Williams.
Faustino Garaza.	Simon Broyeur.
Eduardo Arce.	Leonold Lasse.
J. S. Trujillo.	A. Arce.
Jack Williamson.	John Stewart.
Pablo Garrison.	Henry Reed.
F. Bellmonte.	George Thompson.
Thomas Digg.	James Wallace.
Frank Flood.	Henry Evans.
Paul Kenner.	James Lead.

An Important Cabinet Meeting—The Government in Accord with the People.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The session of the Cabinet to-day continued over two hours, and was the most important which has taken place under President Grant's Administration. The course of the Virginius and the shocking barbarities perpetrated by the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba formed the subject of serious consideration, and definite action toward maintaining the dignity of the United States in the existing complications was taken. While all the members of the Cabinet are extremely reticent as to the nature of the conclusion reached to-day, it may be said that the Administration is thoroughly in accord with the sentiment of the people of the country, and the course of the authorities will be heartily approved. One member of the Cabinet when approached on the subject replied: "As to the action which was agreed upon to-day I can say nothing, but you may rest assured that the people of the country will be satisfied."

Immediately after the adjournment of the Cabinet Secretary Robeson repaired to the Navy Department and first had a long conference with Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, as to fitting out for sea several vessels now laid up, and then with the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, relative to furnishing such vessels with a complement of men, stores, &c. A large number of telegrams between the Secretary and commanders of the several navy yards passed during the day, not affairs about the department were conducted with secrecy.

Various rumors are circulated to-night as to the determination of the Cabinet, one of which is that the Government will demand of Spain the immediate arrest and punishment of the parties mainly instrumental in conducting the outrages of which the Government so seriously complains, and if the Castelar Government shall be unable to give the required satisfaction this Government will proceed to extreme measures necessary to obtain it. Though the Cabinet officers adhere directly that this is one of the contingencies arrived at during to-day's deliberations, still upon its being presented there is no positive denial.

The fact is that owing to the determination adopted in the Cabinet session not to make known for the present any portion of the important proceedings, it is more than ordinarily difficult to obtain even the slightest intimation from any one of the several heads of departments or from the President, exceptingas mentioned above the impression that the decision will meet the hearty approval of the American people. There is reason to believe that one of the subjects accompanying the discussion of the situation was that of the Spanish man-of-war now undergoing repairs at New York, and that it was determined that upon a careful consultation, should the vessel be ready for duty come into the hands of this Government, its possession would more than compensate for the loss of the Virginius so far as comparative values of the ships are concerned.

The Treasury Department to-day, upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Navy, shipped $20,000 by express to Norfolk, Va., the headquarters of the North Atlantic fleet, in order that there might be no delay in fitting out and supplying the with all necessary stores the vessels now under orders to leave with the least possible delay for Cuba and other points in the West Indies. Rear-Admiral George H. Scott, commanding the vessels of this expedition, will sail from Norfolk on Monday in the Worcester, his flag ship, for Havana. Specific instructions have been given him by the Government to report daily to the department from Key West, and not only upon the Havana cable, which is under control of the Spanish authorities. It is only eight hours run from Havana to Key West with a fast ling or despatch boat, from which point the telegrams will be started.

Secretary Robeson is well satisfied with the condition of the vessels of our navy and prominent naval officers join with the Secretary in declaring our absolute fitness to meet, with the American men-of-war and iron clads readily available, the greatest emergency that may arise. So far as ordnance is concerned, the navy is in an efficient state, having on hand at the various navy yards most of the ordnance which arrived for vessels during the rebellion. It consists of fifteen-inch and nine-inch guns—weapons of a most formidable character.

While the President cannot declare war he is determined to place the naval service of the country in such a state of efficiency that it may be ready for immediate use should the present war cloud assume such dimensions as to determine Congress upon making a formal declaration. Should a rupture occur between the two Governments it will be the policy of the United States to fund a sufficient force of men on the Island of Cuba, which can easily be done under the protection of our ironclads and other vessels of war. It has been mentioned by a prominent Cabinet officer that 10,000 men would in all probability be in excess of the number of troops required to establish beyond any chance of failure, the authority of the United States in Cuba. This was not stated as an official declaration, but as an incident of conversation upon the absorbing topic.

Members of the Cabinet do not hesitate to express personal views as to their full endorsement of the general desire for full reparation of the outrages upon our citizens and insults to our flag, but as to the absolute intentions of the Government not one who has been approached this evening considers himself at liberty, as already indicated, to speak. Greater unanimity never characterized a Cabinet session than that of to-day. Upon the rumors of additional outrages by the execution of every man on board the Virginius the Cabinet shared the feeling of the community in general, and every member gave some expression of his feelings upon the reported repetition of the outrages. Rear Admiral Scott, the present commandant of the North Atlantic squadron, is regarded as in every way fit for that important trust.

The President, while he will guard to the utmost extreme the rights of American citizens and defend the policy which has been determined upon, will also make earnest recommendations to Congress in his forthcoming message. In October, 1872, Secretary Fish in writing to Gen. Sickles complaining of the regulations for the proceedings concerning sequestrated property in Cuba, and the embargo or confiscation of property belonging to citizens of the United States on that island, instructed him to present the grievances of which this Government so justly complained to the Spanish Government in a way which without giving offence would leave a conviction that the United States are in earnest in the expression of their views, that they expect redress, and that if it should not soon be afforded Spain must not be surprised to find as the inevitable result of the delay a marked change in the feeling and in the temper of the people, and of the Government of the United States. This change and temper are now fully developed, consequent upon the additional grievance attending the seizure of the Virginius and the executions which so swiftly followed.

The Secretary of State has received no further particulars of the Virginius massacre, with the exception of the despatch from Consul-General Hall, showing that the executions were prepetrated by the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba in order to anticipate any interference on the part of the Home Government. Evidences cumulate as to the premeditation.

Late this evening official despatches were received from Consul-General Hall at Havana, but they contain no allusion whatever to any further executions than those reported on the mornings of the 4th, 7th, and 8th inst., and from this fact it is inferred that no further have been no other executions, and the rumors to that effect to-day are believed to be unfounded. Consul-General Hall, however, experiences much difficulty in obtaining accurate information from the Spanish authorities.

Minister Sickles is expected to have had a consultation with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, but in consequence of the arrival in that city of the news of further executions after the murder of the first four prisoners, the Spanish officials expressed in the more regret and horror at the circumstances, suggested to Minister Sickles a reasonable delay in holding the intended council, and accordingly a brief postponement has been arranged.

An incorrect impression has been circulated that Secretary Fish had asserted that in case the Virginius was captured in British waters it would be necessary for England to hold Spain responsible for the violation of her jurisdiction, and that this Government would make such requirement. Such, however, is not the case. The position of Secretary Fish is to hold Spain responsible, and are with no other flag, no matter whether the act occurred in British, American, or Spanish waters. The question of England holding Spain responsible for an insult to our flag in British waters, if it should prove to be within a marine league of British territory is one of second and minor consideration, not entering at all into the present complications.

Twelve Iron-Clads and Fourteen Men-of-War for Cuban Waters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Three iron-clads, mounting six fifteen-inch turret guns, will leave for Cuban waters by Monday. Fourteen men-of-war, carrying two hundred and ten guns, are rapidly being made ready, and ten of them, carrying one hundred and nine guns, can sail within a week. Four more will be ready within twenty days. The Miantonomoh, an iron-clad, will be ready also within that time. There are eight iron-clads at New Orleans carrying twenty-two heavy guns, which will be made ready as soon as possible. Great reticence is maintained at the Navy Department in regard to torpedo boats, which it has been ordered to be pushed as fast as possible upon them, and at least two or three can be made ready within a very short time.

Admiral Porter says that our torpedo fleet in the event of war with Spain will alone be able to defend all the Spanish islands that that nation can send across the Atlantic. The naval officers here are jubilant, and express the hope that they will have an opportunity to show the haughty Spaniards what American seamen can do. They resent the statement authorized by Secretary Fish that our navy is inferior to that of Spain. They say the number of ships and guns are against us, but in seamanship and fighting qualities we are far ahead of them, and with Cuba so close to our shores all our monitors can be used.

Secretary Fish's Attitude on the Cuban Question—An Incident Showing his Hatred of the Cuban Republic.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A two column leader, announced as officially inspired, which appeared in this morning's *National Republican*, thus states Secretary Fish's attitude on the Cuban question:

It is perhaps the fault of the Cuban representatives in this country that they have not taken the precaution to ascertain the real sentiments of this Government, and that they are in a condition to imply with the respective rights and interests of the Cuban people. While the Government believes that four-fifths of the nation are on the stand may be opposed to Spain, and that the sympathies of the people are in the direction of assisting the struggling power, it is not in the power of the President to enlist them to any extent in the cause of liberty. It does not necessarily follow that either the United States Government or any other powers would treat their flag as such an enemy, nor does it follow that Spain would be entitled to treat it as such, and that sympathizing Governments would be powerless to interfere.

The question naturally arises why the United States, which gave sanction and aid and sympathy to these same South American republics in their struggles for liberty and independence against Spain, should now refuse to unite with them in recognizing belligerent rights in Cuba? Our course toward them is precedent enough for their toward Cuba, and would justify a much more friendly attitude than we have yet assumed toward the latter. The difficulty is that Secretary Fish is an enemy of the republic of Cuba, and has done everything in his power to discredit it and suppress it. I can give an example of official meanness and malpractice on his part, which is but one of many, wherein he has shown his animus against Cuba. Here it is:

When the Hornet ran into Wilmington, N. C., in 1868, and was there seized under libel by the United States Marshal, the representative of Cuba Libre to the United States at Washington desired to turn sh proof that she belonged to a belligerent power, so recognized by Governments with which the United States held amicable relations, to wit, the republics of South America. With this view the following paper was procured by Señors Morales, Lemus, and Ruiz, agents of the Cuban Republic at Washington, from the representative of Chili:

LEGATION OF CHILI IN THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1869.

I certify that the Government of the Republic of Chili, by the declaration of the 30th of April of the present year, granted to the Cuban patriots who struggle to attain their independence the rights of belligerents. On account of the absence of the Charge d'Affairs of Chili, (signed), A. CARRASCO ALBANO,
Secretary *ad interim* and in charge of the archives of the Legation.

This paper was taken by Gen. John T. Pickett, counselor of the Cuban agents, to the Department of State, for a certificate of the official relation of the signer with this Government, which was refused. There may have been no requirement in our law to issue such certificate, yet it would not have been denied had the Secretary of State felt friendly to the Cuban cause. By way of authenticating the document as far as possible, Counsellor Pickett procured the attendance of A. Carrasco Albano before a notary public, and Mr. John H. McCutchen, as Notary Public of the District of Columbia, county of Washington, under date of Oct. 19, 1869, certified that A. Carasco Albano personally appeared before him as Secretary in charge of the archives of the legation of the Republic of Chili and declared the foregoing instrument of writing to be his act and deed, and that the signature thereto was his own genuine signature, given for the purposes duly expressed in said instrument. To this is attached a revenue stamp and the official notarial seal. Mr. R. J. Meigs, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, then certifies in the usual form, on the same date under his official seal, that John H. McCutchen was a notary public duly commissioned and qualified, and Justice George P. Fisher in turn certifies in due form to the sufficiency of Meigs's certificate, and that it was made by the proper officer.

This brought the question clean around to the State Department again, for the Secretary of State was the proper officer to authenticate the official character of a Justice of the Supreme bench of the District. The usual form of this certificate simply sets forth that the party named is a duly commissioned officer, and that full faith and confidence are due to his acts as such. The following certificate, issued by Secretary Fish on the occasion referred to, will show how far that officer transcended his duty to inject the poison of his own hatred of Cuba into the deadest sort of a State paper and defeat the object for which the Secretary of Legation of Chili had given his certificate of the recognition of belligerent rights to Cuban patriots:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I certify that George P. Fisher, whose name is subscribed to one of the papers hereto annexed, is now and was at the time of subscribing the same a Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, duly commissioned, and that full faith and confidence are due to his acts as such. *Forbidding that this certificate is not to be construed as a recognition of the official character ascribed to the other papers hereto annexed to A. Carasco Albano, or of his authority to make the certificate to which his name is appended, or of the truth of the statement contained in said certificate, there being no evidence upon these points in the records of this Department.*

In testimony whereof, I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of October, A. D. 1869, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

The portion italicised is the extraneous hatred of Cuba which Hamilton Fish injected into a mere official certificate of the qualifications of a Judge. This sort of thing required ingenuity and shows an inventive faculty with which the Secretary would hardly be credited. It is unprecedented in its way. If he was not paid by Spain to do it he ought to have been, for it would have been less discreditable to his character to be paid for so dirty an act than to do it for nothing. It was a direct thrust at Cuba alike the official character of a respectable gentleman, then representing the republic of Chili at this capital and in charge of the archives and seal of its Legation, and to throw dust over his declaration that the Government had recognized the belligerent rights of the insurgents. It is needless to add the fact, for it is a fact, that the Chilian Government subsequently justified the course of its representative, Señor Carasco Albano, and that in its communication to him upon that subject the conduct of Don Hamilton Fish was characterized as it deserved to be.

It is a surprise to the friends of Secretary Fish to find him at this juncture manifesting so much concern for the Castelar Government. He has heretofore remorselessly ridiculed not only the Castelar Government, but the republican movement in Spain. There is a strong jealousy between Fish and Sickles, and Fish has not lately spoken of the republican movement as Sickles's little job. The friends of Cuba Libre say that Mr. Fish only began to take an interest in the Castelar Government when he found that the President was not disposed to trifle any longer with diplomatic phrases when American citizens were being butchered by the wholesale. There is no doubt that if the President had followed his own inclinations a fleet of iron-clads would be in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba and Gov. Burriel a prisoner on board one of our men-of-war. His first inquiry on receiving intelligence of the massacre of Ryan and others was of the Secretary of the Navy: "Have we an iron-clad that can sail within twenty-four hours?" The reply came back, "We have not." This certainly is a fine commentary on our naval administration. We spend relatively four times as much on our navy as England does, and yet in an emergency we have not a vessel fit for instant service. The President is certainly in earnest in this matter and means business, as the Spanish authorities have been brought to bear on him, and I shall not be surprised if Fish again wins on the Castelar dodge.

War Vessels Ordered to be Put in Readiness for Active Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Orders were despatched by the Secretary of the Navy this afternoon to the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to put in readiness for sea the sloops of war Colorado and Minnesota. Similar orders were forwarded to the commandants of the Charlestown and Kittery Navy Yards to prepare several vessels for actual service.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Orders have been received at the navy yard here to fit out the United States frigate Brooklyn, so that she can sail on the 15th of December. It is stated at the Franklin is also to be got in readiness for sea. Two hundred sailors leave the receiving ship Ohio to-morrow for the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 14.—By an order from the Navy Department all the sailors on board the United States receiving ship Sabine at this station were this morning despatched to New York for service on United States vessels in Cuban waters.

Brisk Work in the Navy Yard.

Things were lively in the Navy Yard yesterday, especially on the Kansas. Her spar deck was heaped confusedly with stores of every description, and the utmost activity on the part of the crew barely res lved this chaos into a semblance of system. At eleven o'clock she slipped her hawser, and was towed out of the yard. Her destination a is mystery, but the hurry of her departure and the nature of her preparations sufficiently indicate it as being Cuba. The Captain has sealed orders. From early morning until night the Juniata received, simultaneously, stores, coal and the remainder of her armament. Fifty of the two hundred and fifty tons requisite to cool her were snugly under hatches at half past three, and the work was as warm as ever.

About 4 o'clock executive officer Herriman, of the Idaho, received the last of the stores on board the Vermont. At the same hour 12 men, to be equally divided between the iron clad monitors Mahonac and Manhattan, the first stationed at Norfolk and the last at Philadelphia, were told off. Equal quotas from the Navy Yards of Boston and Philadelphia are to complete as soon as possible the personnel of these vessels. The executive officer of the Vermont thought that all the unenlisted men of the Vermont would soon be drafted away into other ships.

The man-of-war Benicia is soon to arrive from Panama, and will probably be assigned to the Cuban squadron.

Inspector Hanscom said: "Last evening I wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, asking to be permitted to employ an additional force of men. The Tennessee, at present lying on the New York side for the readjustment of her machinery, ought to be brought here and partly if not thoroughly reconstructed. And every vessel in the yard ought to be treated in a like manner. No loss or needless expenditure would result to the Government, for those repairs must be made eventually, and the present is much the best time. The further discharge of needy workmen when all the rigors of winter menace them would no longer be incumbent upon us, but we could even take on more."

At seven o'clock last night orders were received by Capt. Ransom from Admiral Rowan directing the frigates Colorado and Minnesota to be placed under the shears to-day to ship their spars and stores. The monitor Roanoke is now under orders to ship her stores this morning, and she is to be coaled. The navy yard was besieged by workmen all night eager for the expectation of orders to augment the working force. Orders have, it is rumored, been received directing the recruiting of 2,000 seamen.

Indignation Meetings in the City.

The announcement published exclusively by THE SUN yesterday that the remainder of those captured in the ill-fated Virginius had been brutally murdered by the bloodthirsty Cuban volunteers and the brutal Spanish soldiers, created intense excitement throughout the city, not among Cubans alone, nor among the pronounced sympathizers with their cause, but in all classes. The evening newspapers, receiving confirmatory despatches early in the day, published extras and the excitement resembled the street scenes early in the Cuban revolution, say, for instance, at the time when the announcement of the capture of Gen. Ryan and his expedition was made. The people gathered in groups around the bulletin boards, but none had eye nor ear save for Cuban news. "It cannot be possible!" was a common remark early in the day. "They would not dare commit such an outrage in the face of the protest of the people of the United States!" All too frequently a cynical voice was heard exclaiming, "How do you know the Government has protested? Is Hamilton Fish the man to protest?" Cubans, who spoke the language haltingly, asked an explanation of the excitement, and receiving it, turned from the bulletin boards with faces convulsed at once with rage and grief.

CONFIRMATION.

Later in the afternoon the news of the butchery was spread throughout the city, exciting even those who had taken but slight interest in the Cuban cause to indignation and rage. When the news that the Government had decided to postpone further action until after the meeting of Congress was announced in the last editions of the evening newspapers, the anathemas hurled against an Administration so weak-kneed were both loud and deep, and among the Cubans none were backward in ascribing the delay to the pernicious counsels of Secretary Fish.

In the afternoon the headquarters of the Friends of Cuba, 59 Exchange place, were thronged with excited Cubans and sympathizing Americans, and the news of the latest massacre was fully discussed. One report had it that thirteen Englishmen were among the victims. "That," said a Cuban, "will render retribution certain. If the American Government tamely submits to allow its citizens to be massacred by a blood-thirsty mob that of Great Britain never will!"

INDIGNATION.

When the announcement of the latest and most audacious crime of the lawless volunteers was made, one of the Friends of Cuba exclaimed: "So much the better for Cuba! I am sorry for our compatriots, but from this moment Cuba is practically free!" Thus, while there were many manifestations of grief at the untimely fate of the crew and passengers of the Virginius, the grief was tempered by exultation at that brightened prospects of freedom for down-trodden Cuba.

At 3 P. M. the Executive Committee of the Cuban League met in Room 5 of the Astor House. Col. H. C. Lockwood, the Hon. M. T. McMahon, Col. Charles Watrous, Bernard Cassidy (late Superintendent of Castle Garden), Gen. Van Allen, Col. Knox, Señor Macias, and others were in the room. Col. Chas. Watrous presided, and Col. Lockwood was Secretary.

Col. Knox, as Chairman of the committee to provide a hall and procure speakers for the mass meeting reported that Tammany Hall could be had almost any evening next week at a merely nominal rent. He thought also that Steinway Hall might be engaged.

Gen. Van Allen—I would suggest that if Steinway Hall can be rented on Tuesday evening we had better get it. I object to Tammany Hall, or any hall associated in the public mind with politics in any way whatsoever. Our meeting is intended to be an expression of the feeling of Americans on this question. We don't want politics to enter into our action in any way, be it ever so distant. We want to express to the Administration our sense of

THE OUTRAGE

upon our flag, and to show that we demand that the blood of our citizens shall not be spilled without protest.

In conclusion Gen. Van Allen incorporated his suggestion in a motion, and the subject was referred to the Committee on Hall and Speakers.

Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Gen. Van Allen and Col. Lockwood, the three officers of the League, were added to the committee. The other members of the committee are Col. Knox, Gen. Graham, Col. Macias, Major Bundy, Douglass Taylor and Col. Chas. Watrous. The committee adjourned until to-day at 3 P. M.

It is probable that the precipitation with which some friends of Cuba have acted may result in complications in the meetings. John Dugan, who seems to be known to but few of the leading Cubans of this city, has called a meeting for to-day at 3 P. M. in front of the City Hall. Capt. Brown, the officer who was in command of the Cuban steamer Fanny, which was lost, has engineered another for Wednesday evening in Steinway Hall, and the meeting organized by the Cuban League will probably be held at the same place on Tuesday evening.

Steinway Hall has been engaged for Monday evening for the grand demonstration of the American Cuban League. Speakers have been invited and expected to attend are Henry Ward Beecher, William M. Evarts, Gen. George H. Sharpe and ex-Judge Pierrepont.

Cuban Demonstration in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—This morning a large number of Cubans and American sympathizers congregated at the corner of Eutaw and Baltimore streets, for the purpose of indicating sympathy with the Cuban cause by parading through the principal streets and holding an indignation meeting in Monument square. The procession carried the Cuban flag draped in mourning, side by side with the flag of the United States. Arriving at Monument square the meeting organized by calling Col. H. W. Yerger to the chair. A number of Vice-Presidents were appointed, and the speeches were of a character in keeping with the occasion. The resolutions passed in favor of giving belligerent rights to the Cubans. The meeting then adjourned, subject to a call from the Executive Committee.

Caleb Cushing's Notions.

At the Manhattan Club there is scarcely a dissent from the demand for immediate reparation. The dictum of Caleb Cushing that the Spaniards did right in shooting unarmed citizens of a neutral nation, or what was attributed to that distinguished international lawyer in a special despatch to an evening newspaper last evening, excited little surprise. It is a well-known fact that the law partner of Mr. Cushing is paid a large fee as the legal representative of Spain in this country. A prominent member of the Cuban Junta in this city says that Mr. Cushing offered his services to the Cuban cause for $5,000 a year some years ago. His influence with the Administration was not as well known then as lately, and the offer was declined. They attribute the apathy of the Administration to the influence of Mr. Cushing, exerted out of pique.

A Madrid Organ on the Outrage.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—The *Imparcial* has a long article to-day on the executions at Santiago. It endeavors to show that it is not possible for the United States Government to make any demand on Spain in consequence of these proceedings. It argues that the great majority of the American people are for one the Spanish Republic united and successful. President Grant and his advisers know this and are not likely to imperil the hopes of republicanism in Spain by precipitating a complication abroad when internal troubles demand all her strength.

Southern Opinion on the Virginius Outrage.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—The details of the butchery of Capt. Fry and the crew of the Virginius have excited intense indignation among the people in this section against the Spanish power in Cuba. Swift and decisive action is looked for on the part of the Administration. The general opinion is that American citizens and interests must be protected even though Spain should lose Cuba. Several Southern papers think that the Government would be justified in declaring war against Spain.

The Feeling in London.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The seizure of the steamer Virginius by the Spanish authorities in Cuba and the execution of her passengers and crew have excited the liveliest feelings of indignation in the city, and the outrage is everywhere the principal topic of conversation. The outrage is commented on at length by the London morning journals, all of which express the hope that the executions will be avenged by the Government of the United States.

Indignation in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—The excitement over the Cuban outrage is at its height in this city, and indicates clearly that should the necessity present itself any number of volunteers would be found ready to enroll themselves for almost any kind of an expedition. Gen. Quesada, Dr. Hawes and other leading Cuban patriots are in town taking the preliminary steps toward a grand public demonstration in favor of the Cuban cause.

Now for War.

The following despatch from Washington, received in Wall street yesterday afternoon, comes from a source deserving of credence:

The Cabinet meeting has just adjourned. News of additional massacres of the Virginius' crew and passengers was transmitted to Secretary Fish while in Cabinet session. It created much excitement among the members. A member of the Cabinet remarked after the adjournment: "Ordinarily I am for peace, but now I am for war." Great excitement prevails.

The Chicago Billiard Tournament.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—In the billiard tournament to-day John Bessunger defeated Peter Snyder in 71 innings, scoring 400 to Snyder's 331; winner's average, 5 45-71. Largest runs—Bessunger, 45 and 44; Snyder, 40 and 36. In the second game, between Garnier and Sloson, Garnier won the lead, and the game was closely contested and interesting throughout, first one and then the other leading, and each doing considerable safety business toward the close. Garnier finally won in his forty-fourth inning, scoring 400 to Sloson's 380. Winner's average, 9 1-11; Sloson's, 9 8-43. Largest runs—Garnier, 42, 50, and 72; Sloson, 44, 57, and 61.

The first game to-night was between Ubassy and Joseph Dion. Ubassy won the lead, and started off with a run of 3, Dion following with 12. In the sixth inning Ubassy run 56, and in the next 30, turning his first hundred. Dion making only single counts. Ubassy turned his second string in the twenty-second inning, his score standing 71 to Dion's 69. In the thirty-second inning Ubassy, with a run of 59, turned into the home stretch, and in the forty-sixth inning, with a run of 26, won the game. Dion, who turned into his first hundred only in the twenty-ninth inning, picked up toward the last, his score standing at the close 293. Ubassy's average was 8 19-24.

The second game between Garnier and Cyrille Dion began at 9:45.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The signal office predicts for the Middle and Eastern States northerly winds backing to southeasterly on Saturday, with rising temperature and partly cloudy weather.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

JUDGE SHIPMAN TAKING CARE OF A JUROR'S CONSCIENCE.

Mr. Dana not Responsible for a Military Arrest Made Under the Orders of the Commander-in-Chief—The Story of G. B. Lamar's Imprisonment Related.

The trial of Gazaway B. Lamar's suit against Charles A. Dana for damages for imprisonment in 1865, by order of Mr. Dana while he was Assistant Secretary of War, resulted in a verdict for the defendant yesterday by direction of the Court. At the opening of the Court Judge Shipman charged the jury as follows:

This is an action of false imprisonment brought in the year 1868 by Mr. Lamar, then and now a resident of Georgia, against Charles A. Dana, then and now a citizen of this State, but formerly Assistant Secretary of War. The undisputed facts in the case are briefly as follows: Prior to December, 1864, Mr. Lamar was a citizen of Georgia, where he continued to reside until the date of his arrest, on or about April 28, 1865. Prior to December, 1864, the inhabitants of the State of Georgia were in a state of rebellion against the Government of the United States, and the territory of the State was in the occupancy of armed rebels, and the authority of the United States Government was therein overthrown.

In December, 1864, the city of Savannah was taken by the United States troops, Gen. Sherman commanding, and from that time to May, 1865, and since generally, was occupied by United States troops, who held the city by force of arms. The city was governed during this time by martial law, first under the immediate authority of Gen. Sherman, and thereafter under the authority of Gen. Grover. The previously existing common law courts and tribunals were closed, and there was during this time no existing civil authority, but the authority of the United States Government was maintained by military rule exclusively, and by constraint of arms.

On the 15th of April, 1865, President Lincoln was assassinated and President Johnson became acting President, and as such the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. On the 26th of April Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, sent for Mr. Dana, the Assistant Secretary, and said: "I want you to arrest Mr. Lamar. We have reason to believe that he was concerned in the death of Mr. Lincoln. Whom officer have you whom you can send?" Gen. Jeffers was named, of which choice Mr. Stanton approved. Mr. Stanton told Mr. Dana to make the order, and to sign it by order of the President. Mr. Dana wrote the order, and further testified that he knew nothing of the reasons which induced Mr. Stanton to make the statement. The order directed Gen. Jeffers to arrest Mr. Lamar, to bring him to Washington, and to report to the Commanding General for further orders. Gen. Jeffers proceeded to Savannah, arrested Mr. Lamar at night, brought him to Washington where he was forthwith confined in the Old Capitol Prison as a prisoner in a small room with a window and a grated door. He was there confined for a period of about three months, he being then in a state of ill health. The circumstances of his imprisonment he has related, and they are not denied. He was finally released and his case reported monthly to the Commanding General till the latter part of 1867. No charges civil or military were ever made against him, nor was he ever informed of the cause of his arrest. Gen. Johnston surrendered on April 26, 1865, and peace was formally proclaimed some time in August, 1865. For this arrest and imprisonment Mr. Lamar has sued Mr. Dana. By statute of the United States it is provided that no such action for such causes can be maintained in any court of the United States against the commission of a tort, but with the statute you have nothing to go, the same not having been pleaded, and this case will be considered as if brought within the proper time. It is also a principle of law that the tort is to be legal jurisdiction of it in all its aspects, and can proceed to final judgment, subject to the revision of the court or the jury. The question is, whether, under these facts and others to be hereafter stated, Mr. Dana is legally liable to damages for this arrest and imprisonment. And I shall here lay out of the case the defense of the statute of 1865, that any opinion of the validity of these statutes may be in immaterial. I treat them as if they had not been made, and I shall consider the principles of law applicable to this case as if they did not exist. Martial law is neither law of one of law, and nobody can be legally arrested, except if he according to known and established principles of law of some kind. It is not claimed by any one that this order was issued according to the principles of the common law, using that term in its restricted sense, as the law under which civil courts ordinarily act. Military law properly applies only to members of the army and navy. It was not made in this case. But it is claimed that it was made under and by force of martial law, which, as applicable to the present state of facts, is as follows: Where a Province has been in a state of successful rebellion against the constituted authorities, and in the course of the war that rebellion has taken possession of by the armed forces of the regular military power, and by force of arms, and the civil courts are closed, and there are no existing civil tribunals for the preservation of order, that in the contest with the Chandos portrait; but that fact can be easily accounted for. The original Chandos had been painted over. When the picture a mere wreck, to be sure, but far more valuable than before, for it revealed the scar over the right eye, thus establishing the fact that the mask was the original of the painting.

The Von Kestelstadt who is supposed to have taken the mask to Germany saw the original wax face in the church at Stratford on Avon, the plaster cast having been sent to the stonecutter in London. The wax copy had been retained to exhibit. Shakespeare died on the 23d of April, 1616, and was buried on the 25th. Two days was too short a time for the exhibition of the body, and the mask was kept to represent the great dead till the sculptor's work could be finished. Von Kesteltadt found but little difficulty in having a plaster cast made after dark when the vergers were gone. Twenty-one years afterward he employed an artist to make a picture of Shakespeare living in state after death. Would he have paid his money to have this done from a cast which he did not know to be authentic?

The mask and the small oil painting were in the Kestelstadt Museum together, when L. Becker discovered the hidden treasure and made it his own.

The lecturer thought that in certain of Shakespeare's sonnets were words having direct reference to the scar on his forehead; after quoting which he brought his reading to a close.

TROTTING AT WHITE PLAINS.

Contesting Six Heats Without Deciding a Race—Panic Among the Pool Men.

The second day of the Johnson Brothers' trotting meeting yesterday over the track at White Plains was the coldest of the season, but did not deter a large assemblage from being present. The first race was the unfinished one for 2:28 horses. Blanche was a large favorite before starting, and justified her many backers by winning the deciding heat and race with perfect ease in 2:25¾. Joe Brown second, Green third.

The next was the 2:35 class, and Fred Tyler was the first choice in the pools, Tanner Boy second, Ben Smith third, the others selling in the field. Ella Maillard led at the send-off, and was not headed in the heat. Time, 2:42¾. Fred Tyler was still the favorite, Tanner Boy won the second in 2:39. Now with the aid of the betting ring's index, the pool box pointed to Fred Tyler as the third heat was won by Fred Tyler in 2:38¾. The fourth heat was awarded to Ben Smith, although he came in third on account of the others indulging in considerable running, after which Fred Tyler was notly backed at $100 to the field for $25 and $30. The fifth heat showed a new deal, the driver of Tanner Boy was changed, and Moses Whipple took the reins and won in 2:39 without a skip, amid the applause of the spectators. The Johnson ones were all at bay, and the pool seller's voice was no longer heard.

The sixth was a dead heat after a close contest between Tanner Boy and Ben Smith, after which, in consequence of darkness, the race was postponed until Monday at 11 o'clock.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 14.—Fifth day. Trotting. Purse, $400. For 2:35 class; five heats, best in 5 in harness.

W. E. Wickes's g. g. Tanner Boy	3	1	2	3	1	0
H. Phillips's b. m. Blanche	1	2	1	1	2	0
M. Kelly's b. m. Ella Maillard	1	5	5	4	4	0
J. Dugrey's g. g. Ben Smith	2	4	4	2	3	0
D. Jenkins's w. g. Whitefoot	4	3	3	4	3	0

Time—2:42, 2:39, 2:38, 2:39, 2:39.

The third race was for horses that never beat three minutes, for which there were five entries. All started. The gray mare Lela Blanche was the favorite, $100 to $40, over the field, and won the race with ease in three straight heats. Time—2:45, 2:42, 2:51.

The Great Four-Mile Race in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The weather promises to be excellent for the great race to-morrow. A light rain yesterday put the course in fine condition. Pool selling for the big race began at $50 for Thad Stevens and True Blue are about even, Thad leading in popular favor.

The Pools.

In Johnson's last night pools sold rapidly on the great four-mile running race in San Francisco for $20,000 to-day. On Thursday night Thad Stevens was the favorite, $100 to $80, over True Blue, but last night the tables turned, and pools sold as follows:

True Blue	$140	$120
Thad Stevens	100	100
Joe Daniels	180	100
Minnie Hall	24	28

A Bookkeeper Missing with $4,300.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 14.—Charles Howard, aged 28 years, employed in the office of the Sylvan Lake Mint & Company in Dutchess county as bookkeeper and telegraph operator, is missing with $4,300 in greenbacks and currency, which had been put in the safe to pay off the bonus