

AGUINALDO DEFIES US

DEWEY SAYS NATIVES WILL HAVE TO BE FOUGHT.

Cabinet Issues a Statement—Cablegram Influenced the Decision of the Peace Proposals—Will Take 150,000 Soldiers to Cope with Insurgents

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A dispatch received from Admiral Dewey announces that Aguinaldo has assumed a bold attitude of defiance and that it will take a large force from this country to subdue the insurgents.

While the cabinet was in session a cablegram from Admiral Dewey was brought in. It announced the arrival of Major General Merritt and the expedition with him at Manila, but graphically painted the uncertainties as to the future there.

Without mincing his words, Admiral Dewey announced that Aguinaldo had assumed a bold attitude of defiance and that there were strong indications that the Philippine insurgents themselves would have to be fought.



GEN. AGUINALDO.

soldiers from this country to cope with the insurgents throughout all the islands. The deferment of final disposition of the Philippine problem was based on substantially the following grounds:

First, that the United States has no satisfactory knowledge of existing conditions there.

Second, that nothing is known of what obligations were incurred as between the United States forces and the Philippine insurgents.

Third, the present definite attitude of the insurgents is unknown.

Fourth, the extent to which Aguinaldo controls the islands of the Philippine group is unknown.

Fifth, incident to the foregoing, it is not known what would have to be done by this government in subjugating the insurgent forces, the Spanish and the natives.

SHAFTER'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

Garcia Personally Invited to the Capital—Where the Cubans Failed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The war department has received the following:

"SANTIAGO, Aug. 1.—I have the New York Sun of Saturday, July 23, in which comments are made as to my treatment of General Garcia. I desire to say that General Garcia was invited by me personally to go into the city of Santiago at the time I entered, but he declined upon the ground that the Spanish civil officers were left in power.

It was fully explained to him that these officials were continued in power until it was convenient to change them for others.

"General Garcia's assistance to me has been purely voluntary on his part and he was told at the beginning that I did not exercise any control over him except as he chose to give. The trouble with General Garcia was that he expected to be placed in command at this place; in other words, that we would turn the city over to him. I explained to him fully that we were at war with Spain and that the question of Cuban independence could not be considered by me.

"Another grievance was that, finding that several thousand men marched in without opposition from General Garcia, I extended my own lines in front of him and closed up the gap, as I saw that I had to depend on my own men for any effective investment of the place.—Shafter."

HATES TO LOSE PORTO RICO.

Spain Thinks America's Terms Are Unnecessarily Severe.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The Spanish government will combat to the last against a cession of Porto Rico to the United States. It would much rather sacrifice one of the Philippine islands, contending that Porto Rico has always been loyal and outside the scope of war.

"The American reply is still anxiously awaited. Judging from press opinions anything beyond the cession of Cuba will be considered harsh and unjust. This is the unanimous feeling among even the extreme advocates of peace.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN DODGE.

The Officer Had Seen Twenty-Three Years' Service—Known in the West.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A telegram received from Santiago announces the death of Captain Dodge, Twenty-fourth Infantry, well known in the West.

Captain Dodge entered the army as a private twenty-three years ago, and was well known in Leavenworth, where he lived many years and where he married Miss Kate Chase Taylor, daughter of the late Major David Taylor, paymaster in the regular army.

A PEACE COMMISSION.

Terms to be Arranged by Spanish and American Representatives

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Cabinet and President have decided that a Spanish-American commission is to have charge of the entire question of the terms of peace, on condition, however, that the Spanish troops are removed immediately from Cuba and Porto Rico and that the United States shall have one of the Ladrone islands.

The President has decided that the statement intended to be made public, as to reply to Spain, shall not be given out. He reached this determination upon representation that such a course would be a violation of the proprieties of diplomacy, which require that such a note shall not be published before it is known to have reached the nation addressed, and that even then reasonable time must be allowed for an answer.

The American reply distinctly gives warning that the proposition as to surrender of all sovereignty in the West Indian waters and the selection of an island in the Ladrone is beyond any discussion whatever.

As to the Philippines the reply says in substance that as further indemnity to the United States for its expenses the United States will hold the city of Manila, its bay and harbor, pending the determination of the future government of the whole island group. One island of the Ladrone group is to be ceded to the United States, this government to make its selection later.

In demanding the surrender of Spanish sovereignty in all our nearby waters the reply diplomatically avoids making any pledges as to what is to be done by this government as to Cuba.

The paper prepared by Secretary Day for presentation to M. Cambon, the French ambassador, as the answer of the United States to Spain's peace proposal, was laid before the cabinet when it met at 11 o'clock this morning. It contained about 1,100 words. At the adjournment yesterday the only point not fully decided upon was as to the extent of our demands respecting the Philippines.

It is now understood that the President and a majority of the cabinet members favored the retention of a coaling station at Manila and the exercise of practically the same sovereign authority over the city and ports as is exercised by Great Britain at Hong Kong. This, it is believed, will be the final result. With regard to other questions than the Philippines, the administration favors the following:

Absolute cession to the United States of Porto Rico and all islands in the West Indies, save Cuba.

Relinquishment by Spain of sovereignty in Cuba. The United States will exercise control there until a stable government can be established.

Acquisition of a coaling station in the Ladrone islands and perhaps the Carolines.

No assumption of Spain's Cuban or Porto Rican debts by the United States.

No war indemnity for Spain.

The cabinet adjourned about 1 o'clock. As to the Philippines, it was decided to leave their government open for the present, to be determined later by a commission to be appointed by the two countries, the United States meanwhile to exercise control and jurisdiction over Manila, its harbor and immediately surrounding territory.

The scope and power of this commission could not be learned and the method devised for enforcing any verdict it might reach was left to surmise.

The Administration's general purpose underlying the commission arrangement is understood to be the development of the sober second thought of the American people as to the disposition of the Philippines, unclouded by the clash of war and unaffected by momentary lust for territorial acquisition.

Of course it is understood that no matter what form the Philippine arrangement takes the United States is to acquire a naval station there, for it is understood that the original plan to acquire a coaling station has been broadened into a demand for a naval station.

The argument that brought about this change was the representation of the naval war board that one of the most pressing needs of the United States naval vessels in Asiatic waters was a good dry dock and some machine shops where the repairs that were always required by the complex war ships of to-day can be effected. It was also pointed out that under strict application of the neutrality laws, as urged by some writers, the United States might be prevented in time of war from taking its own coal from its own coaling station, though the same rule cannot be applied to a naval station, which would be held under an entirely different tenure. The maintenance of a naval station would require more territory than a coaling station and the existence of a dock yard at Cavite has fixed the eyes of the naval war board upon that place as one ready made for our occupancy.

A naval station involves some resident population to supply the necessary labor and some agricultural land is required to maintain this population, the extent of the territory depending entirely upon the size of the station and its importance.

Some of the naval officers have been urging, and their representations have been given weight, that the whole of the island of Luzon is not too great an expanse to support properly such a station as the United States will require. They point also to the difficulty that would be encountered in defending a station that does not occupy the whole of the island upon which it is located. On the other hand it is pointed out that there are several hundred thousand semi-barbarous inhabitants of

MERRITT AT CAVITE.

TELEGRAPHS WASHINGTON OF HIS ARRIVAL.

Troops are Needed—Cab that all the Soldiers Originally Intended for Him Should be Sent—Manila Had Not Been Attacked Monday

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—News of the arrival of Major General Wesley Merritt at Cavite, was received here this morning in the following cablegram: HONG KONG, July 30.—Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, Cavite, July 25.—Arrived today about 12. Health of commands good. Remainder of fleet about four days in rear. All troops assigned me will probably be needed.—Merritt, major general commanding.

The same news reached the Navy department in this dispatch from Admiral Dewey:

"CAVITE, July 25.—Secretary of the Navy: Merritt arrived yesterday from the Newport. The remainder of the expedition is expected within the next few days.—Dewey."

General Merritt sailed from San Francisco June 29 on the swift transport Newport with 800 officers and men. The third expedition of 4,300 men sailed the two previous days, the Newport overtaking them at Honolulu. The Newport was armed with six Gatling guns and carried, besides, the Astor battery and Batteries H and K of the Third artillery. Detachments from the signal and hospital corps were also on board.

Before leaving America General Merritt prepared a proclamation to be issued on his arrival. It is in Spanish and announces that he comes to free the people of the islands and that they will be granted the fullest liberty compatible with the preservation of law.

The Newport carried \$5,000,000 to be used for the payment of troops.

The first expedition, with 2,501 men under General Anderson, arrived at Cavite July 3.

The second, with 3,515 officers and men, sailed June 15. Its safe arrival was reported ten days ago. General Merritt will have under him, when the rest of this fleet arrives, 11,016 men.

MANILA, July 25, via Hong Kong.—The Spaniards are gradually realizing that Spain has not been victorious, that the expected reinforcements are not coming and that the contest is utterly hopeless. The insurgents are in overwhelming numbers and the Spaniards can only obtain the bare necessities of life.

Only a fortnight ago Spanish national pride was rampant, but it is now merging into indignation at Spain's feebleness. While the officers will never surrender without a fight, they will jump at the first honorable opportunity to surrender. They fear national disgrace too much to yield without a fight.

The fighting in the suburbs is desultory and the Americans are idle. This has given rise to a report that they had determined to suspend operations until September, and by that time peace will probably be concluded. Then, it is asserted here, the Americans may permanently annex the Caroline islands and the Ladrone islands and possibly abandon the Philippines with the exception of keeping a coaling station here.

Although the insurgents have redoubled their efforts they have hitherto been unable to capture the citadel. On the other hand, the Spaniards are not able to re-establish their suzerainty.

Under the circumstances it seems evident that somebody must interfere in the name of humanity.

Some insurgent shells have been thrown into the citadel, but they do not appear to have done much damage.

The natives are reported to be starving by thousands and Europeans are also hard pressed for food.

WON'T YIELD PHILIPPINES.

Spain Will Continue the War Rather Than Give Them Up.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—It was stated last night in a high diplomatic quarter, in such manner as to give semi-official character to the expression, that if American control or supervision of the Philippines was an indispensable condition laid down as the basis for peace negotiations it was practically certain the Spanish government would not accede to this condition, but would determine rather to continue the war. As to the other peace conditions they do not present any insurmountable barrier to the speedy restoration of peace, and while there is no authority for saying that Spain would accept these terms and retire from Cuba and Porto Rico, there is every indication that she would yield rather than continue a disastrous war. But the future of the Philippines appears to be of as much concern to the Spanish government as it is to the American cabinet just now, and there is even greater insistence on the continuation of the Spanish sovereignty over this group than there is over the more valuable islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The honeymoon often ends with the groom's last quarter.

Even the Wealthy Begin to Feel the Pangs of Hunger.

KEY WEST, Aug. 1.—Hunger is claiming many victims, both rich and poor, in Havana. Since the extended blockade has closed the ports of Sagua la Grande, Nipe and Bantambon, no provisions have entered the Cuban capital, and General Blanco's scanty store in the warehouses has been exhausted. Bread riots have already begun. Two brothers, bakers, were killed by a mob for defending two dozen loaves. Charles is dead, because the wealthy themselves are in need of assistance.

PRINCE BISMARCK IS DEAD.

The Man of Blood and Iron Passes Away Unexpectedly

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Prince Otto von Bismarck Schouhassen died at his home at Friedrichsruhe at 11:30 o'clock last Saturday night rather unexpectedly.

Although Bismarck had not been feeling very well, and while his relatives anticipated his sickness to end fatally, they did not look for death to come so soon as it did, and were shocked when the final dissolution came.

All Germany, and Germans everywhere, mourn the death of the man who did so much for the fatherland. Bismarck has been to the German empire what Gladstone was to England.

ANOTHER CUBAN TOWN FALLS.

The Gunboat Nashville Takes Gibara Without Firing a Shot.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 1.—The important city of Gibara, on the northeast coast of Cuba, in the province of Santiago, has surrendered to the American navy. This information was brought here this morning by Ensign Snow, who, with a prize crew, arrived in charge of the Spanish schooner Gibara. Snow says that under orders from Admiral Sampson the gunboat Nashville entered the harbor of Gibara Thursday to demand its surrender. The decks were cleared for action to bombard the city if any resistance was offered. Steaming carefully up to the city the commander of the Nashville was surprised to find no attempt made from shore to resist the advance, not even a Spanish flag flying over the public buildings. He sent an officer and an armed force ashore to demand the surrender of the city, and they found that the Spaniards had evacuated the day before and gone into the interior. The officers took possession and hoisted the American flag. Not a shot was fired. Two Spanish schooners, the Gibara and Expresso, at anchor, were the only vessels in harbor. These were taken in charge and prize crews from the Nashville placed aboard and ordered to take them to Key West. The wife and child of the captain of the schooner Gibara are now on board. The schooner Expresso is expected to arrive here to-day.

Gibara was the only city of any importance remaining under the Spanish in the province of Santiago.

drinking champagne and afterwards smoking several pipes, which he had done lately. "His condition was so satisfactory that Dr. Schweningen, after the prince had gone to bed, left with the intention of returning on Saturday. His condition was comparatively satisfactory throughout Friday and Saturday morning. He read the Nachrichten and conversed on politics, particularly referring to Russian affairs. In the forenoon he took luncheon, grumbling jocularly at the small proportion of spirits in his drinking water. Then a sudden change for the worse occurred, in consequence of an acute attack of pulmonary oedema, and in the course of the afternoon he frequently became unconscious.

"Recently, besides periods of unusual mental clearness, the prince had had intervals of drowsiness, falling into long, sound and beneficial sleep, on awakening from which he would be completely refreshed.

"On Saturday evening grave symptoms appeared. Death came easily and painlessly. Dr. Schweningen was able to some extent to lighten the last moments, wiping the mucus from the patient's mouth and enabling him to breathe more freely.

"The last words Prince Bismarck uttered were addressed to his daughter, Countess Von Rantzau, who wiped the perspiration from his forehead. They were: 'Thanks, my child.'

WHY SPAIN SUED FOR PEACE.

Junta Says It Was Because Havana Can Hold Out Little Longer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Horatio S. Rubens, counsel of the Cuban junta, in an interview said that the reason Spain made peace proposals at this time was that Havana could not hold out much longer. "I am advised," said Mr. Rubens, "that Havana's food supply is sufficient for only about two weeks more. There are 200,000 civilians in the city and from 50,000 to 60,000 soldiers. Only two steamers have succeeded in running the blockade, and their cargoes will not go very far among 250,000. Madrid has been notified that Havana's condition is becoming desperate, and with that in view and also with the purpose of doing something before General Miles had invaded Porto Rico or Manila had fallen, the peace proposals were made.

"They knew very well in Madrid that Porto Rico can not effectively resist Miles, and that the surrender of Manila is only a question of days. Therefore, they chose this as a fitting time to negotiate for terms of peace, assuming, of course, that the United States would stop fighting at once and that the weakness of Spain would not be so completely revealed as it will be later."

TWO TRAINS IN A COLLISION!

Fireman and Several Passengers Re Severe Injuries.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 1.—Two Missouri Pacific passenger trains ran together in West Wichita at 5 o'clock this evening and injured eight persons. The train dispatcher, instead of sending regular orders, advised the officers of the outgoing train to Genesee to leave on time and wait at the junction to pass the mixed train from Kiowa. The two collided on a straight stretch of track near the junction. The engines and tenders were thrown into a ditch and the boiler heads were blown out.

Fireman Byrd of the Genesee train jumped from his engine and was bruised on the back and head.

W. S. Vandiver, a Wichita traveling man, was hit on the head. There is a deep gash in his forehead and he is unconscious but will probably recover.

W. R. Darragh, traveling for Johnston & Fife, St. Joseph, head bruised. P. B. Dillard, face cut.

Some others were slightly injured. The trains were delayed several hours.

After the Fight.

First Philistine—Goliath had no business to fight anyway. He was out of condition. Second Philistine—Yes. Didn't expect it to come off for five years. Did you have much on it—Life.

Articles Taken From the Bodies Served to Identify That of a New Orleans Man.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 1.—The articles taken from the bodies of victims of the Bourgeoisie disaster by the captain and crew of the schooner Delight and brought to this city yesterday have served to positively establish the fact that one of the bodies was that of Rene Gallard, of New Orleans. He was found for Paris. His pocket, with his name on it, passage ticket, baggage checks, money and letters were recovered, as well as also his gold watch and a letter, apparently from his wife, written from New Orleans, June 24.

PRINCE BISMARCK DEAD.

Peaceful End to Stormy Career of the Iron Chancellor.

PASSED AWAY UNEXPECTEDLY.

Man of War Passes Away Surrounded by His Family, to Whom He Addressed His Last Words, Which Were of Thanks for Their Kindly Attention.

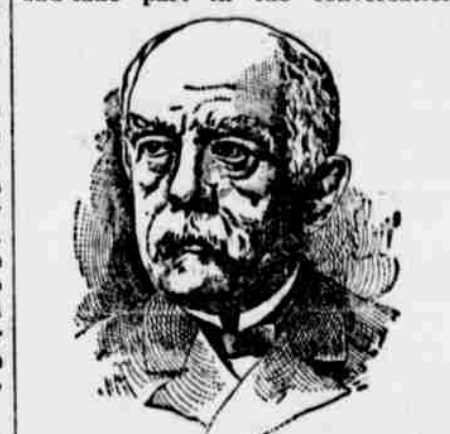
BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Prince Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck-Schonhausen died Saturday night at 11 o'clock at his home at Friedrichsruhe. His sons, Counts William and Herbert, and their wives, were at his bedside when the end came.

A number of papers, including the Post, the Vorwaerts and the Deutsche Zeitung did not contain the news of the prince's death. The Kreuz Zeitung and some others had only a brief notice.

The Lokal Anzeiger prints the fullest details from its correspondent at Friedrichsruhe, but the other papers, misled by Dr. Schweningen's and the family's statements regarding the prince's condition, made no provision to obtain the news of his death. A majority of the provincial papers did not contain the news.

The Nachrichten gives the fullest details of the last days and death of Bismarck. It says:

"On Tuesday evening an improvement set in in the prince's condition, in which repeated changes for the worse had occurred since October last; and he was able to appear at the table and take part in the conversation,



PRINCE BISMARCK.

drinking champagne and afterwards smoking several pipes, which he had done lately.

"His condition was so satisfactory that Dr. Schweningen, after the prince had gone to bed, left with the intention of returning on Saturday. His condition was comparatively satisfactory throughout Friday and Saturday morning. He read the Nachrichten and conversed on politics, particularly referring to Russian affairs. In the forenoon he took luncheon, grumbling jocularly at the small proportion of spirits in his drinking water. Then a sudden change for the worse occurred, in consequence of an acute attack of pulmonary oedema, and in the course of the afternoon he frequently became unconscious.

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A BOOM IN PONCE.

Merchants Are Trying to Reap a Harvest From the American Invaders.

PONCE, Porto Rico, July 29.—Business in the city has enjoyed a great boom since the arrival of the Americans. The merchants are eagerly engaged in competition for the American dollar. American gold is at a premium of 100 per cent. Yesterday prices were cheap, to-day they are enormous. Yesterday the price of a breakfast at the Hotel Francais was 25 centavos; this morning it is 1 peso. The natives imagine that the pockets of the Americans can emit a countless flow of eagles and double eagles. There is a plenty of provisions in the city, except rice, one of the staples, which is quoted at a very high figure for this country.

Heroes of Santiago Unite.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 1.—Yesterday afternoon many officers from the American regiments outside the village met at the palace for a preliminary discussion of a proposal to found what would be known as the "Military Society of Santiago," the members to be officers in the recent campaign. The idea is to make commemorative medals from bronze of the old Spanish guns now at El Morro.

The Tax on Telegrams.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 1.—Attorney General Crow has decided that both the express companies and telegraph companies are to pay for the stamps required by the new revenue law in regard to the business handled by them.

Troops After Carlists.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps says that a band of 300 Carlists recently appeared near Seo de Urgel, in Catalonia, and the troops are pursuing them.

BACK FROM WAR.

Battleship Texas Arrives in New York Harbor—Enthusiastically Welcomed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Back from the coast of Cuba, battle-scarred and powder-stained and punctured in spots, with her formidable guns bristling in the sunlight and her officers and crew laughing and cheering like schoolboys on a holiday trip, the United States battleship Texas, Captain J. W. Philip in command, steamed slowly up the lower bay from Sandy Hook yesterday forenoon on her way to the Brooklyn navy yard. Salutations of welcome came from all sides. Every vessel that boasted a steam whistle let it shriek for all it was worth.

The cheers of the excursionists and the passengers on the numerous ferries-boats were taken up by the people who watched the black painted warship from the New York and Brooklyn shores, and the brave sailors responded with waving caps and handkerchiefs as they stood on the main deck dressed in white duck suits.

The general outward appearance of the big floating fort showed that the Texas had had a rough time of it, and a close inspection revealed the places where the shells of the dons had penetrated the port bow and starboard superstructure.

The firing of the port turret gun across the upper deck shook the vessel considerably, and she will need a general overhauling, as her decks and supports have been loosened. If occasion required, however, the Texas could fight at a moment's notice, her batteries being in excellent order.

FLAG RAISED OVER YAUCO.

Another Porto Rican City Under the Stars and Stripes.

PORT OF PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 1.—Without seeing or hearing anything of the enemy, the advance guard of General Henry's division, which landed at Guanica on Tuesday, arrived here to-day, taking the cities of Yauco, Talaboa, Sabana Grande and Ponce. Attempts by the Spaniards to blow up bridges and otherwise destroy the railroad between Yauco and Ponce failed, only a few flat cars being burned. Our troops have fired up the locomotives and are now operating the road from end to end, carrying supplies, messages and men.

At Yauco the Americans were welcomed in an address made by the alcalde and a public proclamation was issued, dated: "Yauco, Porto Rico, United States of America, July 27." Major Webb Hayes of the Sixth Ohio, son of former President Hayes, hauled up the flag on the palace, amid cheers from the populace. The people seemed really glad that the Americans were here, but they fear an uprising of the natives in the interior, who, it is asserted, will rob, kill and destroy property in revenge for many years of Spanish misrule. General Henry has made a report to this effect to General Miles and advises that a guard be left to protect the captured cities. The empty transports have left for Tampa.

Shipment of Sick Men.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The United States transport Concho, Captain Samuel Risk, which sailed from Santiago July 23, with 162 sick officers and men, arrived yesterday. The Concho arrived at Hampton Roads the 21st ult., and was placed in strict quarantine by the United States medical officers at that place. The Concho remained at anchor for three days, and during that time five deaths occurred on board. Not being permitted to bury the dead on shore, the transport was obliged to proceed to sea, where the bodies of the five men were prepared for burial and consigned to the deep. The Concho was then ordered to proceed to New York.

Spain Thinks Terms Are Severe.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: The conflicting accounts of the American peace terms and a suspicion that the Washington government was temporizing in order to confront Spain with the occupation of Porto Rico and the capitulation of Manila, originally caused irritation and provoked strong language, but it is now seen that the suspicion was unfounded. The terms, however, are regarded as very hard, and the annexation of Porto Rico and the repudiation of the colonial debt is characterized as flagrantly unjust.

Troops in Cuba to Return.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Alger is hastening the preparations at Montauk Point for the reception of the fifth army corps, now at Santiago. Surgeon General Sternberg has just dispatched Colonel Forwood of his bureau to the site of his camp with instructions to erect at once a hospital capable of accommodating no less than 500 soldiers.

Spaniards Destroy a Cuban Town.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 1.—Reports have reached here that Nuevitas, on the north coast of the province of Puerto Principe, Cuba, has been bombarded by the ships of the blockading squadron, evacuated by the Spaniards and subsequently burned.

Hot Alabama Campaign.

OPELIKA, Ala., Aug. 1.—The little village of Cussetta, near here, was the scene Saturday night of a serious and very exciting tragedy. Two prominent white men and four negroes were shot and several others narrowly escaped a similar fate at a political meeting.

Colombia to Give In.

COLOMBIA, Colombia, Aug. 1.—An official dispatch from Bogota has been received at Cartagena, confirming the reported probability of an early settlement of the Cerruti affair.