

THE CUBAN TROUBLE.

As we announced to our readers in last week's issue, notwithstanding the sensational rumors and excited newspaper articles which were even at the time being extensively circulated, the threatenings of war have spent themselves in nothing.

The United States Government, making very considerable modification in the stringency of its first demands, and Spain accepting the conditions imposed, with several material reservations, a peaceful adjustment of the pending difficulty is promised.

All intelligent and reflecting citizens may well congratulate themselves that war has been averted. Though we can readily understand that the Radical party would have welcomed any reasonable pretext for commencing hostilities, as a means of renewing its rapidly expiring lease of power in the national government, a contest with even so weak a people as the Spanish, at the present time, would have been an evil greatly to be deplored.

As a means tending eventually to the annexation of Cuba, to the United States, the end would have been poor compensation for the cost and expense incurred in fitting out a naval armament, maintaining war, and achieving success. The U. States wants no more territory; her area is too large already, and every acre added to her boundaries means, with the present corrupt, dishonest administration, the creation of new offices and added facilities for stealing.

As to the merits of the grave question which was so serious as almost to bid two nations resort to arms, that is a matter yet to come under discussion. Of one thing we are certain: stripped of all verbiage, and rescued from a mass of meaningless technicalities, the facts remain patent: that the Virginian had for its object furnishing arms and men for Cuba; that it was and had been a filibustering vessel and its crew were filibusters; that however much we pity their fate, and blame the individuals who inhumanly butchered them, they were engaged in unlawful acts against the government whose agents captured them.

As to the "vindication of the national honor" and the "protection of the U. S. flag," we have this to say: we have no desire to keep alive bad feelings between the two sections of this country; but the national government has used its power and its functions only to wrong and oppress the South for eight long years, and its flag is the symbol of injustice, disfranchisement, and maltreatment of our best citizens. It is superlatively cool impudence to call upon Southern people to share in the indignant excitement experienced by the Radical and the loyal—it is an insult to invite Confederate soldiers to join their ranks, to be led to battle by Sherman, who devastated their once happy land, or by Sheridan, who stole their cattle, destroyed their property, and insulted and outraged their wives, mothers and sisters. If the Cuban trouble arises again, gentlemen, fight it out, to your hearts' content. Count us "out this game."

"THE SOUTH."—We have before us a copy of "The South," published in New York, of which Mr. W. J. Woodward is Associate Editor, and in the interests of which he is now travelling through the Southern States.

We cannot too highly recommend this valuable paper to the encouragement and support of our people. It is published for the advancement of the interests and the development of the resources of the South, and is doing much for the accomplishment of these ends. The No. which we have just been perusing might be called the "Charlotte No.," as it is profusely and handsomely illustrated with the hotels, business houses and public buildings of that bright little city; and the benefit which will inure to Charlotte from the publication of this one issue will be worth thousands of dollars to that town.

Mr. Woodward, formerly one of our townsmen, is now on a visit home, and will receive subscriptions or advertisements for "The South."

ADDITIONAL PREMIUMS.—Mrs. A. A. McKethan, for the 2nd best butter exhibited at the fair, was awarded the silver butter-knife offered by the Agricultural Society. This was not handed us, or it would have been published last week.

Also, the committee in that department have awarded to Mrs. J. J. Jackson, of Pittsboro, N. C., for map of Coal Fields and surrounding country, our special premium of GAZETTE for one year. Accordingly, the paper will be sent to her address until the 3rd Dec. 1874.—52 Nos. from date.

TRADE BETTER.—Our streets were full of cotton on yesterday, and business is beginning to look better. Our merchants always give the top price for the cotton, and planters will find no better place for the sale of their produce than this. We expect a brisk trade, after all, this winter. Our business men never had better, more complete, or cheaper stocks. They bought in the very midst of the panic, at very low rates, and can afford to sell on very advantageous terms.

EXCELLENCE IN PAINTING.—Master Elliott Daingerfield, a young gentleman of this town, only 12 or 14 years of age, exhibited at our fair a beautiful painting by his own hand, which displays real genius. We predict that, with proper cultivation and study, he will achieve great prominence in this first of the fine arts.

HARTLEY THE ELOCUTIONIST.—Two readings were given here, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, by Mr. Hartley, the elocutionist. We did not attend, but learn that the entertainment was very fine. The audiences were small but appreciative.

CROWDED COLUMNS.—We do not feel it necessary to apologize for the scarcity of editorial this week. Our paper must always contain all the late news, and it is more important to our readers than our own effusions.

LOCK'S CREEK CANAL.—Col. T. W. Devane, the contractor, is going on with the Lock's Creek Canal. He has 75 or 100 hands at work, and is pushing the enterprise forward. This is one of the most important improvements ever inaugurated in this county, and the benefits to accrue to the section through which it passes will be appreciated only when it is finished.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Court adjourned last Saturday. Doyle Bryant, charged with the murder of Chas. Bonn, was acquitted. The evidence against him was considered mainly circumstantial. The argument of Hon. T. C. Fuller, of Counsel for the defence, is spoken of as one of the most powerful efforts of his life.

Wiley Evans was granted a new trial, on motion and after argument before his Honor Judge Buxton, on Saturday, by Capts. N. W. Ray and Benj. Robinson on following grounds: reception of improper testimony, exclusion of proper testimony, misdirection of the court in the charge to the jury, and after-discovered testimony.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We cannot publish correspondence unaccompanied by a responsible name. Within the past few days we have received several communications, which under our rules, must be laid aside. For instance, we have one very laudatory of the GAZETTE, signed simply "good will" another from Sanford—poetical—signed only with initials. Adopt any *nomme de plume* you please, but, at the same time, you must give us your own name.

HOP OF THE EPICUREAN SOCIETY.—The young gentlemen of the "Epicurean Society" give a hop this evening at Fayetteville Hall. We have no doubt it will be very pleasant. We like to see it; our hearts beat in sympathy with the happiness of the young people.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB.—There was a very pleasant meeting of this club at Mr. Lilly's, last Thursday; interesting selections were read, the gathering was social and agreeable, and the reorganization for the winter was very auspicious.

To-night the club meets at Mr. Pearce's, and it is hoped there will be a large attendance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.] THE INJUNCTION DISSOLVED. Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 2, 1873.

The Self Injunction case has been decided to-day, and the court declined to grant an injunction, but held that the special tax bonds are constitutional. That ruling is a triumph for the bondholders, but the matter will go up to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the decision may be reversed. It is so near mail time I am unable to state the exact ruling as to injunction, but understand it is consistent with previous decisions in days past; that there is no way to sue a State, in which event the constitutionality of the bonds will not effect our people much, for the State courts having ruled them unconstitutional the Legislature, with the people to support it, will not be likely to levy any tax to pay them.

STATE NEWS.

THE DIAMOND COTTON CHOPPER AND CULTIVATOR.—In calling the attention of our readers to the recent invention of Mr. J. B. Underwood, of Fayetteville, N. C., we would state that it is the machine for the cotton planter. It does with one man and one horse the work of from six to twelve men and from two to four horses. It, at one operation, chops, bars, weeds and dirts the cotton, leaving it in hills twelve inches apart from center to center, more free from grass, and in every respect better worked than if done by the hoe. The machine is perfectly simple, and can be used by any hand who can plough. So far as is consistent with durability, it is cast in separate parts, which are numbered, so that the part immediately affected can, in case of accident, be quickly replaced at small cost. The knives can be removed, and a narrow sweep adjusted, which, in many respects, is an improvement upon those now in use. This machine will pay for itself in ten days' work, the price being \$35. One of these plows will last for years. Coming, as it does, with the first premium from every fair where it has been exhibited, and with the Gold Medal from the Georgia State Fair, as the most important improvement in agricultural implements for the past year, we think its success assured. While cotton remains at its present figures, it behoves the cotton planters of the South to investigate the claims of this great saver. We must reduce the expense of making our great staple crop. The machine will be exhibited at the fair of the Carolinians, at Charlotte, at the South.

[From the Wilmington Journal.] THE FAYETTEVILLE SCANDAL.—We willingly give place to the following communication from Fayetteville, in correction of the article recently published by us in reference to B. C. Gorham having absconded from the place with a young lady, leaving in his hands twelve inches apart from center to center, more free from grass, and in every respect better worked than if done by the hoe. Our information was derived from a very reliable source. We give our correspondent the benefit of his denial, which is as follows: Fayetteville, Nov. 24th.

The Editors of the Journal will please correct the erroneous statement made in their journal of November 20th, in regard to B. C. Gorham leaving Fayetteville with the young lady, and his leaving for several weeks before he left Fayetteville and knew that he did not expect to return in several months. In regard to the young lady, she went under his protection to her brother, who has been living in Texas for three years and has an excellent considerable means, and wrote for her to come to him by the first opportunity. The young lady, up to the time she left, can sustain a good character. Respectfully,

Condensed from the Raleigh Sentinel. LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA. EIGHTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, Lieut-Gov. Bigden in the chair. Journal of yesterday read and approved. PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS. Mr. Troy, a petition from some locality in Harriet county, to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors in said locality. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Tuesday, Nov. 25. The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, a. m. Mr. Speaker Robinson in the chair. Journal of yesterday read and approved. Mr. Gorman presented a petition from the Mexican War Veterans Association concerning a flag in the possession of the Adjutant-General. Calendar. Mr. Gorman presented a petition from certain citizens of Robeson county asking an amendment to the law prohibiting the sale of liquor within 3 miles of Zion Baptist church in that county. Referred.

By Mr. Gorman: A resolution in regard to the flag presented to the North Carolina regiment during the Mexican war by the ladies of Raleigh. Calendar. By Mr. Bennett: A resolution raising a Joint-Select Committee to report the effect of the adoption of the Congressional Amendment in regard to the cases of insanity upon the present session of the House. Calendar. By Mr. Settle: A bill making it a misdemeanor for any person who has executed a chattel mortgage, dead in trust or lien to dispose of the property without first notifying the mortgagee. Referred.

By Mr. Marler: A bill to amend chapter 60, sections 27, and 28 of Battle's Revised so as to allow insolvents who may be imprisoned as putative fathers of bastards, or for the fine and costs of any criminal prosecution, after remaining in prison ten days, to be discharged. Referred.

By Mr. McGhee: A bill to enable indigent persons to appeal to the Supreme Court. Referred. By Mr. Bean: A bill to prevent persons from carrying torchlights through covered bridges in the county of Randolph. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Blythe, the resolution asking our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to have the present law modified was taken up. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 101 yeas to 2 nays. On motion of Mr. Gorman, the bill in reference to the organization of the State militia was referred to Joint-Select Committee to be composed of Messrs. Gorman, Bennett and Bryson, of Swain, as the House branch of said Committee. Adjourned.

By Mr. Jordan, a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in the town of Troy, Montgomery county. Referred. By Mr. Lutterloh, a bill to repeal an act to prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of Cumberland Union Church. Referred. By Mr. McGhee, a bill to provide for the relinquishment to the United States, in certain cases, of title to and jurisdiction over lands for sites of light houses, beacons, or other aids to navigation in the waters of North Carolina. The bill to allow foreign guardians to remove the estates of their wards from the State, &c., was taken up and passed by the following yeas and nays: Yeas 101, nays 2. The bill to amend section 31, chapter 102, Battle's Revised, was taken up. A substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee was adopted, and the bill passed its several readings.

By Mr. Settle, a bill to declare it a misdemeanor for any person who has executed a chattel mortgage, dead in trust, lien, &c., to dispose of the property with an intent to defeat the mortgage, was taken up. A bill of a similar nature, introduced by Mr. Turner, was read as a substitute and rejected. Mr. Settle moved to amend the rules and put the bill on its third reading. Adopted. Mr. Bowman moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Thursday at 12 m. Lost. The bill then passed its third reading. Adjourned.

REMOVED BURNING OF THE SALEM FEMALE COLLEGE.—A YOUNG LADY PERISHES IN THE FLAMES.—On yesterday a distressing rumor reached this city that on Saturday night last this well known and largely patronized institution of learning had been consumed by fire, and that it was more horrid to relate, that one of the young ladies pupils from one of the Southern States, had perished in the flames. We get the above information from parties who read a dispatch concerning the calamity, which received circulation on Sunday. An additional feature of sadness in this terrible occurrence from the fact that the parents of the unfortunate young lady were on their way to visit her when the intelligence of her death reached them while at Greensboro.

While feeling that the rumor is well grounded, yet we include the hope that the affair is exaggerated, especially as to the fate of the young lady. P. S. We learned by telegraph last night that the rumor of the burning of the College was untrue, but are pained to learn that the rumor of the burning to death of a young lady, a student from Georgia, had been excited, and she was caught on fire, with fatal results.—Raleigh News.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

Bank Statement.—Agreement between the United States and Spain in reference to the Virginian Affair.—Negotiations Terminated.—The War Cloud Vanished. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. The following is the bank statement: Loans have decreased \$125,000; specie increased \$2,500,000; legal tenders increased \$4,500,000; deposits increased \$6,500,000. The statement of the Bank of Commerce is omitted. The report of the Secretary of War exhibits in detail the operations of the various bureaus of the department for the past fiscal year. A slight increase in the appropriation for the next fiscal year is asked. The operations of the engineering corps on fortifications and harbors are progressing, but the Secretary wants the earnest attention of Congress to the necessity of providing an adequate defense of the seaboard in case of war with a foreign power. The Springfield rifle has been adopted as the military rifle for the army. Additional appropriations are asked for placing the militia in better trim and for providing the army with a proper supply of small arms. A site is asked for a powder magazine and for a grand arsenal and the sale of several of the smaller arsenals is recommended. The effectiveness of the signal bureau is set forth at some length.

The negotiations between the United States and Spain, with regard to the question, growing out of the capture of the Virginian by the Spanish fleet, have, after a long and arduous process, terminated in a conclusion to-day. Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo having agreed upon and signed a protocol, which the latter soon after telegraphed to his Government, as conflicting statements have appeared in the newspapers regarding intelligence received last night and also to-day, it can now be positively stated that the terms are substantially as follows: 1st. The immediate delivery to the United States of the ship Virginian and all the surviving passengers and crew. 2nd. A salute to our flag on the 25th of December next, unless in the meantime Spain shall satisfy the United States that the American flag was improperly borne on that vessel, and further, that she had no right to the American flag or American papers. In this event the salute is to be spontaneously withdrawn to his Government, as conflicting statements in relation to the flag in the acts committed by Spain against the Virginian. 3d. If it shall thus be shown that the Virginian had no right to carry the American flag and papers, the United States will institute proceedings against the surviving parties who have violated the laws of the United States, and Spain guarantees to institute proceedings against any of her authorities who may have violated either law or treaty stipulations. 4th. The matter of reclamations for damages is reserved for future consideration.

In addition to the above it can also be positively stated that within the next two days Secretary Fish and the Spanish Minister will determine the point of which the Virginian and the surviving passengers and crew shall be delivered to the United States. The words "immediate release," as applicable to the delivery of the Virginian and the surviving passengers and crew, implies, of course, a reasonable time for its execution, as some days must elapse before Havana and Santiago de Cuba can be reached. The agreement is regarded in official quarters as covering all the points of our original demands, though in a modified form, while it is considered respectful and honorable to both countries. The fixing of the 25th of December as the time for saluting our flag is to allow the necessary opportunity to Spain to show that the Virginian improperly carried the American flag and American papers. The 25th of December is a day of great interest to the negotiators, as it was on that day that the negotiation has thus peacefully ended. Both Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo had for two weeks past been engaged in producing the result, on which they receive the congratulations of their respective friends.

Later from Congress. WASHINGTON, December 1. SENATE.—Crosier, from Kansas, is seated. Dr. Newman has resigned as Chaplain. Many bills were introduced; one, making Italian Patrons felons. The bill introduced by Mr. Edmunds to provide for the distribution of the sums awarded to the United States by the Geneva tribunal of arbitration is the same bill which was reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee last January. It provides for the appointment, by the President, of five Commissioners, to adjust and determine the amount of compensation due to the several claimants for damages arising from the depredations of Confederate vessels, to be discharged out of the indemnity fund awarded by the Geneva Tribunal. The allowances of compensation are to be made only for claims directly resulting from damages caused by the Alabama and Florida, and their tenders, and by the Shenandoah, after her departure from Melbourne, February 15, 1865. No claims shall be admitted for any loss for which compensation has been received from insurance, but allowance may be made for the difference between the losses sustained and the insurance received therefrom. No claim is admissible for unearned or prospective freight, or for seamen's wages, but a claim may be made for the loss of the average. No claims shall be allowed in behalf of any insurance company, or insurer, except for the excess of losses over the premiums or gains arising from war-risks. No claim shall be allowed in favor of any insurance company not lawfully existing at the time of the loss, and the laws of some of the United States, and no claim shall be allowed in favor of any person not entitled at the time of his loss to the protection of the United States, and who did not all times, during the late war, bear true allegiance to the United States. Allowances in the interest on losses may be at

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30. The Secretary of the Navy in his report gives a general detail of the condition of the naval service, and concludes with a concise statement of the recent activity of his department and its ability to cope with a foreign adversary. We make extracts as follows: "I have felt it to be my duty, under the existing circumstances, to take promptly every means in my power to put our available force in the best possible condition for immediate and active service. Our fleet, as respects the condition of the vessels and the crews, is already on the sea, and everything at the station near the scene of our possible difficulties. Inadequate as this force may be deemed to the responsibilities of a government like ours, and as greatly at a disadvantage as we are in respect to the number and the quality of our vessels in contrast with the fleets of any respectable naval power, I believe the fidelity, science and experience of our navy will be found equal to any difficulty which courage dares to meet or energy will avail to conquer." He wishes that the navy at least be put in a condition for active service.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE. WASHINGTON, December 1. SENATE.—Summer introduced a Civil Rights Bill which he endeavored to put on passage without a division. He failed, however, and the bill was not raised. Summer desired to read a telegram he had received from the Republican members to Spanish Courts. The Senate recessed. HOUSE.—Dorrall and Morry alone of Louisiana Delegates called the other members to go to the Executive Committee on consents. Only Hurreford, from West Virginia, was enrolled. Two hundred and ninety-two answered to the roll-call. In the election of Speaker, A. H. Stephens received one vote. Stephens occupies a front seat, has crutches with him, wears his hat and looks quite feeble, but he attracts the attention. Wood and Maynard conducted Blaine to the Chair. He is now speaking.

BOMBARDMENT OF CARTAGENA.—The Result.—The Virginian Affair.—Reparation to be Made.—Further Particulars. MADRID, Nov. 28. At the bombardment of Cartagena on Wednesday, the arsenal and barracks were the chief marks for the besiegers' artillery, but the cathedral and hospital were also struck. On Friday, the theatre, the Protestant Church, and two entire streets were destroyed and two hundred persons were killed and wounded within the city. The insurgents have raised the black flag on the forts. At last accounts the fire around the city was subsiding. The loss of the besiegers has been exceedingly small. Officers of the foreign squadron succeeded in obtaining an armistice of four hours on last Friday night.

The Spanish Cabinet has agreed to the delivery to the United States Government of the steamship Virginian and all the persons remaining on board at the time of her capture, leaving the question as to whether the seizure of the vessel was legal, to be settled hereafter by a mixed tribunal. The question whether damages shall be paid to the families and relatives of the prisoners who were shot, is also to be settled in a similar manner. This decision

was not arrived at by the Government before it had confidentially consulted with the powers of Europe, and was informed by all of them that reparation was due for the capture of the steamer and execution of the captives. The decision is also in conformity with the opinions of leading Spanish statesmen of all parties, to whom the question was submitted by the Government.

PRESIDENT CRANT AND THE EX-CONFEDERATES OF VIRGINIA.—Washington, Nov. 29, 1873.—Col. John S. Mosby to-day called on the President, for the first time since the Virginia gubernatorial canvass. He was received most cordially by the President and several members of the Cabinet. He offered his services in case of a war with Spain, and the President promised him a command, although he said there was no immediate danger of war; but in case there should be, he had perfect confidence in the late Confederate soldiers, and intended to give the commissions equally to the soldiers of the Federal and Confederate armies. He spoke of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens most kindly, and was glad that he had been returned to Congress. The President said that in his forthcoming Message he intended to recommend universal amnesty.

Colonel Mosby told the President that the Virginia election was not a condemnation of his administration, and that he was stronger than ever in the State. The President agreed with the result. He expressed himself gratified at the tone of General Kemper's speeches, and favored Mosby's policy of reconciliation between the administration and the white people of the South. The President said that as long as he was in office the holders of appointments made through Mosby's influence should not be turned out, no matter who tried to oust them; that hereafter he intended to appoint to office from the South the best men for the positions, and that he was very much gratified at the good feeling manifested by the Virginians towards his administration, and was ready to respond to it. Ed. C. Marshall, son of the former Chief Justice, James V. Brooke, Colonel Chapman, and Captain Chapman of Fauquier county, Virginia, had also a pleasant interview with President Grant to-day. They also served with Mosby during the late war, and are also anxious for a brush with Spain.

THE SPANISH CONCESSIONS.—SICKLES WILL PROBABLY RESIGN.—NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A Paris dispatch says Spain has made concessions, and Sickles ordered to suspend preparations for withdrawing the legation from Madrid. Castelar was only embarrassed for fear of popular reaction against concession. Sickles will probably resign soon, fearing that the settlement is insincere.

THE CARTAGENA BOMBARDMENT.—London, Dec. 1.—The bombardment of Cartagena continues. Non-combatants are refugeeing in the suburbs. There is a good deal of suffering. The city is filled with wounded. Seventeen houses, including the principal hospital, have been destroyed. The Government fleet remains inactive outside the fort.

THE VIRGINIAN APOLO.—NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Junia, from Havana, reports the Virginian aloft Tuesday. All vessels arriving at Havana bring cargoes of coal. Fifty thousand barrels were ordered from New Orleans.

What the Wires Whisper. WASHINGTON. Custom Houses and other Public Buildings. Work has been commenced upon the public buildings at Raleigh. It has, however, been found extremely difficult to procure either material or labor at reasonable rates, and as a consequence very little progress has been made. Negotiations are, however, in progress, which warrant the belief that these difficulties will be overcome and that good progress will be made during the coming season. The building will be 116 feet by 63 feet, and will be of brick, with stone trimmings. Mr. Muller thinks the eight hour system alike injurious to the laborer and the government, and only beneficial to perambulating agitators and claim agents.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30. The Secretary of the Navy in his report gives a general detail of the condition of the naval service, and concludes with a concise statement of the recent activity of his department and its ability to cope with a foreign adversary. We make extracts as follows: "I have felt it to be my duty, under the existing circumstances, to take promptly every means in my power to put our available force in the best possible condition for immediate and active service. Our fleet, as respects the condition of the vessels and the crews, is already on the sea, and everything at the station near the scene of our possible difficulties. Inadequate as this force may be deemed to the responsibilities of a government like ours, and as greatly at a disadvantage as we are in respect to the number and the quality of our vessels in contrast with the fleets of any respectable naval power, I believe the fidelity, science and experience of our navy will be found equal to any difficulty which courage dares to meet or energy will avail to conquer." He wishes that the navy at least be put in a condition for active service.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE. WASHINGTON, December 1. SENATE.—Summer introduced a Civil Rights Bill which he endeavored to put on passage without a division. He failed, however, and the bill was not raised. Summer desired to read a telegram he had received from the Republican members to Spanish Courts. The Senate recessed. HOUSE.—Dorrall and Morry alone of Louisiana Delegates called the other members to go to the Executive Committee on consents. Only Hurreford, from West Virginia, was enrolled. Two hundred and ninety-two answered to the roll-call. In the election of Speaker, A. H. Stephens received one vote. Stephens occupies a front seat, has crutches with him, wears his hat and looks quite feeble, but he attracts the attention. Wood and Maynard conducted Blaine to the Chair. He is now speaking.

BOMBARDMENT OF CARTAGENA.—The Result.—The Virginian Affair.—Reparation to be Made.—Further Particulars. MADRID, Nov. 28. At the bombardment of Cartagena on Wednesday, the arsenal and barracks were the chief marks for the besiegers' artillery, but the cathedral and hospital were also struck. On Friday, the theatre, the Protestant Church, and two entire streets were destroyed and two hundred persons were killed and wounded within the city. The insurgents have raised the black flag on the forts. At last accounts the fire around the city was subsiding. The loss of the besiegers has been exceedingly small. Officers of the foreign squadron succeeded in obtaining an armistice of four hours on last Friday night.

The Spanish Cabinet has agreed to the delivery to the United States Government of the steamship Virginian and all the persons remaining on board at the time of her capture, leaving the question as to whether the seizure of the vessel was legal, to be settled hereafter by a mixed tribunal. The question whether damages shall be paid to the families and relatives of the prisoners who were shot, is also to be settled in a similar manner. This decision

was not arrived at by the Government before it had confidentially consulted with the powers of Europe, and was informed by all of them that reparation was due for the capture of the steamer and execution of the captives. The decision is also in conformity with the opinions of leading Spanish statesmen of all parties, to whom the question was submitted by the Government.

PRESIDENT CRANT AND THE EX-CONFEDERATES OF VIRGINIA.—Washington, Nov. 29, 1873.—Col. John S. Mosby to-day called on the President, for the first time since the Virginia gubernatorial canvass. He was received most cordially by the President and several members of the Cabinet. He offered his services in case of a war with Spain, and the President promised him a command, although he said there was no immediate danger of war; but in case there should be, he had perfect confidence in the late Confederate soldiers, and intended to give the commissions equally to the soldiers of the Federal and Confederate armies. He spoke of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens most kindly, and was glad that he had been returned to Congress. The President said that in his forthcoming Message he intended to recommend universal amnesty.

Colonel Mosby told the President that the Virginia election was not a condemnation of his administration, and that he was stronger than ever in the State. The President agreed with the result. He expressed himself gratified at the tone of General Kemper's speeches, and favored Mosby's policy of reconciliation between the administration and the white people of the South. The President said that as long as he was in office the holders of appointments made through Mosby's influence should not be turned out, no matter who tried to oust them; that hereafter he intended to appoint to office from the South the best men for the positions, and that he was very much gratified at the good feeling manifested by the Virginians towards his administration, and was ready to respond to it. Ed. C. Marshall, son of the former Chief Justice, James V. Brooke, Colonel Chapman, and Captain Chapman of Fauquier county, Virginia, had also a pleasant interview with President Grant to-day. They also served with Mosby during the late war, and are also anxious for a brush with Spain.

THE SPANISH CONCESSIONS.—SICKLES WILL PROBABLY RESIGN.—NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A Paris dispatch says Spain has made concessions, and Sickles ordered to suspend preparations for withdrawing the legation from Madrid. Castelar was only embarrassed for fear of popular reaction against concession. Sickles will probably resign soon, fearing that the settlement is insincere.

THE CARTAGENA BOMBARDMENT.—London, Dec. 1.—The bombardment of Cartagena continues. Non-combatants are refugeeing in the suburbs. There is a good deal of suffering. The city is filled with wounded. Seventeen houses, including the principal hospital, have been destroyed. The Government fleet remains inactive outside the fort.

THE VIRGINIAN APOLO.—NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Junia, from Havana, reports the Virginian aloft Tuesday. All vessels arriving at Havana bring cargoes of coal. Fifty thousand barrels were ordered from New Orleans.

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