

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE. { CONTINUED ON PAGE 11.

HAS LADYSMITH BEEN RELIEVED?

General Buller Wires No Confirmation of Tuesday's Report.

WARREN HOLDS HIS OWN

The Boers Hold a Comparatively Impregnable Position Fourteen Hundred Yards Distant--The Situation at Kimberley and Mafeking--Additional Information About Sunday's Fighting--British Cannonading Greeted by the Silence of Death--General Joubert's Birthday Celebrated--Delayed Dispatches From Different Points.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) London, Jan. 24--4 a. m.--General Buller's great turning movement, of which so much had been expected, has come to a standstill. His carefully worded message to the War Office, telling this, after a silence of two days, reads like an apology and an explanation.

General Warren holds the ridges, but the enemy's positions are higher. The British artillery is playing on the Boer positions, and the Boers are replying. The British infantry is separated by only 1,400 yards from the enemy, but an approach to the steep slopes, across the bare open, would expose the British to a fatal rifle fire.

General Buller's plans have reached their development. He declines to send his infantry across this zone against formidable positions by daylight, and discloses his purpose to assault the Spion Kop heights during the night. This appears to be the key to the Boer defenses. If he takes it and thus commands the adjacent country an important, and, possibly, a decisive, step will be accomplished.

It seems that General Buller's dispatches reached the War Office rather early in the night, and was the subject of a prolonged conference between Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Balfour and several staff officials.

THE DISPATCH.

London, Jan. 24 2:15 a. m.--The following dispatch from Buller, dated at Sparrman's Camp, January 23, 6:25 p. m., has just been received at the War Office:

"Warren holds the position he gained two days ago. In front of him, at about 1,400 yards, is the enemy's position, west of Spion's Kop. It is on higher ground than Warren's position, so it is impossible to see into it properly.

"It can be approached only over bare open slopes, and the ridges held by Warren are so steep that guns cannot be placed on them. But we are shelling the enemy's position with Howitzers and field artillery, placed on lower ground, behind infantry.

"The enemy is replying with creout and other artillery. In this duel the advantage rests with us, as we appear to be searching his trenches, and his artillery fire is not causing us much loss.

"An attempt will be made to-night to seize Spion's Kop, the summit of which forms the left of the enemy's position facing Trichard's Drift, and which divides it from the position facing Potgieter's Drift. It has considerable command over all the enemy's entrenchments."

SITUATION AT KIMBERLEY.

Kimberley, Sunday, Jan. 21.--The Boers continue an active and heavy bombardment of this place.

SUNDAY'S FIGHTING.

Boer Camp, Upper Tugela River, Jan. 21.--After Commandant Botha checked the British advance yesterday morning it was expected that there would be no further action until to-morrow. This afternoon, however, signs were discerned of an intended movement in the British northern camp.

When the heat, which was more frightful than any yet experienced, had worn off, the British cannon started in full force and the infantry advanced in extended order.

Generals Botha and Cronje held the high hills, over which the road to Ladysmith passes. When the Mauser fire opened a pandemonium of sound filled the air. The vindictive crash of Lyddite shells, the sharp volleys of Lee-Metfords, and the whip-like crack of Mausers were interspersed with the boom of the Boer Maxim's. The battle ended with darkness, but not without evidences of execution among the British that were manifest at sunrise.

Field Cornet Ernest Emilio was killed, nor did the Generals escape unscathed.

ANOTHER ADVANCE.

At the central position, Swart Kop, where the other road to Ladysmith crosses the hills, the British advanced from low kopjes on the banks of the Tugela unopposed. Then they entered the zone of Mauser fire, and although their naval guns kept up the usual terrible racket, the advance was stopped, and the British had to count out their dead and wounded.

Commandant Viljoen and two Burghers were knocked senseless by an explosion of Lyddite, but Commandant Viljoen recovered. Field Cornet Heilbron was wounded, and on refusing to surrender, was shot.

A CHARGE DENIED.

The British loss was probably insignificant.

nificant. They complain that expensive bullets in Mausers were found on the field and that soft-nosed bullets with Lee-Metfords. The Boers admit that sporting Mausers were occasionally found, but they deny the charge respecting expensive bullets.

THE SILENCE OF DEATH.

Not a shot was fired by the Boers with cannon or rifle at the Swart Kop position this side of the river. One thousand infantry and a battery advanced into the second row of low hills between the republicans and the river. Heavy cannonading proceeded at a range of 2,000 yards, but the Boers maintained the silence of death. This must have staggered the British, as the advance was stopped, and this morning they had retired to the old positions.

PATROL AROUND MAFEKING.

Gaberones, Bechuanaland, Wednesday, Jan. 17.--(Via Lourenzo Marques, Jan. 23.--Natives who have just arrived report that troops, not Boers, are patrolling around Mafeking. From this it is conjectured that the Boers may have retired from that place, and that the patrollers are some of Colonel Baden-Powell's men.

There is increased activity in the Boers' position at Crocodile Pools, but, with the exception of a couple of shells, Colonel Plummer's outposts have not heard from them to-day.

A reconnoitering force this morning found the Boers on the Basuto hill, which the British supported by an armored train, occupied.

Later to-day the cyclist scouts reconnoitered the Boers in Laager, ten miles south of Fort Gaberones. They describe it as large and strongly entrenched.

The Boers continue the destruction of the railroad near Crocodile Pools.

BRITISH ADVANCE TURNED.

Head Laager, Ladysmith, Jan. 20.--The sixty-ninth birthday of General Joubert was celebrated by General

ROBERTS CASE IN THE HOUSE

The Trial Begins Before Enormous Crowds of People.

A CRANING OF NECKS

Majority Resolutions to Exclude Him and Minority Resolutions to Expel Him, After Being Sworn In, Laid Before the House and Debated--Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, Supports the Former, and Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, the Latter, and Roberts Speaks in His Own Behalf.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Jan. 23.--The opening debate in the Roberts case brought enormous crowds to the House to-day. Fully three-fourths of the spectators were women. Mr. Roberts was seated on the extreme right of the hall and every neck was craned to view him. Nearly every member was in his seat when Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, chairman

of the special committee which investigated the case, arose from behind a desk stacked high with legal authorities and manuscript and called up the case. Mr. Taylor is a young man,

SUFFRAGE AND THE PHILIPPINES

The Senate is Treated to Another Day of Oratory.

REPORT ON QUAY CASE

Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana, Replies at Length to Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, on the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of that State--White Supremacy Must and Will Be Maintained, He Declares--Claims for Captured and Abandoned Cotton.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.--Speech-making occupied the Senate to-day. The features were the concluding speech of the session on the race question by Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana, supporting the proposed amendment to the North Carolina constitution, and a carefully prepared Philippine speech by Mr. Ross, of Vermont.

At the opening Mr. Turley, of Tennessee, reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, a resolution on the case of former Senator Quay. The resolutions follow: "That the Hon. Matthew S. Quay is

tions to give an account of its voluntarily assumed stewardship, in which many delicate questions would be involved. He urged the creation of a separate department to look after the interests of these islands and the removal of all civil appointments there-in from politics.

NORTH CAROLINA SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Mr. McEnery (Dem., of Louisiana) then was recognized to deliver his announced speech on the resolution of Mr. Pritchard (Rep., of North Carolina) relating to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina.

He said the race question was one of the most serious which had ever confronted the nation, and added: "So far the best intellects of the South have endeavored to find some remedy to make the South prosperous notwithstanding the presence of a vast number of ignorant blacks, to make her social position clear and defined in the separation of the races, and to place her on a political basis that will insure stability to her institutions; make the ballot-box the sacred depository of the liberties of the people instead of the charnel house where, under negro domination, they were assassinated; to prevent them by means of the ballot and superior numbers from again getting control of the State and inaugurating the era of terrorism and corruption, which prevailed under this government from 1868 to 1877.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE.

"The recollection of that period is like a hell-born dream, and one is almost unnerved at the mention. It is the darkest and most shameful period in the history of the human race. The wonder now is that by force it was not sooner terminated by an outraged people.

"Annul the legislation of Louisiana, which has for its sole object the advancement of both races, the progress of the State socially, politically and industrially, and inaugurate again negro domination in that State, the tragic period of 1876 will be re-enacted.

SOCIAL PRIVILEGES DENIED.

"There never has been any disposition on the part of the people of Louisiana to deprive the negro of any of his political or civil rights. There has been and will continue to be determination, fixed and unalterable, to deny him social privileges on equality with the whites, to prohibit him from aspiring to an equality in social life, which nature forbids."

Mr. McEnery said the suffrage article in the Louisiana constitution was approved by all citizens of the State.

AN ERA OF CORRUPTION.

"From the day that the negro was enfranchised," said Mr. McEnery, "and negro domination prevailed in the State until 1876, when it was overthrown, there was an era of corruption vice and tyranny not equaled in any age."

He reviewed this situation, and then spoke of the beneficial results of white supremacy. He said the regulation of the suffrage in Louisiana did not affect the negro alone, but a large number of persons who had emigrated to New Orleans since the civil war. It was a dangerous power, unreasoning, and without intelligence, and had to be controlled. He declared that the bestowal of political power upon the impersonal mass could not be justified. The exclusion of that mass was not a violation of any representative law.

NO EXCLUSION.

The proposed North Carolina amendment, he said, did not exclude the negro from voting.

"He has the right in common with the white people," said he, "on the conditions alike applicable to both races, that he can read and write, or that he owns a certain amount of real and personal property. He is deprived of no right of suffrage by the conferring of it upon another class."

He maintained that the right to vote could be conferred only by a State, and there was no restriction upon the State as to persons it might admit to the electorate. He then said:

"There is nothing in the text of the suffrage clause quoted to show that there is any denial or abridgment of the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition. The State being the sole judge of the qualification of electors, can discriminate among the illiterate as to electoral capacity.

THE SOUTH'S FAILURE.

"The opportunities of the South are of the nation. Let her alone and her possibilities for the future can only be conjectured. They are limitless.

"The rapid industrial growth of the South was impossible under negro domination. Restore to the negro indiscriminately the ballot and invest him with power and there will not only be a check to the progress of the South, but the advantages gained will be lost.

"There can be no admixture of the races. This is a law of nature. They must work out their destinies on parallel lines which cannot come together. The Anglo-Saxon blood and brain will always be the superior, and cannot be subordinated by the negro.

"We of the South are making the negro's condition better every day. We do not deny his political rights because he is a negro. We regulate the suffrage because he is ignorant, and at present the majority of the negro race has no electoral capacity.

"The question raised is a judicial one. Congress has the power, but it has not the right to declare any law or constitutional provision of a State unconstitutional."

Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, inquired whether Mr. McEnery, when the amendment to the Louisiana constitution similar to that now pending in North Carolina was under consideration, did not pronounce it unconstitutional.

THE FILIPINO INSURRECTION.

Mr. McEnery replied that he had pronounced it unconstitutional, but inasmuch as it was adopted, he had said that he would support it in the Senate. He felt it his duty to his constituents

SENATOR SHANDS IS A DEMOCRAT

The Senatorial Caucus at Last Votes to Seat Him.

A VERY CLOSE VOTE

Senators Foster, of Norfolk, and Maynard, of Portsmouth, Vote as Did the Democrats of the Thirty-second Senatorial District--The Cause of Right and Justice Triumphs After a Very Hot and Prolonged Fight.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Va., Jan. 23.--The Senatorial caucus to-night seated Senator Shands by a vote of 19 to 15.

Senators Foster and Maynard voted to seat him. The fight was a very hot and prolonged one.

THE SAMOAN TREATY.

DISCUSSION OVER MOTION THAT SENATE RECONSIDER.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Washington, Jan. 23.--The Senate in executive session again to-day discussed the Samoan treaty upon the basis of the motion of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, to reconsider the vote by which the treaty was ratified. Speeches were made in support of the motion to reconsider by Senators Jones, Pettigrew, Allen and Money, and in opposition by Senators Davis and Foraker.

At the conclusion of the debate a vote was ordered, but a roll call disclosed the absence of a quorum. The call, so far as it went, showed eleven for and twenty-two against.

Senator Jones stated that when the ratification of the treaty took place it was the understanding that there was to be no attempt on the part of the Government of the United States to establish a civil government in Tutuila, the island which had been allotted to the United States in the transaction with Great Britain and Germany. The very next day after the vote of ratification the newspapers had published a very positive statement in exact opposition to this understanding. Apparently this statement was authorized. It was to inquire into this and other matters that he had asked for reconsideration.

Senator Davis, speaking in behalf of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said he knew of no change in the situation, and he still contended that the authority exercised in the island by the United States singly would not under the new arrangement differ materially from the joint protectorate under the tripartite agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

Senator Pettigrew called attention to the reports of dissatisfaction and disaffection on the part of the Chief Matafa towards the new arrangement. Senator Davis said he had no official information concerning Matafa's attitude, that he had heard nothing about it beyond what he had seen in the newspapers, and that if the President had any information on the subject he had not communicated it to him.

Both Senators Davis and Foraker urged the Senate to allow its former action to stand. Senators Allen and Berry spoke against the treaty.

STEAMER SUNK.

TWO OF THE ARDANDHU'S CREW DROWNED.

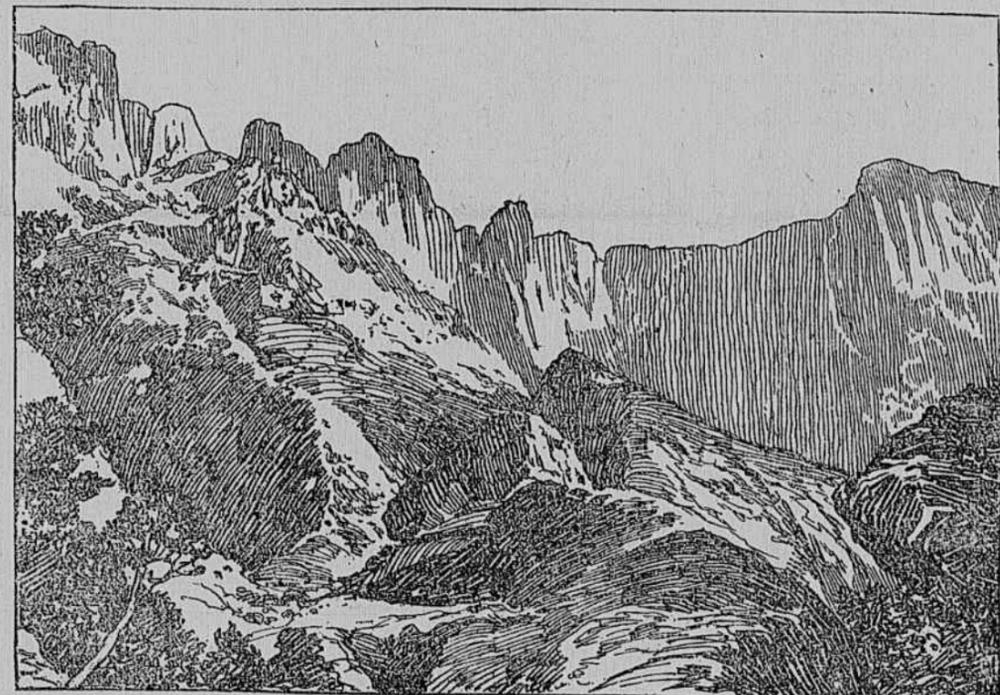
(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Vineyard Haven, Mass., Jan. 23.--The Glasgow steamer Ardanhu, Captain Dundas, from New London, Conn., for Halifax, N. S., was sunk in collision with the Metropolitan liner Herman Winter, from Boston for New York, off Robinson's Hole, Vineyard sound, at 3:40 o'clock this morning and two of the Ardanhu's crew of thirty-one men were lost. They were Chief Engineer James Henderson, of Glasgow, and Second Mate Fred Dawe, of Boston.

The Herman Winter reached this port this afternoon with her bow gone and reported the accident. She had on board the twenty-nine men who escaped from the Ardanhu.

General Stanton Dead.

Washington, Jan. 23.--News was received in this city to-night of the death of General S. T. Stanton, formerly a Paymaster-General of the army in Omaha, this morning. He was known as the fighting paymaster because of his insistence on a place in the line during the Indian outbreaks. He had been ill a long time.

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VAN REENAN'S PASS IN THE DRAKENBERG MOUNTAINS.

Through Van Reenan's pass runs the railroad from Ladysmith, in Natal, to Harrismith and Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State. This is the principal line of communication between the Boers in Natal and the Orange Free State, and it is being seriously threatened by the British advance from the Tugela river.

Botha making a reconnaissance in force towards the Drakenberg mountains and turning the British advance after a short engagement.

General Joubert accompanied President Steyn to the Free State laagers south of Ladysmith. The President was in high spirits. He proposes to make a tour of all the laagers.

Ladysmith sent up many colored rockets last night.

The Boer movement on the British advance above referred to may have reference to General Warren's forward fighting, in which, according to advices from British sources received yesterday, the Boers were on the defensive almost the entire day, Sunday, save once when they attempted to outflank the British left, and were signally checkmated.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Pretoria, Sunday, Jan. 21.--A dispatch from Colesburg, Cape Colony, says the British attacked the Boer position there at 10 o'clock this morning. There was heavy firing, but with what result is not known. According to the latest accounts, the Boers were holding their positions.

A dispatch from Colenso, of Thursday, January 18, says a patrol of 200 men, under Field Cornet Opperman, while scouting, was surrounded, but succeeded in fighting its way back. It is reported that four men were killed, and that thirty were wounded and made prisoners.

ALONG THE TUGELA.

Boer Camp, Upper Tugela River, Friday, Jan. 19.--The British now occupy three positions along the Tugela river. Their naval guns have been firing steel-pointed armor-piercing shells.

Reports being received that 2,000 British cavalry were attempting to outflank us along the Drakenburg ridge, a strong patrol was sent to reconnoitre. Mistaking the signals, the scouts and patrol proceeded to a kopje, from whence a terrific rifle and Maxim gun fire was suddenly opened.

slight and pallid, but with energy and alertness stamped upon every feature of his countenance. He spoke clearly and earnestly. He asked that the agreement made between the majority and minority of the committee for a vote on the case at 4:30 p. m. Thursday be ratified by the House.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, objected unless it be understood that a substitute resolution which he desired to offer should also be considered pending. To this Mr. Taylor objected. He also objected to having Mr. Lacey's proposition read, although appealed to by Mr. Bailey, of Texas, and Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee. This proposition, as it subsequently developed, was for the expulsion of Mr. Roberts without swearing him. The majority resolutions to exclude him and the minority resolutions to permit him to be sworn and then expelled were laid before the House and without any agreement as to a vote Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, opened in support of the majority resolutions.

THE CASE OPENED.

Mr. Taylor declared that the case presents in bold relief a question of governmental life, the basis of which is law. He said that though opinions might differ as to unwisdom of certain laws the people cannot stand for defiance of law and how much more must they stand as respecters of such laws as have proceeded from the people, at their initiative, and sustained by the deliberate approval of substantially all the people.

Of the more than 75,000,000 of American citizens, all but the merest handful believe, and believe with a mighty fervor, in the kind of commonwealth which Justice Matthews declares is founded on the marriage relation existing for life between one man and one woman. That idea has been for many years crystallized into solemn and deliberate law, whose principles and form have been approved by the highest ju-

not entitled to take his seat in this body as a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania."

That resolution was the judgment of the majority of the committee. The minority of the committee filed a report declaring that Mr. Quay was entitled to a seat in the Senate.

CORRESPONDENCE AND TREATY.

Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, offered a resolution, which on objection went over, calling on the President for General J. C. Bates' report relating to the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the President for correspondence with Great Britain concerning the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; with the Colombian Government as to the Panama Canal, and with the new Panama Canal Company of France.

The Allen resolution, calling upon the Treasury for information as to all communication with the National City Bank, of New York, concerning the old Custom-house transfer, was adopted.

Mr. Turner, of Washington, concluded his Philippine speech begun yesterday, and Mr. Ross then spoke on his Philippine resolution. The Ross resolution declared the constitution provisions do not, unaided by act of Congress, extend over the Philippines and Puerto Rico; that the United States take sovereignty of those islands unrestrained by the constitution, etc. It was Mr. Ross' maiden speech.

"The cession of sovereignty over a country by one nation to another," he said, "affects only the political relations to the inhabitants of the ceded country, and makes them subjects thereafter of the nation receiving the cession. Laws, usages, and municipal regulations, in force at the time of cession, remain in force until changed by the new sovereignty. The constitution, therefore, cannot, of its own inherent force, extend itself over such territory." He cited authorities in support of this contention.

He maintained that the United States ultimately would have the right to arraign this nation before the bar of na-

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