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FREE CUBA.

RALLY AT EXPOSITION HALL

Redress Demanded for Spanish Outrages

Long before seven o'clock Exposition Hall was filled with citizens of New Orleans of all classes of society, who were drawn together with one common impulse—a desire to express their sense of the outrages on free Cuban and American citizens. The audience continued to grow larger and larger, until there was no standing room inside the doors.

At seven o'clock Hon. William M. Burwell called the meeting to order and nominated Hon. J. B. Eustis for temporary chairman, who was unanimously elected.

On taking the chair, Mr. Eustis said a few words expressive of his sympathy in the cause of Cuban independence, and horror at the murders committed by the Spanish authorities.

Colonel Burwell then moved that a committee on organization and resolutions be appointed by the chair, which was carried.

The chair appointed his Honor Mayor Louis A. Waltz, Hon. W. W. Howe, General Randall L. Gibson, General Cyrus Bussy, Hon. J. H. Kennard, Colonel F. C. Zacherie, Colonel James Lewis, C. E. Slayback, Esq., John G. Fleming, Esq., Dr. M. F. Bonzano, B. F. Joubert, Esq., Hon. William M. Burwell, E. H. McCaleb, Esq.

While the committee was absent the chair called on S. J. N. Smith, Esq., to address the meeting, who spoke substantially as follows:

I presume all hearts here to-night beat in response to the same impulse. We are here to express not only our sympathy with suffering Cuba, but to show by our indignation that our flag can not be desecrated by foreign powers. We are here representatives not only of the people of New Orleans, not only of the people of Louisiana, not only of the people of the South, but as American citizens claiming the proud distinction of expressing our opinions on the outrages and indignities inflicted on our citizens and on our flag. Our war is over. Whatever differences once separated us they are gone now. One flag shelters, one government protects us all. We, as Southern people, as ex-rebels if you will, to-day yield to no man under God's heaven in our desire for the welfare, honor and integrity of the nation. We, the people, call upon those in high places to make such an example of those who have committed these Cuban outrages that all nations will learn to respect our flag. It matters little what nation insults our flag or outrages our citizens, let it be who it may, we demand that our government teach them what it is to be an American citizen.

Colonel Burwell, from the committee on organization, reported as follows:

For president, J. B. Eustis; vice presidents—Colonel John McEnery, Charles E. Fenner, T. Bailey Blanchard, J. H. Kennard, Louis A. Wiltz, W. G. Black, John G. Fleming, C. E. Girardey, Randall L. Gibson, F. A. Huber, Harry T. Hays, Washington Marks, H. O. Seixas, J. M. Sandidge, J. B. Hill, J. Henri Burch, J. H. Ingraham, T. Morris Chester, J. B. Roudanez, George Pandeley, Felix Labatut, J. C. Denis, W. Agar, S. Manning Todd, F. W. Delesdernier, E. H. Gardner, A. Baldwin, Moses Greenwood.

Colonel Burwell stated that the committee had chosen the list of vice presidents without regard to party, class or station, and if any in the audience desired the addition of other names, it could be done on motion.

Judge E. North Cullom, Lieutenant Governor C. C. Antoine and Colonel J. B. Walton were then added to the list.

The president then introduced the next speaker.

Judge E. North Cullom said it might seem strange that he should be called upon to make a speech at a public meeting, after he had been placed upon the bench. Judge Cullom proceeded to show that it was the duty of American citizens of all classes to express themselves at this hour. He was born in a land of liberty, and had studied history to little purpose if the struggle of Cuba to-day was not identical with the struggles of liberty in every land. The principles Cuba is striving for are the same principles that animated us. The bloody massacres that stain the cause of Spain are the same bloody measures that are peculiar to despotisms and barbarians alone. The Judge closed with an eloquent appeal to the people to ameliorate the struggles of the Cuban patriots by their sympathy and substantial aid.

The audience seeing Alexander Dalzheimer on the platform, loud calls were made for him, and advancing he made one of his characteristically eloquent speeches. One sentence, that "Cuba belongs to Cuba," touched the right chord and provoked storms of applause.

Colonel Burwell then announced that General Quesada, the Cuban patriot, was in the audience, and he was immediately invited to the platform. The audience called for a speech from the General, and were not quieted even when the president said that the General never regretted so much in his life his inability to speak English. One enthusiastic gentleman, of strong German appearance and accent, insisted on a speech in Spanish.

Colonel Zacharie, of the committee on resolutions, then appeared and read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The inhabitants of the island of Cuba have for five long years struggled for the right of self-government; and

Whereas, As an earnest of their devotion they have sacrificed in their cause the best blood of their people, and devoted their lives and property to its maintenance; and

Whereas, The war against the independence of Cuba has been carried on by the Spanish authorities in that island in a spirit of barbarity and cruelty repugnant to every dictate of civilization and humanity, which has finally culminated in the capture and brutal massacre of American citizens and a gross insult to the American flag and the nation's honor; therefore be it

Resolved, By the citizens of New Orleans in mass meeting assembled, that we reassert our support of the Monroe doctrine, whereby the government of the United States pledged itself to the protection of this continent from European interference and the assistance to the people thereof in governing themselves as shown in its prompt recognition of the Spanish American republics, the autonomy of Mexico and the independence of Texas.

Resolved, That we denounce the capture of an American vessel on the high seas and the savage execution of American citizens and others under the protection of that flag at Santiago de Cuba, as a gross violation of the laws of nations and a burning shame thrust upon the honor of this nation, which demands prompt and decisive action upon the part of our government which shall establish indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Resolved, That we pledge the support of the people of Louisiana to the national government in any steps which it may take to that end.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt condolence to the families of the martyrs of Cuban independence, and especially to that of our gallant and noble townsman, Captain Fry; and that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to solicit subscriptions for them.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Colonel Zacharie then proceeded to address the meeting. He said he felt a delicacy in addressing them. We are here in a common cause, but on other subjects we have different views. Forty years ago the doctrine which has animated this government up to this time was adopted. It was that we would submit to no foreign interference among the nations of the American continent. This was the policy that animated the government during the war of the South American governments with Spain, of Mexico with Spain, and that of the independence of Texas. Even when the Greeks were striving against Turkey Henry Clay moved resolutions of sympathy. For five years we have watched the weary struggle of Cuba and no word of sympathy has come from the government. The outrages in Cuba of former days were graphically mentioned. The speaker detailed the many murders and assassinations of Cuban authorities, and said if Spain can not control them, then let the government act as it did in 1828 with the Algerine pirates. For years our vessels of war carried tribute, till the government came to consider it a shame to manhood and a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century, and the Ottoman empire was notified that it it could not control Algeria the United States could, and we ere all familiar how Horatio Decatur made the navigation of the Mediterranean free to all nations from that time. The government must teach these Spaniards to observe the rules of civilized warfare, and not touch a hair on the head of an American citizen. As a Democrat, and a member of the Democratic party, I give our Republican friends fair warning that if they fail to take the proper course we will sweep the country and carry the masses with us in favor of Cuban liberty. We will make another canvass of 1844, and instead of annexing Texas we will annex Cuba. I point to my Republican friends in the time of Pierce, the scene in the harbor of Smyrna, when Duncan H. Ingraham, of South Carolina, with a single sloop-of-war, the St. Louis, took Martin Kozta from under the guns of three Austrian frigates. And Martin Kozta, not a citizen, but only a man who had declared in Smyrna his intention of becoming one, walked onto the deck of that vessel with his shackles stricken off just as he would step on the free soil of America. I point again to the time when Greytown was laid in ashes. And I give fair warning that if they fail to take the cause of Cuba offered them, we will not lose the opportunity to make it a rallying cry before the people of the Union.

Mr. Zacharie was repeatedly applauded, and the president then announced, as "an original Cuban sympathizer," Judge Alexander Walker.

At the same time Mr. Burwell presented Mr. Walton Fry, the brother of Captain Fry, and he was invited to take a seat by the side of the president.

Judge Walker said he had not expected to speak, but he said for forty years Cuba had been a reproach, an insult and a shame to the people of the United States. He obtained his sentiments from Lopez, and they should pervade every American heart. We must give to Cuba our aid, our comfort, and now that the people have been aroused, the government would be are sedwise. The Judge gave an eloquent resume of attempts to liberate Cuba, and said that Spanish character must be changed and that people taught to respect our laws.

Hon. E. H. McCaleb was then introduced and made an eloquent address. He said this meeting meant that the American people would not rest until there was not a slave in Cuba, until the insult to our flag had been atoned for, until the national honor had been avenged. It means war. The American government would avenge the outrages, and would not rest until another star glimmers in the galaxy that adorns our flag. Party would be forgotten and, as Americans, all will rally around the American flag. There would be no hesitation. We would go to Cuba and give them their independence.

Mr. Duncan Kenpedy, a young gentleman who has not yet reached his majority, was introduced, and said that on that account he perhaps should not address the audience as fellow citizens. He had been acquainted with some five or six of those who were on the Virginius, and some of them were no older than he. He made a short but interesting speech, and said that every impulse of freedom that the white man has in Cuba came from this country; every thought of liberty the black man there has was a germ that came from here.

The president then announced that he had appointed the following gentlemen to solicit subscriptions in aid of the family of the late Captain Joseph Fry:

Mayor L. A. Waltz, George Jonas, B. F. Joubert, Patrick Irwin James Lewis, Thomas A. Adams, Edward Tobin.

Colonel Lewis was then called for, and said he had only come as a spectator, not expecting to make an address. He was glad to see so many of the best citizens of New Orleans present. No man would go further than he to liberate Cuba. Not only Cuba, but any country where slavery exists. In 1861, when a blow at Ireland was to be struck, he could not go, but he sent to the head centre here two muskets. He would deal that way with the present question. The black man in Cuba must strike a blow for himself.

Who would be free themselves must strike the blow.

When the time came they would be side by side with the white man, and if he fell back they would take the lead. We want but the protection of the government that we may be treated as prisoners of war if captured. What would freedom be to the black man if it was cast in his lap? He must work and fight for it until the flag that waves over us has another star, and perhaps two.

Hon. Alexander Dimitry was then introduced, and said that he thought it was better to be last at a feast than first in a fray. You have had the feast of the expressions of these men of ability, the fray is over your heads even now. It was twenty-two years since, in Rampart street, resolutions were passed that Cuba should be free, and those resolutions were about to be carried into effect. He was sure the government would do right in the matter. He had studied the question. It was bristling with difficulties, but the government would be sure to right every wrong.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

Dr. C. B. White, president of the Board of Health, reached home yesterday from attendance upon the sessions of the National Health Association in New York. The labors of that body, the doctor thinks, are of great advantage to sanitary science, and New Orleans and the South contributed much valuable matter for its consideration.

Glaisher, in "The Atmosphere," gives the extremes of temperature at different places on the earth as follows: "In no place at an elevation of two or three yards above the surface of the ground, and in a sheltered position, has the temperature ever been known to exceed 135°, or go lower than 75°, giving a difference of 208°, a greater difference than between the freezing point and boiling point of water. The greatest recorded difference at any one place being at Yakoutsk, the warmest being 86°, and the coldest 72° below zero. The most equable climate being at the island of Pulo Penang, where the thermometer only varies 14°—from 76° to 90°.

War with Spain is Inevitable.

Whatever might have been the prospect a week ago for a settlement of our troubles with Spain without a war, all such hope has passed away.

Events have followed each other so rapidly, one outrage following so closely upon the heels of another, that a feeling of the most intense indignation has pervaded the brow of every American who loves his country, who glories in her traditions or cares for the honor of her flag.

The Spaniards, spurred on by their blood-glutted insanity, seemed anxious for the issue we would have avoided if it could have been done with honor. Thus insult has followed outrage, until it has culminated in personal violence being offered to our minister at Madrid—so late the personal and confidential friend of Castelar.

Our government is preparing to strike the avenging blow. The President, not authorized under the law to levy war, is placing everything in readiness for Congress to launch the blow.

In nine days from twelve o'clock, to-day, Congress will assemble at Washington. What its action will be is no longer a question. The ruling spirits of both parties have spoken in terms that can not be mistaken. Sunset Cox and Roscoe Conklin, Alexander Stephens and Governor Morton agree upon this question, as men have never agreed before, and other questions, which distract ordinarily the attention of our statesmen, sink into insignificance.

War with Spain is inevitable. The Rubicon is passed and left far behind. The barbarism of slavery had found its last refuge under the shelter of the Spanish flag, which, red and yellow, is a "river of blood between margins of gold," and in the providence of God the pirate Castello and the sanguinary Burriel were needed to perform those acts, which should spur humanity to strike the double blow of revenge and liberation.

Brutal and cowardly as was the murder of Fry and Ryan, it was their mission to give up their lives in the way they did, that thereby the last enslaved race on the continent should be hurled by the sturdy blows of warfare into the estate of personal freedom, and a new star be added to the constellation of States.

AMUSEMENTS

St. Charles Theatre.

Last evening at this theatre was produced for the first time in New Orleans, the drama of Bohemian life from the French of Henry Murger, entitled "French Women," in which Miss Ada Gray appeared as *Mimi*, the working girl of Paris. Other characters represented are the girl of gaiety, the poet, the musician, the painter, and the philosoher, Bohemians, living from hand to mouth—a dinner to-day with no prospect for the morrow. The story of the drama is told in five acts or pictures, the first showing pleasure and ephemeral happiness, an artists' picnic, in which the dialogue is sparkling and witty. The second picture shows the Bohemians at home, and reminds one of the little Parisian sketch of "Antony and Cleopatra." The third picture is called the tyranny of wealth, wherein the millionaire persuades the girl *Mimi* to abandon his relative, her lover, for his good. A similar scene occurs in "Camille." Love's seeming triumph makes the fourth picture, and the fifth ends with the death of *Mimi*. The drama is by no means a one part or star piece; all the characters are prominent and effective. Miss Gray inside the most possible of the part she assumed, and gave a pathos and tenderness to the character peculiar to her style of acting. Miss Minnie Doyle was elegantly costumed as *Mme. De Fleury*, and played the lady of fashion with an exceeding skill for a young actress. Mr. J. S. Delaney had a capital Irish part in *O'Reardon*, the musician, and gave it touches of genuine humor.

The play of "Camille" will be acted to-day for the matinee, and in the evening Miss Gray will make her last appearance in "French Women."

Mr. Joseph Murphy, Irish comedian and character actor, arrived in this city yesterday and will play at the St. Charles on Sunday evening, opening in "Help."

The Opera.

Tonight Donizetti's grand opera "La Favorite" will be repeated, Mlle. Denain appearing as *Leonora*, M. Devoyod as *Alphonse*, and M. Gueymard as *Fernand*. It is a rare thing to find three such superior artists in one opera. Mlle. Denain's voice is clear and strong. While characterized by a sonorous ring, it is yet destitute of that vibrating trill that so often ruins the mezzo soprano.

M. Gueymard, who appeared last week to be suffering from the influences of our climate, has recovered full vigor. He was in fine voice last Thursday night, and sang with great sweetness and power. M. Devoyod, who, as *William Tell*, achieved so marked a distinction here, well sustains his high prestige as *Alphonse*. On Thursday night he was twice called before the curtain. To-day at noon, the last matinee of the season will be given. Doors open at half-past eleven o'clock. "Frou-Frou," by the full strength of the dramatic troupe.

Academy of Music.

The burlesque of Lucretia Borgia, M. D., was repeated at the Academy last night, in which Miss Alice Harrison acted *Genevra*, owing to the illness of Miss Elice Holt. The little lady proved herself equal to the emergency, and more than satisfied the audience—she pleased all. The child wonder, Minnie Maddern, was enthusiastically received and encored in her songs and dances. For the matinee to-day the burlesque of "Lucretia Borgia" and the musical farce of "Jenny Lind" will be performed. Same bill for evening. Sunday night three pieces will be presented.

The California and Texas Construction Company.

Among the latest developments in the California and Texas Construction Company is the production of a circular sent to the stockholders shortly after Mr. Scott's return from Europe, and but a few days before the suspension of the concern. The critical condition of the company was admitted, but a proposition was made to the stockholders to come to its relief and save their investment, and a tender of the following effect was made: First, they were to pay up the residue of their subscription of $1200, on the basis of every thousand. For this $2000 they were to receive $1000 in land grant bonds, $2000 in construction bonds, and $1200 more in the capital stock of the construction company, making $4200 in securities for every $2000.

There were no responses, as the investors generally had made up their minds that the security would not be marketable for the present. One of the most intelligent stockholders says that he would not part with his stock, as the seven millions of liabilities represent the whole and only debt of the railway company, which has three hundred miles of track and half as much graded road, which is worth $15,000,000, inclusive of the land grant. He thinks Mr. Scott got to Europe too late, and had too much confidence in himself when he attempted to negotiate his bonds at the high figure of ninety cents.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Many persons have an idea that a man's brain is in the upper story, but this proves to be one of the many old errors which modern science is overturning. It is in the lore story.

Of all fruit a newly married couple most resemble a green pear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CUBA.

Violent Demonstrations Against Minister Sickles—His House Surrounded by a Mob.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The dispatches received by the Secretary of State are confirmations in part of the special telegrams from Madrid in regard to the demonstrations against Minister Sickles, although the Secretary is of the opinion that the specials are somewhat exaggerated.

The mob which collected in front of the American Legation was promptly dispersed by the government, and there is no doubt here in official circles but that the authorities at Madrid are fully capable of preventing an outbreak.

The position of Minister Sickles is very uncomfortable, but it is not believed that any violence will be suffered, as Mr. Sickles telegraphs that the Spanish officials are equal to the emergency.

Minister Sickles is hourly in communication with the State Department, and his dispatches indicate the existence of a very strong feeling against the United States.

The Feeling in Washington—The Cabinet Meeting.

Mr. Fish submitted a number of telegrams from Minister Sickles to the Cabinet meeting to-day, and the session, which has just commenced, will, in all probability, be one of the most interesting and serious meetings since the commencement of the present complications.

The members of the Cabinet this morning seem to be very serious in their demeanor.

There appears to be a more extended discussion in all places, and more probabilities of war than there has been.

At the same time, so far as has been made known, the official advices from Spain have not varied in the assertions of the honesty of the Castelar government to preserve friendly relations, and to command calmness and dignity during the progress of the negotiation.

The excitement of the populace in Madrid does not seem to be shared in by the government. It is evident by the expressed opinion of the Secretary of State here that there is an exaggeration in the unofficial reports, and the assertions of Mr. Sickles that the Spanish government is able, and has suppressed hostile indications against the American legation at Madrid.

The Secretary of the Navy returned to this city this morning, and was at the Department at an early hour.

A large number of naval officers have been ordered to duty to-day to the ships of heavy ordinance now being fitted out for active service.

Waiting for the Meeting of Congress.

It is still unlikely that other than precautionary measures will be taken until Congress acts.

While the President seems to be in accord with the indignant feelings of the people, he will do nothing to place the country in a false position before the world.

A leading Senator, who had a conversation with the President, to-day, has no doubt that when Congress meets, the public will be satisfied that prudence, combined with a due regard for our national honor, has been observed by the executive department of the government.

The Status of the Virginius.

The city is excited over the probabilities of a war with Spain. Rumors of all kinds are in circulation.

The State Department is investigating the real status of the Virginius. The navigation division of the Treasury Department finds no reason to believe that any irregularity exists in the registry papers of the Virginius.

This fact was communicated to the Secretary of State by the Secretary of the Treasury, and received attention at the Cabinet meeting to-day. Copies of all of her papers were submitted.

The Longest Session of Cabinet Known.

The session of the Cabinet opened earlier than usual and continued until four o'clock. All of the secretaries were present. This is the longest session during Grant's administration, and was wholly occupied with the Virginius matter and attending complications.

The members of the Cabinet are dumb regarding the details of proposed action. The feeling which urged the attack upon the American legation was characterized as brutal and indefensible. It really seems that no reasonable ministry could stand at Madrid.

There is increased naval activity.

Details of the Capture of the Virginius—Report of the Officer in Charge of the Boat's Crew.

The following is the report of the officer in command of the two boats which first approached the Virginius from the Tornado:

"On arriving alongside the Virginius, and observing that the deck was crowded with people, I warned them that any aggression on their part would be severely punished by our forces, and having ordered all my men to board her at the same moment, it was done, they coming on deck immediately after I got there. I at once inquired for the captain, and he having informed me that the steamer was the Virginius, I required him to deliver up his papers, which he did. I notified him that his vessel and all on board were my prisoners, and ordered my people to take possession of vessel and helm, commissioning the first engineer to take charge of the engine, and warning the prisoners that our presence on board would not prevent the Tornado from sinking the steamer the moment that any kind of aggression or any attempt to render the engines unserviceable was observed. The engineer reported to me that the engines were in order with the exception of some slight detention. I then proceeded to transfer the prisoners to the Tornado, and all arrived safely on board except the captain and sixteen of the crew, who remained on the Virginius. A number of people having been found in the forecastle were ordered aft, and I have to add that even after I was on board these were engaged in throwing overboard the cargo from the forehold. The transfer of prisoners concluded and those who remained on board made safe, I examined the state of the vessel, and found it to be very bad, as not only were the furnaces clogged by a quantity of hams and grease which had been burned, but the engine packing was in very bad order, as it had suffered severely in the flight. The vessel was making water through a badly stopped leak in the bow under the water line, and also through the seams, which laboring during the flight had caused to open. The cabins were in disorder, the trunks open and their contents scattered about, and all bearing evident signs that everything of value had been thrown overboard. All the cases of arms had been opened, and revolvers, cartridges, machetes and insurgent uniform buttons were lying about. The saddles, documents and loose effects have been collected by my orders. I sent the officer in command of the second boat on board the Tornado, confiding to him the papers which the captain had delivered to me, instructing him to communicate to the captain of the Tornado verbally all that had been done; the state of the vessel, and my having hauled down the American flag, which, as a pirate, it had no right to use, and having hoisted the Spanish flag in its place. The captain and prisoners have been treated with every consideration due to men in misfortune, and compatible with the safety of the vessel; for which, I am, I think, justified in saying they were profoundly grateful."

Angry Interview Between Minister Sickles and the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs—Sickles Declares There Is No Use in Further Trifling With the Dons.

NEW YORK, November 21.—A *Herald* special from Madrid, dated the twentieth, says the situation is grave. A serious misunderstanding exists between Sickles and the Spanish Cabinet.

On the arrival of the news of the capture of the Virginius, President Castelar called at the United States legation, expressed great regret, and ordered the suspension of sentence in Cuba. When Secretary Fish telegraphed the news of the executions, General Sickles sent a note at two o'clock in the morning, demanding a stay.

The Foreign Secretary answered, questioning the accuracy of the information, and intimated that General Sickles' action was not authorized.

Thereupon Sickles, in the name of the United States, addressed a formal protest against the inhuman butcheries and insult to the United States; again demanded that Spain should enforce obedience to her orders in Cuba, and insisted on the rights of Americans to trial under the treaty of 1795.

He complained that the American consul at Santiago was prevented from using the telegraph to Washington. The Spanish Secretary answered that the matter was wholly a municipal affair between Spain and the Virginius pirates. Spain, he said, could not tolerate American interference. The interview ended by General Sickles demanding that Spain should enforce the order of the Cabinet to Cuba for the suspension of executions.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs haughtily declined to permit General Sickles to discuss the municipal affairs of Cuba.

The interview terminated angrily, Sickles saying he would hold no more personal—only official—relations with the minister.

Public feeling runs high. The Spaniards blame the United States for the Cuban insurrection, and say they will welcome war.

Minister Sickles does not see how war can be averted, if Spain will concede nothing, and public opinion will prevent President Castelar from making any concessions.

There is no use, he remarks, in the United States trifling any more on the subject, Spanish stubbornness making concessions impossible. The extreme Republicans favor the views of the United States in the affair.

Names of the Passengers Seized on the City of New York.

The officers of the City of New York gave the names of passengers seized as Mrs. Dornitala Demonti, a widow, and her child; Ricardo Lancis and his entire family, consisting of wife and three children, and Donna Catalina Parez.

Nothing suspicious was found in the clothing of the women or children, and all were discharged except Lancis. Two hundred persons captured were implicated by correspondence. No executions had occurred when the City of New York left.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

There is great activity at the Brooklyn navy yard. Fifty additional hands were employed to-day.

Santiago Advices.

HAVANA, November 21.—Santiago advices of the sixteenth have nothing important since the twelfth, except the sailing of the Virginius for Havana.

Some Anxiety Concerning the Defenses of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 21.—The war news from Washington and New York cause some anxiety regarding Forts Sumter and Moultrie, now dismantled. It is hoped that the government will put them immediately on a war footing.

Alexander Stephens for War.

ATLANTA, November 21.—A. H. Stephens, who will leave for Washington to-morrow, says: "I am for Cuba immediately, if not sooner." He thinks that the movement to take Cuba would produce good feeling between the North and South.

Navy Vessels Getting Ready for Sea.

The orders to the heads of different departments at the navy yard are to push work upon the different vessels, forward as rapidly as possible. Additional men have been added to nearly all departments, and there are now about 2000 men employed in the yard.

There are six vessels either in course of preparation for war or about to be prepared. Of these, it has been learned from a reliable source in the yard, that the government is doing work only on two, namely, the Colorado and Minnesota. The work on the others is being done by contract, this action being taken because it is impossible for the regular government force, as now organized, to send off the vessels required in the time specified. Admiral Porter's torpedo boat is being rapidly prepared for service.

Workmen are engaged on the Florida, which has the reputation of being the fastest vessel ever built, being capable of making eighteen knots an hour, for six days, without stopping to coal.

The steam yacht America, built for Henry N. Smith, a well known stock broker, has been purchased or chartered by the government for a dispatch boat. The America is very fast. She leaves for Washington to receive orders.

Captain George M. Ransom, executive officer of the navy yard, has been ordered to take command of the Colorado. A Cuban gentleman, living, and doing business, in this city, who arrived from Cuba, yesterday, declared that the statement that more than 100 of the crew of the Virginius were executed, was true, as he saw it as stated by Spanish official reports in Havana.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The following points are from the elaborate report of the Postmaster General: The ordinary revenues of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June, 1873, were $22,000,741, and the expenditures of all kinds were $26,084,945. The estimated expenditures for the year 1874 are $33,929,912 and the total estimated revenues $29,936,534, thus leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the general treasury of $4,036,383. This does not include $1,225,000 for mail service between San Francisco and Japan and China, and between the United States and Brazil, and between San Francisco and the Sandwich islands.

The report of the Postmaster General in speaking of mail depredations says it is amazing that so many persons will persist in sending money through the mails, thereby subjecting themselves and the public to risk and tempting the weak to dishonesty and ruin, when the department provides the means of safe transmission by money orders at an insignificant cost. Some of the most experienced officers in the service are of the opinion that Congress should adopt such legislation as will prevent the use of the mails for the conveyance of money in letters and compel the registration of every valuable package.

It is stated that, counting all the railway lines both ways, the mail service over them is 34,925 miles daily. Comparing the year 1873 with 1872 the rate of increase in the total number of letters exchanged with foreign countries was twelve and one-seventh per cent, and the rate of increase in the amount of postage thereon was eight per cent. The increase in number of letters exchanged with European countries was ten and three-fourths per cent, and the increase of postage thereon amounted to seven and seven-eighths per cent.

A new contract has been executed with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the additional monthly mail between San Francisco and Hong Kong, via Yokohama, authorized by the act of June, 1872. The additional service authorized by the law should have been commenced on the first of October by American built iron steamships of not less than 4000 tons register.

The company has, however, failed to comply with this contract, because, as is alleged, of unexpected difficulties which retarded the building of the new steamships now being constructed for the service. No good reason is perceived why the company should not be permitted to continue the service as at present until the new ships are completed and placed upon the line, with the understanding that it shall make no claim upon the additional subsidy or any part thereof, but shall receive the sea postage only, as heretofore, in full compensation for the additional service until the contract shall be fully complied with.

A postal convention, establishing and regulating an exchange of correspondence between the United States and Japan by means of direct lines of steamers plying between the seaports of the two countries, has been formally agreed upon and executed with the charge d'affaires of Japan at Washington, and is to be carried into effect six months after its ratification by the government of Japan.

The Postmaster General in speaking of the negotiation between the United States and France for a postal convention, says that the department yielded to France an increase of the rate of letter postage and the advantage of rating and collecting for postage by the smaller standard of weight, and nothing can be urged against its adoption except the demand that this country shall use the exceptional French standard for rating letters. It has been submitted by the French minister to his government for instruction, and the Postmaster General trusts that it will be accepted, as it concedes all that, in his judgment, the department can concede to effect a settlement of the vexed questions in the controversy, a due regard being had to the interests and convenience of the American people. The Postmaster General repeats his recommendation for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and other matter of the second class by weight of packages rather than by the present system. So marked would be the improvement in collections under this plan that he believes the department could safely consent, in case of its adoption, to a reduction in newspaper rates of forty per cent on present prices. He further recommends that on all matter of the third class, the postage be made uniform at one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, and the maximum weight of packages increased to four pounds; also than any person be permitted, without additional charge, to write a form of presentation in any book, pamphlet, magazine, periodical or other matters of the third class, and also that the sender of any package be permitted, without additional charge, to write his or her name and address on the outside thereof with the word "from" above or preceding the same, so as to inform the person addressed of the name of the sender, and to write briefly on any package the number and name of the articles inclosed.

The Postmaster General, at some length, recommends postal savings depositories. Throughout the plan for their organization and work, two ideas predominate: first, the United States is to insure the safe return of principal and interest whenever demanded, and secondly, the extensive machinery of the postoffice is to be used to bring its advantages home to the great mass of the people. The system organized, conducted on the basis presented, would not only encourage economy and habits of saving on the part of all, who might be in the way of earning small sums of money, but would tend largely to utilize and keep in circulation the immense amounts which are paid out for wages and in business, and give every depositor a direct interest in the stability of the government.

The Postmaster General again urges the assumption by the government of the control of the telegraph. A government postal telegraph is the only means by which the full benefit of this great invention can be secured, for wherever the telegraph is under government management it is operated at its minimum cost, and the people receive the benefit in low rates of transmission and in greatly extended facilities.

The telegraph should be made a part of the postal system, without further delay, as Congress does not seem inclined to exercise the discretion given in the third section of the act of July 24, 1866, to appoint appraisers to value the lines, property and effects of the companies now in operations and as the Western Union company appear to be unwilling to make a voluntary sale, at a fair price, the Postmaster General recommends that a provision be made by law for the immediate establishment of the postal telegraph and for the construction of all such wires as may be needed under the direction of competent officers of the engineer corps of the army. The experience they acquired during the war of the rebellion would enable them to do the work in the most economical and satisfactory manner.

NEW YORK.

Failed.

NEW YORK, November 21.—It is rumored that the president of one of the leading railroads has failed.

Committed.

James H. Ingersoll, ring chairmaker, has been committed for default of bail.

Reward Offered.

Two thousand dollars reward is offered for Sharkey, the condemned murderer, who escaped in female attire.

Customs Receipts.

Customs receipts to-day were $250,000.

A Magazine Writer Dead.

James Linen, a frequent contributor to the *Knickerbocker Magazine* and a writer of Scottish verse, died in this city, yesterday, at the age of sixty years.

Condition of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Colonel Thomas Scott, vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad, says that the road, since the action of the directors in the way of declaring scrip dividends, was in a condition to go on without any trouble, and would undoubtedly meet its obligations as they became due. He had no fears for the future.

A Silk Manufacturer Failed.

It is reported that Mynesburgh, Pratt & Co., silk manufacturers at Patterson, New Jersey, failed, with $100,000 liabilities and $20,000 assets.

Legal Tenders.

The associated banks now hold $32,655,000 in legal tenders—an increase of $675,000.

Irving's Confession and the Parties it Implicates.

Cale Gunning, the well known burglar, was to-day taken from the penitentiary, where he has just completed a six months term for picking pockets, and locked up at police headquarters on a charge of complicity in the Nathan murder, preferred by John T. Irving. Irving implicated both Gunning and Daniel Kelly in the murder, by stating that the former killed Nathan while Kelly and he were waiting in the house. Gunning was examined, but nothing has transpired about the examination. It is also stated that Kelly is under arrest. The police have, however, little faith in the statements made by Irving.

Ben Warner, Formerly of New Orleans, in Arrest for a Big Bond Theft.

During the winter of 1870 Don Carlos C. Logazo, agent and treasurer of the Cuban junta in this city, was robbed of over a quarter of a million in United States bonds. Some of the bonds have been recovered and there have been several convictions of parties attempting to dispose of them. Among those convicted was Louis M. Van Etten, arrested at New Orleans, for nine years and $9000 fine.

Two months ago the detectives found further trace of those bonds, and by a shrewd device, found some $37,000 worth in the possession of Benjamin Warner, said to be a man of wealth, and formerly a prominent broker of New Orleans. Warner is locked up.

Marine.

Arrived—Cuba, Aragon, Manhattan, Albemarle, Benefactor and Laurent.

ENGLAND.

Colliery Explosion.

LONDON, November 21.—An explosion took place in the colliery at Wigan to-day, whereby twenty-five miners were killed and injured.

The Ashantee War.

Dispatches from Cape Coast Castle report that Colonel Fleeting, with 400 men, surprised the Ashantee camp on the twenty-seventh of October. The savages, who at first took to the brush, subsequently attacked the troops, but, after an engagement of three hours, were driven off.

Their loss in killed and wounded is believed to be large. Five English officers and fifty-two native auxiliaries were wounded. It is claimed that the Ashantees were in full retreat after the fight. A reinforcement of 200 regulars will soon embark for the African coast.

SPAIN.

General Sickles' Resolve to Leave Madrid Reconsidered.

MADRID, November 21.—The *Politica* newspaper says:

"In consequence of steps taken by Mr. Sayard, British Minister, General Sickles has suspended the preparations which he had been making for his departure from Madrid."

Intention of the Cartagena Insurgents to Surrender.

It is rumored the insurgents of Cartagena intend to surrender. This would release the vessels now in their possession and render the whole ironclad fleet available in case of trouble with the United States.

Don Alfonso.

BAYONNE, November 21.—Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, has been appointed Generalissimo of the Carlist forces.

A Carlist Victory.

Intelligence has been received here of the annihilation of a band of Republicans, numbering 400 men, in the province of Demeria. All were killed or captured by the Carlists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Billiard Tournament.

CHICAGO, November 21.—The concluding games of the billiard tournament, being the tie between Garnier and Ubassy for the first prize, and that between Joseph Dion and Daly for the fourth prize, were played to-night. The largest audience of the tournament was present, being attracted by the game between the champion of America and the great French expert.

The game between Dion and Daly was played first and resulted in an easy victory for Daly in forty-two innings. The score stood—Daly 400, Dion 236. Winner's average 9 22-42. Largest runs—Daly 49, 41, 61; Dion 66, 42.

The game between Ubassy and Garnier began at 10:15. Ubassy had the call in betting at slight odds. Both contestants appeared a little anxious, and played with some nervousness at the start, each missing a number of easy shots, and neither making notable runs in the first hundred, Ubassy turning the first string sixty ahead with a run of thirty-three.

Later.—Garnier won the game in the forty-first inning, the score standing—Garnier 400, Ubassy 293. In the twenty-first inning, when the score stood 156 for Garnier, 134 for Ubassy, the umpire, Mr. Smith, decided "no count" for Ubassy, though the majority of the witnesses said it was a plain count. Ubassy became very angry, and for a moment threatened to cease playing, but thought it best to go on. He afterward claimed "no count" on Garnier, which point was decided against him (Ubassy). This so angered Ubassy that he refused to shake hands with Garnier after the game.

The largests runs were, Garnier 65, 71, 31; Ubassy 21, 23, 42. Winner's average 9 31-41, Ubassy's 7 13-41.

Garnier takes the first prize, Ubassy the second, Cyrille Dion the third, Daly the fourth and Joseph Dion the fifth.

Canal Navigation Suspended.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., November 21.—Navigation is suspended in Champlain canal. Thermometer 10° below zero. There is eighteen inches of snow on the ground.

Killed.

ATLANTA, November 21.—OWEN Lynch, book-keeper of the State road, was killed to-day by a switch engine.

The Natchez Races.

NATCHEZ, November 21.—The weather was damp and cloudy to-day, and the track a little muddy. Attendance good.

First Race—Selling race; mile heats; for a purse of $200.

Tom Leathers	1	
Mephisto	2	2
Fanny Malone	3	3
Captain Hutchinson	4	4

Time—1:49, 1:53.

Second Race—Brenham handicap; one mile and a quarter; value $1050. Cape Race won; Wanderer second, Falmouth third, Port Leonard fourth, Fred Bonnabel fifth, Silent Friend sixth. Time—2:15¼.

A Ku-Klux Trial—The Court Intimidated.

LOUISVILLE, November 21.—The trial of John Onan, in the Owen county circuit court, charged with raiding with Ku-Klux, killing the negro Wilson in July last, and burning his house, is just concluded, resulting in the acquital of Onan on the charge of murder, and held on the charge of arson. One hundred Ku Klux were present during the trial and the proceedings went to suit their wishes in face of the positive proof of the guilt of the prisoner. Two more Ku Klux will be tried on the same charge.