

FIRST EDITION

CUBA. Progress of the Revolution—The Siege of Nuevitas—A Meeting Between the Government and Foreign Consuls.

The N. Y. Tribune this morning prints the following:— We are permitted to make the following extracts from a translation of a private letter just received from a well-informed lady in Cuba, who mentions there among persons of all shades of opinion:—

"HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The insurgents here must already have fifteen thousand men, and hold in check all the Government forces, who cannot advance at all. They have taken the Cuban besieged, and have cut off its supply water. They hold the villages of Cobre, Holguin, Yara, and Tamas, possess all the suburbs of Puerto Principe, besieging the army in the convent, and besiege also Manzanillo, where the insurrectionary saving, so much that the American Consul there has come to Havana. At Bayamo, which they have fortified, the insurgents have established their newspaper, *El Cubano Libre*, which they issue every day.

The Government here has armed all the Spaniards, and even the men in jail, and formed regiments of them. From Spain 3000 men are coming, and those without arms; for their arms must be purchased in the United States.

All the abolition of slavery, and a resolution from New York for the Government, but I think all this is of no avail—that the insurrection will terminate as did the San Domingo war.

All business is stopped for want of confidence. A word, now, in behalf of Cuban freedom and annexation to the United States, uttered in your Congress, would fire the heart of every native Cuban, and bring about, ultimately, the final abolition of slavery, and the 'Ever-living Isle' into the basket of jewels of your blessed Union.

The Battle at Nuevitas. The Tribune's special correspondent, writing on the 8th instant, says:— Information of a highly interesting character comes to us from Nuevitas. On the 25th ult., the rebels held a council of war at a hall league distant from the place. The council consisted of citizens at his palace, to which he invited the Consuls, Mr. Gibbs, American Consular Agent, accompanied by the Prussian, English, and French Consuls, attended. His Excellency presided over the meeting, and the meeting was a grand affair, and he had a force sufficiently strong to defend it; that it was due to humanity and the interests of civilization to say that he had received advice from his superior, the Governor, to the effect: that in case of an attack by the insurgents on Nuevitas, then the commanders of the two war vessels off Nuevitas were to bombard the town and reduce it to ashes.

Mr. Gibbs refused to do so, and the meeting till he could retire with other Consuls for consultation. This was agreed to, and these gentlemen left the room for a few moments. The result of their deliberations was:—That being neutral and the representatives of their respective nationalities, they were entitled to the protection of the Spanish Government, at least in their own houses, over which floated their respective flags; and also, they had a right to have protected and to protect, as far as possible, the lives, property, and property of their own citizens; and they further stated to his Excellency their willingness to shelter and protect all the non-combatants the Governor might assign them. His Excellency made no control over the matter, either, except that after making as good a defense as he could in case of attack, if unsuccessful he should retire his men and put them on board the ships of war, but would place the duty of the town on the shoulders of the Consuls and their fellow-citizens, and such other, non-combatants, etc., as he might deem proper. If they preferred, he said, they could send for vessels of war of their own governments. Being satisfied with this arrangement, a commission to go out of town and wait on the rebels. They returned with one of the leaders, Colonel Lopez, under a flag of truce. Independence of the rebels is what they want, and not less, and an unconditional surrender. Further, he would not be responsible for anything that might happen, etc. He advised all the Consuls and non-combatants to immediately leave, as the night was dark, and he was then terminated. Mr. Gibbs has written her asking that an American man-of-war be sent to Nuevitas, and Admiral Hoff has already detached the *Albatross*, and is now waiting for the Admiral to take possession of his (Gibbs's) premises, which embrace a dwelling-house and warehouse, to the end that the respective belligerents may respect his rights and property.

Mr. Gibbs further considers himself a ruined man, and has advanced about \$34,000 on account of sugar, and has about \$20,000 worth of that article in his warehouse. He has determined to send away his family, and thinks of remaining himself as long as possible.

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The Will of Walter L. Newberry, of Chicago.

The Chicago Post of Wednesday evening publishes the following:— The will of the late Walter L. Newberry was yesterday proven in the county court, and letters testamentary were issued to Mark Skinner and E. W. Blatchford on their individual bonds in the sum of \$4,000,000 each. The estate is valued at about \$2,000,000. The following bequests were made:—

1. To Louisa Edgerton, of Detroit, sister of testator, \$500 per annum. 2. To Walter C. Newberry, of Petersburg, Va., nephew of testator, \$5000 as a gift. 3. To John S. Newberry, of Detroit, \$1500 in trust, for the family of his brother, Henry L. Newberry, as a gift. 4. To Mrs. Louisa Casler, of Waterville, N.Y., \$10,000 as a gift. 5. To his widow, Julia Butler Newberry, if she consents to take the same in kind, she bequeathed her household furniture, paintings, works of art, books (with exceptions), carriages, horses, and harness absolutely; a life estate in the southwest of block 2, Kinzie's addition, with the barn (the same being the basement), with \$5000 per annum in quarterly payments. 6. To his daughter Mary Louisa, \$25,000 when she shall arrive at 25 years of age, or, if she marries before that time, then upon her marriage. 7. To his daughter Julia Rose, the same amount as above, with the same conditions. 8. The net income arising from the estate is to be paid to the two daughters absolutely, a division being made on the 1st of January in each year, and is to be held by them in trust, until they are 21 years of age. Should they not have reached the age of 21 years at the time of testator's death, they are to have all necessary education, maintenance, etc. 9. The property given to the daughters is to be held by them in trust, until they are 21 years of age. Should the estate fail to realize these amounts, then they are to receive about \$25,000, and the principal of the estate is to be taken to make it up. 10. To his daughter Mary he leaves in trust, for the life of her husband, \$25,000, and the principal of the estate is to be taken to make it up. 11. To his daughter Julia he leaves a watch which he had worn for many years. 12. In case of the death of either the other shall take the amount given. 13. In case of the death of both, the amounts so given to the daughters is to be divided equally between them. 14. In case of the death of both, the amounts so given to the daughters is to be divided equally between them. 15. In case of the death of both, the amounts so given to the daughters is to be divided equally between them. 16. To his widow, Julia Butler Newberry, he bequeathed the residue of his estate, and she shall have the right to sell the same, and she shall reach the age of 21 years, he shall be entitled to the sum of \$100,000, provided the estate is not less than \$500,000 at a cash valuation; but if either all or any more than one son, or only one daughter, shall be living, she shall have the amount stated, and he shall change his name to Newberry, and retain the same in good faith. 17. If his daughters shall have no sons, but daughters, then the shall each receive the sum of \$100,000 upon the death of the testator's widow. 18. Upon the death of the widow and the last of the daughters, the estate to be divided into two equal shares, one to be given to his brothers and sisters and their heirs, and the other to the children of the testator, by founding a free public library, to be located in the North Division.

To the will the following codicils were added: 1. Instead of \$8000 the widow is to receive \$100,000. 2. In case of the death of the widow, the widow is to be allowed \$15,000 for repairs on the present homestead. 3. The executors may lease property for the term of twenty years at a time. 4. All assessments amounting to over \$100,000 are to be paid from the general fund.

THE HIBERNIA.

Her Loss—Description of the Vessel.

A New York paper of yesterday said:— Further details have since been received to the effect that the vessel, which is located in the northern latitude and twenty-nine degrees western longitude, the *Hibernia*, in the midst of a heavy gale, broke her shaft and stern-pipe, sprung a desperate leak, and foundered. The crew were saved, and the vessel was wrecked, and embarked in an orderly manner in five boats duly provisioned. The boats in charge of the captain and the boatswain respectively contained each fifty-two persons, including all cabin passengers, and the crew. The boats were G. Mason, and have arrived safely on shore. The other three boats, under the first, second, and third officers, containing the remainder of the ship's human freight, eighty-one persons in all, were still out at the date of the latest dispatch from Glasgow received last night, but it was hoped that they are safe.

The *Hibernia* was built only three years ago, and was, therefore, a comparatively new vessel. Her builders are the Glasgow Steamship Company, Glasgow, who have built all the other steamships of the Anchor line. She was 165 feet long, register (English), 279 feet long, 34 feet broad, and 22 feet deep, propelled by two engines of 400 horse power. She was a considerable number of new guns were installed, and everything clean and nice inside the barracks. It would be impossible for any unacquainted with the subterranean passages to find his way out of these. The casemates are built in consecutive sections of uneven height (four in number), the highest, and the lowest, and are very strong. There are some three hundred prisoners (political) in these forts. They saw some six men inside who came out on a New York steamer several weeks ago. These were arrested in Havana, and escaping by night, several prisoners who had lately come down from Nuevitas; others from Puerto Principe; and there were others who had been captured at other points. Several of the prisoners reported an action having taken place very recently at Nuevitas, and that Colonel Lopez, the commander of the rebels, was taken prisoner at the same time with them. They say that Lopez killed both of his guards while being carried into Nuevitas, and escaping by night, rejoined, as they suppose, the insurrectionary forces. Lopez claims to be an American citizen; and as is reported, ad-de-camp to General Cadwalader and Franklin respectively during our great war, and is well known in Philadelphia. Prisoners reported that they were well treated, and said they had, for their money, everything that they desired brought to them. They seemed to be in good spirits.

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and Pratt returned the fire, hitting Gale in the head. The fellow who came there with Mills and Gale had "blown out" in the meantime, and Gale, who had a comrade had succumbed to the fatal bullet, ran out of the house down to the sloop, where a skiff was in waiting, and thus escaped. He was tracked that far by hood on the sloop. The skiff was shot and wrecked, six taking effect. We are informed that the scene beggared description. Several of the girls ran out of doors half clad, screaming murder, while others, more plucky, remained in doors to back the fugitives. The affray lasted in all its bloody and savage fury for five or six minutes, there being three of the party against Pratt and the bar-keeper. After Mills was killed, we understand, one of the girls took a pistol and shot the dog that accompanied him through the head. Gale has not yet been captured, but probably will be. Pratt's wounds are not fatal; neither are those of his barkeeper nor of Gale.

AUSTRALIA.

Revival of Human Bondage—Frightful Atrocities of the Slave Trade.

The New York Herald's correspondence from Sydney, Australia (Oct. 1), says:— The Australian people have not been fairly aware of the extent of the startling progress and ever-increasing proportions of the recently introduced "Polynesian labor system" in Queensland. Within the past month abundant and indisputable evidence has been produced in regard to the real character of this "domestic institution" which flourished but a few years since in the Southern States, and which has been abolished at such a fearful cost of blood and treasure. It has been clearly shown to be a highly advanced and revolting feature of the slave trade and of the slave system already characterized the operations of the new labor scheme—the horrors of the middle passage, the forced breaking up of family relations, the cruel and unchristianlike over-crowding of the conversion of human lives and human souls into gold. It matters little that the system bears the innocent and fair sounding name of "contract labor"; the fact remains unchanged, and under the auspices of British government the feudalistic enormities of the slave traffic have been revived in the South Pacific, and that, with the sanction and encouragement of a colonial legislature, enforced servitude has been established in the most productive portion of the Australian continent. There is certainly a strong feeling of indignation among Australians not interested in the new system at the appalling cruelties recently brought to light, and the position of the interference of the Home Government was a few months ago addressed to the Queen. But in the meantime no measures are adopted to abolish this glaring wrong; the new institution is every day being extended, and the number of human victims, and the "vested rights" in this iniquitous traffic is constantly acquiring greater strength and more serious importance.

THE MESSAGE.

Southern Opinions on the President's Latest Manifesto.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express says:— "We commend the perusal of this state paper to every reader of the Express as a public document remarkable for its clear exposition of the condition of the country, and highly creditable as an emanation from its Chief Executive." The Washington Express in its comments states that:— "It was to be expected that the President would take the last occasion left to him in his annual message to review and vindicate his policy of restoration of the States in rebellion when he was elected. He has done this with rare power and brilliant effect. To fact, his arguments are unanswerable. Who, after reading them, can doubt his far-seeing statesmanship, his patriotism, and his unchangeable devotion to the interests of the whole country? Who can doubt the wisdom of the measures which he inaugurated being permitted to go into operation quietly, peace and fraternal relations, then and now so much desired by all, would have been existing over every foot of the South at this very hour. The message is an admirable document, written with ability, boldness, and clearness. It will rivet the attention of the whole country, and command the scrutiny and study of the civilized world."

GENERAL COLE.

His Acquittal of the Murder of Hiseock.

The Albany (N. Y.) Argus of December 8 says editorially:— The jury before whom Cole was tried for murder after an exciting trial followed by wearying confinement from Friday to Monday came into court with a verdict of acquittal. So the homicide goes free!

The prisoner's counsel had artfully presented the alternative of a plea of insanity, or an entire acquittal. The jury, regarding the provocation of the crime, would not decree the punishment of death, and went to the other extreme of an acquittal.

And yet a trial developed a series of facts more fatal to the accused than the first. The relations of Mrs. Cole and Hiseock were continuous, and did not begin in force. The husband was apprised of his wife's misconduct long before the homicide that there was no provocation to sudden madness. The homicide was designed before the prisoner left Syracuse.

The opponents of capital punishment will exult at this acquittal. And yet these philantropists have created a cold blooded assassin of Draco, and armed every man with the knife of the executioner.

Was Mr. Hiseock's offense—supposing all that was charged was true—worthy of death? He had been invited to a woman's bedchamber, and became her paramour; he was her story which she decked out with some poor falsehoods. He was not permitted to deny his guilt or plead his extenuations. He was condemned to long before the homicide that there was no provocation to sudden madness. The homicide was designed before the prisoner left Syracuse.

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ing a verdict. Suppose that in this case, and in a case of similar kind, they had been permitted to declare "Guilty, with two years' imprisonment," or "Guilty, with ten years' imprisonment," would not the ends of justice be better served than they are now?

IRELAND.

An Extreming Irish Landlord Expelled.

An interesting and significant episode occurred during the elections in Ireland. Mr. Vincent Scully, an Englishman, was a candidate for a representation of the borough of Cashel, and in a speech from the hustings dwelt with great complacency on his services to the Liberal cause, and his exertions in favor of tenant-right, and securing cultivators an interest in the soil. Unhappily for Mr. Scully's pretensions he was confronted by Archdeacon Quirk, the Catholic priest of the parish, from whose effective speech we make a few extracts:—

Scully, in his long address to you for the past hour, spoke of various good things; but he did not mention to you the number of persons he exterminated on his property. In 1848, that dismal time, when the lives of every humane man was appealed to for mercy, the extermination on Mr. Scully's property commenced by his own command. I have here 87 families, numbering 167 individuals, who were driven out. I was present when the snow flakes drifted down on that auspicious morning of the 25th of March. A poor man in the parish of D. uobit was struck by paralysis; his wife and six children were evicted. I saw the mother buried before I left Tipperary. In 1853 the ev