THE NORTHFLEET DISASTER.

A Spanish Steamship Reported as the Cause of the Calamity.

The Offender in Port-Debris from the Wreck but No Dead Bodies-Aid for the Survivors.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1873. ship which ran into and sunk the emigrant ship Northdeet off Dungeness light, on Wednesday night, was a Spanish vessel bound for Cadiz. She is reported to have put into the harbori of Havre with her bows damaged.

DEBRIS FROM THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER. A large quantity of wrecked stuff from the North neet has come ashore on the Kentish coast, but no odies have yet been recovered.

CITIZEN AID TO THE SUFPERING SURVIVORS. The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London heads the list of names of a committee which is being formed in the metropoils to receive subscriptions for the rescued passengers, who are in a destitute condition.

The public indignation at the heartless conduct of the captain of the steamer is unbo

A Belgian Official Proclaims the Steamship and Claims the Reward.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1873. The Belgian Consul at Dover has informed authorities that the steamer which ran down the Northfleet was the Pelayo, bound from Antwerp for Havana. He is so sure of it that he lays claim to the reward offered for the discovery of her

ENGLAND.

"Change Quotations for American Securities and Excitement in the Market.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1873. The Stock Exchange report, dated at four o'clock in the afternoon to-day, contains the following announcement:-American securities excited There have been a large business and wide fluctuation. It is reported on the Stock Exchange that the prices have been forced to float the new loan. United States five-twenty bonds, 1865's, old, 92%; 1867's, 93: ten-forties, 92: new fives, 90%. THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE ABOLITION MOVEMENT.

A meeting was held last night at the town residence of the Baroness Coutts, at which the African slave trade was discussed.

NAPOLEON'S SON Prince Louis Napoleon will return to Woolwich

Lord Lytton's Funeral. LONDON, Jan 25-5 P. M.

The funeral of Lord Lytton takes place at noon zo-day. The remains will be deposited in St. Edmund's chapel.

FRANCE.

The Bourbons Still Ambitious and Still Hesitating-An American Minister Expected-Bazaine's Trial-Dramatic Satire of Foreign Friends-Outflow of Specie from the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 24, 1873. The Mimorial Diplomatique states that the Count of Paris has requested an interview with the Count of Chambord, but he has as yet received no answer.

MARSHAL BAZAINE AND METZ. Several journals announce that the trial of Mar-shal Bazaine before the special court martial will begin in the latter part of April.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT MADRID. General Sickles, the American Minister to Spain, is expected to arrive in this city in a few days. STAGE SATIRE BY M. SARDOU.

The American Register says the first and second ects of M. Sardou's play, "L'Oncle Sam," are filled with abuse of American women and manners, and remarks that this is an ungrateful return for the SPECIE IN OUTPLOW FROM THE BANK.

The specie in the Bank of France has decrea 500,000 francs during the past week.

GERMANY.

Parliamentary Anxiety Concerning the Emigrant Exedus-Ministerial Advice for Making Home Happy-Minister Bancroft at His Post.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 24, 1873. During the session of the Prussian House of Dep nties a question was asked touching emigration and the measures the government had taken to

The Minister of the Interior replied that it was impossible to restrict emigration after granting the right of change of domicile. What was wanted was enlightened and judicious legislation, which value their country above all others. Emigration could best be counteracted by elevating and improving the condition of the people at home. This was what the Government was aiming at, and by this means it hoped to check the tide of emigra-

MINISTER BANCROFT'S RETURN. Hon. George Baucroft, the United States Minister, has returned to Berlin.

SPAIN AND PORTO RICO.

Cortes' Recommendation for Manumission Compensation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 24, 1873. The Cortes' committee on the abolition of slawery in Porto Rico has declared in favor of granting owners an average indemnity of \$250 per slave.

CUBA AND SPAIN.

Reinforcement for the Spanish Colonial Army-A New Captain General To Be Commissioned.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HEBALD.

MADRID, Jan. 24, 1873. The steamship which sails from Cadiz to-day for Cuba will carry out 1,000 men to reinforce the troops now on that island.

MINISTERIAL PATRONAGE AND A NEW CAPTAIN GEN-The Council will soon appoint a new Captain

GREECE.

France and Italy in United Diplomacy For Arbitration.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 25, 1875.

A Paris special telegram to the London Times the Laurium miners to arbitration France and Italy will withdraw their representatives from Athens. | the sale of liquor on Sunday.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Russian Remonstrance Against British Press Comments-The Czar's Advance a Measure of Pacification-Affghanistan To Be Held Inviolate.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS. .

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24, 1872. The Oficial Gazette, of this city, in an article on the Khivan question expresses surprise at the attitude assumed by the English press with regard to the Russian movement in Central Asia.

The Gazette says the aegotiations between Russia and Great Britain on this question have all along been conducted in a friendly spirit on both sides. The object which Russia now has in view is to reu der peace in Central Asia more secure. It is difficult to settle the boundaries of unknown countries, but no encroachment upon the territory of Afghanistan is maditated by Russia.

It is probable there will be an understanding be tween the two governments at an early day.

CHINA.

The Cattle Plague in Shanghae.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1873. The rinderpest has broken out at Shanghae.

PERSIA.

Royal English Honor Intended for the Shah.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 25, 1878. Buckingham Palace has been placed at the disposal of the Shah of Persia for a residence during his visit to England.

LOUISIANA.

Governor McEnery's Latest Message to the People's Legislature-Congress
Alone Has the Power to Determine Which Government is Legal.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24, 1873. The following is Governor McEnery's message to the Senate and House of Representatives of the

the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:—

The extraordinary decision rendered by a majority of the Supreme Court vesterday in the returning board case, in my judgment does not affect in the least degree the great political question involved in our political troubles and now engaging the profound attention of the people of the United States. The question of the solution of our difficulty has passed beyond the control of Courts. It is of a purely political character, which must be definitely determined by the political and legislative department of the general government.

There are two State governments in Louisiana exercising the political functions of government, and it is not competent for any Court, either State or federal, to determine which is the legitimate government. That question can alone be determined by Congress, and no decision by a legal returning board can affect the status of one or the other of these State governments. The controversy involves the inquiry, now being vigorously prosecuted by Congress, which is the legal government in Louisiana, and whether there is a government in promound and erected on official returns of the late election; and these questions alone it is competent for Congress to decide, and until they are definitely settled by that power there is no end to the contest in this State.

The great case of Louisiana has passed beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts. Under the theory and practice of our government, in a controversy such as we have in Louisiana, no other power can intervene for the settlement and solution of our troubles other than that of the Congress of the United States, which, under the federal constitution is bound to guarantee to every State in the United States, which, under the federal constitution is bound to guarantee to every State in the United States, which, under the federal constitut

tained in my previous message on the assumption and exercise, as far as practicable on our part, of all the powers of government.

The real question is not what the Wharton Board or the Lynch Board has declared as the result of the election, but what are the official returns of the election as they came fresh and officially from the hands of the Commissioners of Election, determined in authentic shape, who was elected and who was not elected to office. And this great question is untouched by the decision referred to, for it was not nor could be before the Court in the suit between the two Returning Boards, and as Congress has now before them these primary and only official evidences of the election, it is presumed that Congress, in the due exercise of its jurisdiction, will look minutely and rigidly into those evidences look minutely and rigidly into those evidences upon which alone can any legal State government be established and organized in this State. In addition to this no Court in the State of Louisiana or elsewhere can decide upon the qualications of members of the Legislature. Under our constitution the Legislature is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, and any interference or intervention by any Court in that direction is simply sheer usurpation.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

Meeting of the Committee on Privileges and Elections-The Investigation Postponed Until the Members of the Re-turning Boards Arrive-Witnesses Sent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1873. The Committee on Privileges and Elections re sumed its session promptly at eleven o'clock this morning. After fifteen minutes' consultation witesses and contestants were called. Mr. Morton asked for the records of the proceedings before the Courts in Louisiana, including transcripts of opinions, &c., as in the appeal to the United States

opinions, &c., as in the appearance of the control of them.

Mr. Ray—I will telegraph for them.

Messrs. Ray and McMillan announced themselves selected to conduct the case.

Mr. Morton said the luvestigation could not proceed until the members of the Keturning Boards can the fusion

samuel Armistead, Secretary elect on the fusion ticket, was present.

There being ne witnesses present to testify concerning the Presidential election and the election for United States Senator, the committee postponed further examination of these branches of inquiry until Monday, and they went into secret session to discuss the question whether the decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court yesterday does not preclude them from going into inquiry as to the legal status of the present State government.

Messrs. McMillan and Ray were invited to participate in the secret consultation.

The investigation was adjourned until next Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

The following witnesses have been summoned:—General Hugh J. Campbell, S. M. Todd, O. F. Hansacker, Archibald Mitchell, R. R. Foreman, Mr. Southmayd, John Lynch, Jacob Lynch, General James Longstreet, Enoch J. Barkdall, Theodore Jaques, General George A. Sheridan, O. M. Bragdon, William H. Cooley, Y. A. Woodward, Captain John Sinnott, Secretary of State Samuel Armistead (fusion), and F. G. Doslonde (Kellogg), and ex-Secretary of State Bovec. und Armistead Secretary elect on the fusion

THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

The Jubilee Singers of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., gave a concert at Steinway Hall last even ing. The novel nature of the concert, as well as the reputation as singers the band have gained. drew an audience that completely filled the hall. The programme was mainly made up of those fer the enthusiastic, even ecstatic, nature of the colored people, and which, having become wrought into their being during servitude, still hold sway over their feeings. There is in every hymn sung by the band a remarkable religious earnestness, cloaked by uncouth phrases, and many made long before the war are prophetic of coming freedom to the slave. The singers sing, chant or crow—for their method embraces all these styles—with certain sweetness and intense earnestness in their performance. The members of the hand—ten in number—all have pleasing voices, and their experience during the past year has taught them how to use them with good effect. The object of the concerts of the Jubilee Singers is to procure sufficient money to pay for new buildings for the Fisk University, at which the band are pupils. They will give a concert on the 14th of February at Seeinway Hali. The worthiness of their enterprise, though givent, will have much less to do with filling the hali then than the pleasing nature of the previous concerts. vent and musical hymns that exactly reflect

NO KENTUCKY DEW ON SUNDAY.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24, 1873. The State Senate to-day passed a bul prombiting

THE GREAT SNOW STORM.

Detention of the Mails. The storm of Wednesday night, the effects of which are still everywhere visible on the snowcovered thoroughfares of the city, prevented very many of the Southern and Northwestern mails from arriving in due time. Those of the Erie Railroad, and also of the Central Jersey line, were somewhat behind time yesterday in the forenoon, but came up to the mark in the evening. The principal cause of detention was the heavy drifting of the snow upon the tracks and its immediate freezing after falling. At midnight the sky was clear and the air fresh and not disagreeable. A pleasant freezing temperature prevailed, road, and also of the Central Jersey line, were able. A pleasant freezing temperature prevai which betokened a good sleighing time to-day.

The Storm at Kingston, N. Y.

A snow storm began here yesterday afternoon and raged with severity till this evening. (nine P. M.) stacking up and there is a prospect of its clearing off. The snow has fallen to the depth of from eight to ten inches. Some of the roads are blocked up, but no serious railway deteu-

Business Upset at Port Jervis.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1873. The storm has completely upset all regular travel here. All the Eric Rallroad trains are about six hours behind. The trains are running very light and with two and sometimes three engines. No trains are running on the Monticello branch, but the track will probably be clear to-morrow. The storm at dive P. M. was not yet over.

Clearing Up in Hilinois.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24, 1873. The great snow storm virtually ceased about eleven o'clock last night. The condition of railroad embargo is essentially unchanged; but plonghs and all other available means, are being employed to clear the tracks. A train arrived at midnight last night on the Chicago and Alton Road which was due at eight o'clock yesterday morning. Trains on the Northwestern Road arrived this morning from suburban towns twenty or thirty miles out. large forces of men, together with engine snow out.

Deltsburg and Fort Wayne road reports its
beyond Brighton comparatively free of drifts,
doubtful if any trains will get out of the city

The Storm in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKER, Jan. 24, 1873. The storm ceased about eleven o'clock last night and did not extend to Minnesota or to the western and northern parts of Wisconsin. The trains over the Milwankee and St. Paul Railway are moving all right to-day.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 24, 1873. The snow storm ceased here at a late hour last night, and the weather this morning is clear and very cold. The railroads in the vicinity seem not much obstructed and the trains are but little delayed. In the western part of the State and in Kansas, however, much more snow fell, and the railroads are blockaded.

Four Inches of Snow in Boston ROSTON Jan 24 1873. The snow storm reached Boston at midnight and

continues this forenoon. About four inches snow has fallen, and it is considerably drifted. The Weather in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 24, 1873. The storm detained the Western trains an hour and the Eastern trains half an hour to-day.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 24, 1873. The severe snow storm reported from the West last night reached here about nine o'clock this

morning, accompanied by a high wind and drifting badly. At one o'clock to-day the taermometer was three degrees above zero.

Waterville, Me., Jan. 24, 1873.

A heavy snow storm, accompanied by very sharp lightning, prevails here. The five o'clock P. M. train from the West was over two hours late. The Pullman night express will not be run to-night from East to West.

Wiscasser, Me., Jan. 24, 1872

WISCASSET, Me., Jan. 24, 1873.
A brisk shower of hall, accompanied by heavy o'clock this evening. The thermometer stood at eight degrees above zero. The wind is blowing from the northwest.

Terrific Weather in Canada. TORONTO, Out., Jan. 24, 1873.

One of the most violent snow storms which has been experienced here for many years, accompanied by a gale from the east, commenced yester-day and still continues. The trains on the several lines of railway have ceased running for the pres-

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25-1 A. M.

Sunonsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The storm on Thursday night, central over Ohio and Indiana, and that over North Carolina have moved northeastwardly and to the east of the New Pennsylvania. Northeasterly to northwest-erly winds, cloudy weather and snow are now prevailing over New England; rising barometer, failing temperature, fresh and brisk notherly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather from Illinois eastward over the Middle States, with areas of light snow over the Lake region; clear weather over the Southern States, with westerly winds and falling temperature east of the Missis sippi, but with southwesterly winds and falling barometers west of the Mississippi; light, fresh northerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather over the Northwest.

For the New England and Middle States rising barometer, failing temperature, northerly to westerly winds and clear and clearing weather, accompanied by areas of light snow over the northern portions; from the Ohio Valley to Lake Eric and the Upper Lakes northerly and northwesterly winds, low temperature and partly cloudy weather, accompanied by areas of light snow over the eastern portion; for the Southern States east of the Mississippi generally clear waether, with light northerly to westerly winds over the eastern half, but with winds shifting to easterly and southerly over the western half and westward, with falling barometer, increasing cloudiness and probably threatening

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

THE GORGED SUSQUEHANNA.

The River Still Rising at Port Deposit and New Columbus-Timely Rescue of Nine Persons from Destruction. PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Jan. 24, 1873.

The river is still gorged as badly as ever. The damage by the rise will not fall short of eighty The River Still Rising.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Jan. 24, 1873. The Susquehanna rose four feet last night and is till rising. The ice is still gorged here. Rescue of Nine Persons from Death.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Jan. 24, 1873. from Kean's Island, opposite this place, where they aused by the ice gorge. The family consisted of three men, two women and four children, and were nearly dead from exposure. The rescuers consisted of citizens from the main land, who were well pro-vided with boats and ropes.

SUSAN ANTHONY & CO. INDICTED.

ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1873. Indictments have been found by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, in session here, against Susan B. Anthony and fitten other ladies. charging them with voting illegally in Rochester. They are to appear before the Court in that city, in May next. Indictments were also found against the three inspectors who received their votes.

CUBA.

Vaticinations of a Cagged Spanish Editor.

THE VOZ DE CUBA AND MR. O'KELLY.

The Claims Commission and American Subjects Embargoed Properties-The Infamous Coolie Traffic-Dearth of War News-Insurgents Swarming Around Cities-"Let Them Come."

HAVANA, Jan. 18, 1873. An article in a late issue of the Voz de Cuba, commenting upon the publication of the first letter of the NEW YORK HERALD'S special correspondent in this island, Mr. James J. O'Kelly, in which he is venturer and a reporter less scrupulous and more incorrect than he, contains the account of a polite Señor Conti, so incorrect and misrepresented that your correspondent cannot allow it to pass without correction, however profitiess and useless it may be to please the Spanish Havana journalists. The only manner to excite in them agreeable emorespondents to wear

BOSE-COLORED RETROSPECTIVE EYEGLASSES retrospective to chant continually, as they do, the past glories of Spain, and rose-colored to see institution couleur de rose,

glee with which the Cuban journal La Revolucion had referred to Mr. O'Kelly's letter, commences by asserting that Mr. O'Kelly called at its office to beg that it would advise the government through its columns of the utility of providing him with a safe conduct, by means of which he might more readily reach the insurgent camp. The Vozallows its readers to draw their own conclusions in respect to its answer, stating that Mr. O'Kelly retired crestfallen and disappointed, and perhaps repentant of ever having dared to ask the aid of men of honor to carry out an undertaking which is no less a stupid farce than was Mr. Henderson's attempts. But that, inspired alone by his daring, perhaps til advised or ignorant of the dignified character of the Spaniards, who never allow themselves to be the object of foreign curiosity and laborantile malice, he decided to travel

"AT HIS OWN RISK"

without any other permit than the usual travelling license. The Foz, as it is to be expected, pretensions, inferring that he is already hostile to the Spanish cause, and anxious to favor that of the insurgents in all his reports, and to convey this idea incorrectly translates an expression of Mr. O'Kelly, "fastnesses where Cuba libre defles the arms of Castlle," into "fortresses," &c., makes it a text for gratuitous conclusions, attributing to Mr. O'Kelly the intention of desiring to convey the idea that the Cuban patriots held in their possession a number of fortresses and finally emits its categorical opinion that it is time to put a stop to such impudence. But to return to our starting point of the call made by Mr. O'Kelly, accompanied by your resident correspondent, upon the editor-in-chief of particular object other than as a matter of courtesy from one journalist to another, and was not the your correspondent during the former's stay in Havana. No request was made either directly or indirectly to the editor of the Voz to use his influ ence in any manner whatever to further Mr. O'Kelly in his object of obtaining a safe conduct, as your correspondent but too well knew that the Voz has NO INFLUENCE WHATEVER WITH THE AUTHORITIES. Naturally the conversation turned upon the fairs of the island, the massacre of the students of over a year ago, the impossibility of preventing the tragedy, and, finally, upon Mr. O'Kelly's plans. Contrary to his since published statement, the editor was then very well disposed and enthusiastic regarding Mr. O'Kelly and his projects, and during the conversation made the following re-mark, in reply to Mr. O'Kelly's stating that General

Ceballos had refused him a safe conduct :-"IP I WERE CAPTAIN GENERAL I would take you by the hand and show you every thing that could be seen," and other words to the same effect. In a recent subsequent conversation with your correspondent Senor Conti insisted that we had asked his influence to be the Captain General alter his decision. The Forthy editor is General alter his decision. The worthy editor is very much at fault in this matter, a your correspondent remarked to him, it would have been preposterous for him to presume anything of the sort, as we well knew that the Vos the Cuba was not looked upon very favorably by the authorities, and its influence was nil and would not ask "grapes from thistles" nor "figs from thorns." To this no answer could be made. During this latter conversation it rested somewhat upon the social question in the island, the contemplated reforms, &c., and the editor of the Voz very frankly gave his views, stating that public opinion was

THE SOLVING OF THIS QUESTION IMMEDIATELY, but that some twenty or thirty of the slaveocratic interests at stake, obstinately resisted all expres sion of this opinion: the public press was gagged

but that some twenty or thirty of the slaweocratic oligarchy of Cuba, on account of their wealth and interests at stake, obstinately resisted all expression of this opinion; the public press was gagged on account of the censorship, and the articles written by himself in support of and to aid the public opinion regarding the projected reforms had not passed the censor, and only distant and dark allusions to the subject had been permitted; nor had the censor permitted him to publish a transation of Mr. Henderson's letter, as was his intention in accordance with a published promise to this effect to the Foz's readers. The foregoing statement was not made sub rose. The foregoing statement was not made sub rose of the foregoing statement was not made sub rose. The foregoing statement was not made sub rose of the foregoing statement was not made and populated to act in this city, and which is commencing to attract the attention of the public kere, apart from those directly interested in it, the Dario has an article explaining its oreation and nature and naming the commissioners appelinted to act agreeably to the instructions from the Commission at Washington, explaining that their functions are limited, and are only to take testimony, obtain deciments and papers to file at Washington and otherwise to act under instructions from the superior commission. The Diorio asserts that the claims which have aircady been presented have been of citizens living notoriously here as Spanish subjects, although some may have purposely provided themeelves with a second nationality to serve their private ends, and advises the commission exhibit and provided themelves with a second nationality to serve their private ends, and advises the commission registration of the Spanish tribunals and authorities. It prijudges that all citains will be presented by self-styled American citizens—a rather strange

residence in insurgent districts and other trivial complaints were considered sufficient causes for embargo, and the misery entailed upon many families by such arbitrary action of the authorities is exceedingly afflicting. Many have been thus deprived of what little they possessed to maintain themselves in comfort, the rents of houses or slaves or products of their lands have all been seized to the benefit of the government, or rather of its myrmidons, leaving them, in many cases widows and orphans, dependent upon the charity of friends or their own exertions for a livelihood. The causes assigned for the negligence of the Junta to attend to the matter and resolve the hundreds of petitions brought before them is that its personality finds it more conductive to their own interests or the interests of those who at present manage the property to take no action is the matter and deliberately slight all orders of the home government, as the gains derived by those in charge of embargoed property are not inconsiderable. One of the best proofs has recently appeared in the leiting of nine embargoed sugar estates for five years, principally the property of Aldama, which together will produce to the government nearly seven hundred thousand dollars per annum, which, when formerly under the management of the Council, yielded but \$200,000—a difference of half a million, which would go far towards lining the pockets of many of the parties managing the job.

The efforts of the Board of Colonization, com-

son, one and agreement of the Council, yielded but \$200,000—a difference of half a million, which would go far towards lining the pockets of many of the parties managing the job.

The efforts of the Board of Colonization, composed of the principal slaveowners, to offset the great want of hands, especially for field labor, felt in all parts of the sugar districts, by the introduction of Chinese coolies, still continue. Speculators in this business are active and making large gains. The company called "The Alianza" has duly and publicly informed the superior government, according to custom, that their agent in China has chartered and despatched the Spanish sing Alavesa with 418 coolies, the French ship Veloce with 205 and the Spanish steamer Buenaventura with 804. This latter-named vessel arrived from Macao at tails port with 843 coolies, showing a loss on the passage of twenty-one coolies.

THE EDOAR STEWART.

The reported arrival of the steamer Edgar Stewart at Key West has received its due share of attention from the press of this city. The assertions by those who are well peated that this steamer, after her escape from Aspinwall, landed her expedition and carge on the island are scouted by the Congtonicia, which declares the steamer was satisfied in passing Cuba at a respectable distance, and is of opinion that such expeditions are but a means of spending Cubar money, and that the Harald will be disappointed in seeing its hopes regarding this steamer frustrated. It is, however, generally believed that the Edgar Stewart transferred her cargo to smaller craits, and that her entire stock of arms, ammunition, &c., was saiely landed and reached the patriots.

No WAR NEWS.

No tidings of any importance have lately reached this city from the insurrectionary districts. Private reports from reliable parties state that in the Central Department numerous bodies of insurgents have been seen close to Las Minas, Puerto Principe and Newtins, and have kept other Spanish settlements in continual alarm. An officer lately arriv

THE MODOC WAR.

Captain Jack Said To Be Contemplating a Raid On the White Settlements-General Wheaton Waiting for Reinforcements for Another Attack-Condition of the Wounded in the Previous Fight.

is to the effect that Captain Jack is evidently contemplating a raid upon the white settlement at Battle Creek, within forty miles of Yreka. In the recent fight the Indians captured seven guns and a considerable quantity of ammunition. The particulars about the battle do not change the results as first announced. An eye-witness says that the troops fought with determined bravery, but could not see their foes. Once only

during the day the Indians manifested a willingness to fight in the open field, and a company of soldiers charged upon them, when they fled back to their rocky coverts. The dense fog protected each party and prevented the Indians from picking off the troops with their rifles at long range.

The Oregon volunteers, acting as the rear guard, made a gallant fight, and prevented the wounded

men and the bowitzers and camp equipage from failing into the hands of the Modocs. Captain Jack preserves regular military discipline, and drills his men every day with the tary tactics and ambushing, and who are supposed

to be renegade whites who have become their The men wounded in the fight are doing well. No turther deaths have occurred. General Wheaton has established his headquarters at Lone Tree, and will commence active operations on the arrival of the reinforcements. He has detachments stationed to prevent the savages from raiding on the settlements

Much excitement was created to-day at Yreka by a report that a Modoc scout was seen in that vicinity, but the report is pronounced unfounded. Nothing has been neard from the troops since they left this city on Monday last.

The Latest From the Scene of Friday's Battle-How the Squaws Fought-Colonel Parry Surrounded and Shot-California Called Upon for Volunteers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24, 1873. Men from the scene of the fight with the Modocs say that the squaws took part in the battle. One soldier was killed by a squaw. Colonel Parry was shot while getting down a hill, at the top of which he was surrounded by Indians. Most of the Oregon volunteers have gone home. It is thought they will be re-enlisted.

will be re-emisted.

Captain Fairchild thinks that California should furnish 150 volunteers for the immediate protection of the citizens of California. He censures the Governor for not having responded to the appeal for help when first made.

It is thought by the people of Yreka that Captain Jack will make a raid through the Battle Creek and Little Shasta Valley settlements despite the forces now in the field. General Wheaton announces his purpose of building rafts for howitzers and fighting Captain Jack from Tulie Lake instead of by land.

Camps frant and Crittenden, in Arizona, are being removed to a new post at Mount Graham.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

ready, contains a select Story, entitled "My Cousin Caroline's Wedding," together with the very World up to the hour of publication; a graphic description of the Terrible Tempest in Minnesota; Floods and Freshets elsewhere; particulars of the late Battle with the Modocs; Revelations of Oakes Ames before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee; the Full Text of the Samana Bay Treaty: Capture of a Tennesseee Defaulting Pension Agent, with an account of his travels; Arrest of "Sawdust" Swindlers and their method of doing business fully exposed; full accounts of the late Tragedies in Chatham square and Madison street. It also contains the Latest News by Tele-graph from Washington; Political, Religious, Scientific, Literary and Sporting Intelligence; Obttoary Notices; Varieties; Amusements; Editoriai Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse and Dry Goods Markets: Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, \$2; Three copies, \$5; Five copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the Weekly Heralds.

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