

READY FOR WAR.

British Public Thinks England is Prepared to Fight,

BUT WAR IS NOT AT ALL LIKELY

Though Anti-English Feeling in Germany Continues.

VISIONS OF COMPLICATIONS

In the Future Between the Two Countries Perceived--The Sentiment Now Has a Wider Bearing than the Present Transvaal Crisis--Hints that the Jameson Raid was to inaugurate a Dark Plot which Contemplated the Slaughter of All the White People in South Africa.

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LONDON, Jan. 12.--Interest in the Transvaal question in its immediate bearings has revived to an appreciable extent, while the incidental strain of relations between Great Britain and Germany, which so completely placed the Boers in the background of the picture for a time, has in its turn receded, but by no means disappeared. There is little apprehension of war with Germany, over the present complications at least, and the British public has a reassuring sense that if there is to be a war, England is right ready for it. The prompt and efficient measures of the naval authorities and the formidable show of strength that is the result, gives John Bull a feeling of confidence. There are no further explicit announcements of movements looking to an alliance of the powers against England to-day.

Nevertheless, it is keenly perceived by the public that the sentiment displayed by the German government has a far wider bearing than the present dispute in Transvaal, and there are visions of future complications on questions of conflicting interests.

Yesterday's cabinet council and the meetings at the colonial office remain largely a subject of speculation, and whatever decisions may have been taken are sedulously guarded as state secrets, and the greater care taken to avoid publicity.

Mr. William H. Mercer, private secretary to the Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, said to-night to a representative of the Associated Press, that the secretary had no further telegrams to communicate to the public which had been received from South Africa. The visit of the prince of Wales to the colonial office on Saturday, he said, just when the directors of the Chartered South Africa Company were there was purely an accidental coincidence. His royal highness called, he said, to show his interest, and had made some kind remarks in recognition of Secretary Chamberlain's labors.

Not Satisfactory.

This explanation is hardly likely to satisfy the public, in view of the published statements that the directorship of the Duke of Fife, husband of Princess Louise, in the Chartered South Africa Company, is a subject of concern to the royal family and especially to the queen.

It is understood that the difficulty over the manner of disposal of Dr. Jameson's followers was settled on Saturday by the co-incident uprising of the Transvaal expedition should be deported from South Africa. According to the Transvaal law, the punishment for treason is banishment and a large fine. It is not believed that President Kruger has demanded the extradition of the London company which provides for the suzerainty of Great Britain over the Transvaal, as the price of sparing Dr. Jameson's life.

A dispatch received from sources sympathetic with the Transvaal government in Johannesburg to-night asserts that the plot for Dr. Jameson's raid and the co-incident uprising of the Transvaal was the most shameful in history. The blackest part of the plot, the dispatch asserts, was the intention of the agents of the Chartered South Africa Company to set loose the savages to invade the Transvaal from all points and to kill every white man. It had been engaged to do this over South Africa, provided that all over South Africa, provisions along the route and the points had been fixed. The object was to destroy Pretoria and to prevent England with a fait accompli before any interference could reach them. Sketches of Pretoria and of the Rand made by military men, have, it is said, been made.

This story is denounced in London as a gross exaggeration and it is remarked as intended to prejudice the South Africa Company in the negotiations it is making.

A dispatch received by the Chartered South Africa Company from Bulawayo announces that the outcome of a mass meeting of the English colony bankers and merchants there was the declaration of an unanimous desire to embrace the imperial government. The public, it was asserted, was fully under control.

Unwelcome News.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The publicity given to the exchange of letters between the queen and the emperor is very unwelcome here. It is regarded as an indiscreet attempt to make political capital in the English interest out of the family relations of the two courts. The substance of the letters can only be a matter of surmise. The contents of the emperor's letter may be inferred from the very conciliatory and reassuring words he addressed on the following day to the foreign representatives here on the occasion of the funeral of Prince Alexander of Prussia, when he emphasized the unabated friendliness of the English and German governments."

An editorial in the Times says: "There is far too great a disposition in some quarters to assume that the Transvaal difficulty is ended. It can only be truly said that the immediate danger of bloodshed has been averted. But all the evils and terrors which make disturbance in the Transvaal, without Dr. Jameson, merely a question of time, still remain unsettled. While President Kruger and the Boers are friendly with one hand, with the other he is throwing into prison the heads of all the English enterprises in Johannesburg."

The Standard says: "We are enabled to state that President Kruger has not demanded any changes in treaty relations between Germany and England, and that the terms were demanded, England would resist."

"We are authorized to declare that the emperor's telegram to President Kruger was at most an expression of a feeling of momentary irritation which has now passed away, leaving the relations between Germany and England friendly as heretofore."

The Standard, it should be remembered, stands closer to the present government than any other newspaper in England.

A special dispatch from Johannesburg says there are warrants out for

the arrest of 200 persons, all leading men in the mines and principal companies of the stock exchange, and of the mercantile element, but not of the professional classes. Among those arrested are several Americans and Germans, including J. S. Curtis, an American engineer.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: "The crisis is less acute and as President Kruger is making peace with England over German's head, Germany has estranged England without gaining anything by the occurrence. Everybody is getting tired of the whole question."

THE GERMAN END

Of the Situation--Slightly Better Feeling but Still Had Enough.

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BERLIN, Jan. 12.--There is distinctly less stress of feeling here to-day in regard to the international complication growing out of the Transvaal crisis, and the German press, as a rule, devotes less space to it than for some time. The tone of the comment of the newspapers, which means so much in this land of press censorship and in rather more peaceable, and there is less talk of active hostilities and more hope expressed of an unarmist settlement of the question at issue. Expressions of irritation at the British government and of rancor against the English people are still more or less bitter, however. The Tageblatt to-day replies to the assertions made yesterday in the Westminster Gazette that Germany's attitude on the Armenian question had alienated Great Britain and had driven it to seek a re-approachment with France. The Westminster Gazette added that there was absolutely no intention on the part of Great Britain to enter into the Franco-Russian alliance, any more than the dreadnought, but Great Britain had become, it was hoped, better friends with both France and Russia.

To which the Tageblatt replies:

"So England has sought hitherto a point d'appui against the dreadnought. Germany would not have noticed that had it not been for England's ceaseless colonial intrigues. The unjustifiable abuse in the English press of Germany is proof of such an intimacy. If this be so, Germany rejoices that England henceforth sheds the sunlight of her favor on the Zweibund (Russia and France)."

The Hamburger correspondent declares that there is no question of the abrogation of the suzerainty of Great Britain over the Transvaal, because the Transvaal has not recognized the British suzerainty at any time since 1854.

The Kolnische Volks Zeitung says: "It is high time that the British government should deny its responsibilities for the Times' lies and abusive saying about Germany. Continued silence implies guilt."

The Deutsches Wochenblatt asserts that when the Egyptian question shall have been revived the German press will unanimously side with France against England.

FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

Dispatches Received Direct Showing the Situation--Effect on the London Stock Market.

KIMBERLY, Griqualand, Jan. 12.--Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes, the retiring premier of Cape Colony, has arrived here and was accorded a cordial reception. In expressing his thanks, he said that his political career was ended, and was only just beginning. He was encouraged by his friends, he would live to do much good work in behalf of South Africa.

CAPT TOWN, Jan. 12.--Charles Leonard, chairman of the Transvaal National Company, was arrested here yesterday at Sea Point, a seaside suburb of Cape Town.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Jan. 12.--The rank and file of the prisoners who composed Dr. Jameson's raiding party, have started for Natal. Dr. Jameson and his officers remain here, but it is expected that they will leave shortly for deportation to England.

A large safe which was consigned to one Farrar, one of the imprisoned Rand leaders, was opened by the customs officers and was found to contain 100 revolvers and 7,000 rounds of cartridges.

A proclamation issued by President Kruger on Friday, a brief mention of which was made in a dispatch from here of that date, said that the only remedy was to accept the constitution, but that he could not accede to unwarrantable demands. He had intended to submit to the next session of the volksraad a law granting municipality to Johannesburg. "Dare I do so?" continues the proclamation, "after what has happened? I will give the answer myself. I know that there are thousands in Johannesburg to whom I can speak with confidence and trust. Let Johannesburg make it possible for the government to appear before the volksraad with the words 'forget and forgive.'"

The proclamation has created a profound impression.

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, Jan. 11.--The passport restrictions, which were imposed during the crisis, have been removed, and further commandering has been stopped. But the burghers are already under arms and have been ordered to remain in the vicinity of Johannesburg.

Dr. Jameson and his officers are still at Pretoria, where Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, governor of Natal, has arrived.

The high court has placed an injunction upon all the bank balances and other property belonging to those arrested for complicity in the revolution.

Mr. Letty, the correspondent of Reuters News Agency, who was arrested here, as previously reported in the dispatches of the Associated Press, has been liberated. He says that the Boers treated him with the greatest courtesy during the time of his incarceration.

KRUGERSDORP, Jan. 11.--A review was held to-day of 6,000 burghers who have been in the field. They were shown to be a fine force, well mounted and armed and in an animated state of mind. There is a strong feeling here against the Uitlanders, but it is believed that the burghers will be disbanded on Monday.

LONDON, Jan. 12.--Money rates are tending to be easier. It has been an anxious week on the stock exchange and especially on the mining department, and although a better feeling prevails, and the scare over the complication with Germany has been dispelled, prices are not likely to recover for a long time, pending what will probably be protracted negotiations with the Transvaal government and a decision over the fate of the Chartered South Africa Company. The latter has powerful backing from the Rothschilds, the Times and from royal influence, so that ultimately its interests may not be seriously affected, and the general feeling is that the outcome of the crisis will be the making of concessions to the Uitlanders and a consequent improved condition of the mining mines. The American market has been unsettled owing to the currency trouble. The foreign and other markets have been depressed, but trade returns are good and with the clearing of the political clouds, good prices are expected. The decreases for the week are as follows: Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Lake Shore, Louisville & Nash-

ville and Reading falls 2 per cent; Norfolk & Western 1 1/4; Erie seconds and Washab 6 1/4. Others fractional.

CECIL RHODES Gives the Situation in the Transvaal from His Point of View.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.--The World will to-morrow publish the following dispatch from Cecil J. Rhodes, under date of Cape Town, January 12: "The position is that within the Transvaal there are 70,000 new comers, and an old population of 14,000. With the development of the gold industry to a fuller extent the new comers will amount to 400,000 in five years; eventually to a million, probably more. From time to time the position will be upset by the attempts of the new population to claim common civil rights, which eventually they certainly must get. Statesmanship should give them some rights now, as the present state is impossible for the new comers, who own more than half the soil of the Transvaal and nine-tenths of the wealth of the country. The new males outnumber the old five to one, and are composed largely of Americans, including the principal mine managers.

"England is the only great power in South Africa. She is now threatened with German interference, which she is bound to resist and resist. In this way she should have America's sympathy. Blood is thicker than water. Americans above all nations insist on civil rights in one's industries here at the Cape. In the Transvaal all my managers are Americans. And yet we have the spectacle of the two great English-speaking nations of the world almost on the verge of war about some barren land in South America, whereas, working in perfect harmony, the peace of the world would be secured."

COMES DOWN THE TREE.

The British Government Organ Announces that the Venezuelan Papers will be Published.

LONDON, Jan. 12.--The Standard, the Conservative government organ, says in an editorial this morning: "The cabinet on Saturday decided to publish the Venezuelan papers at the earliest possible moment.

"We gladly take this opportunity to bear testimony to the magnanimous attitude of the American nation at a time when communities less generous thought a favorable opportunity had arisen for adopting towards us a tone of insult, if not of menace. This conduct was worthy of the Americans and has materially influenced Lord Salisbury's decision.

"The maintenance of friendship with America is always a first consideration with England. We say this to the American people with the absolute candor of deep-seated cordiality."

SEMPATHY FOR ARMENIANS.

Detroit Citizens Take Action--A Message to Queen Victoria.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 12.--A representative gathering of men and women of Detroit this afternoon took action expressive of keener sympathy with the Armenian sufferers, and also, by the gift of over \$500, made a substantial beginning in rendering financial aid to that oppressed people. The meeting also adopted memorials to the United States government and to the queen of Great Britain, urging action which shall forever end the cruelty perpetuated by Turkey against Christians.

The gathering filled the Central M. E. church auditorium to the doors. General Russell A. Alger presided and urged that Americans should solemnly protest against the Armenian outrages, and if words were not sufficient should man their guns and go there, and help put a stop to the massacre.

Dr. Depew, in which he urged greater interest in the Armenian question, as compared with boundary disputes and the like.

Don M. Dickinson sent regrets that absence from the state prevented his attendance at the meeting.

The international law feature of the subject, Mr. Dickinson wrote that it was naturally and morally legal to interfere where the general interests of humanity were so infringed by the excesses of a barbarous and despotic government. In view, however, of the remoteness of the United States from the scene of the massacre, and the presence of representatives of the powers there, Mr. Dickinson did not believe that intervention by the United States by force would be either wise, necessary or effective. Neither would it be wise to send our ships out of American waters now.

Stirring addresses were made by Bishop Johnson of the M. E. church, by several local pastors and by Horat M. Kirobitjan, general secretary of the Armenian relief association.

A collection of \$501 was taken, to be disbursed through the Red Cross association, and resolutions were adopted, petitioning the United States government to bring to bear on the Christian influence to end the Turkish atrocities and declaring that if European powers continue to consult diplomacy rather than humanity America's right to interfere will be a solemn, binding duty.

The following cablegram was sent to Queen Victoria: "We, the citizens of Detroit, in mass meeting assembled, appeal to you to use your great power, without further delay, to stop the slaughter of the Christians powers of Europe. If circumstances beyond your control prevent action on your part, we respectfully suggest that the European powers jointly invite the United States, or some other Christian power, to exercise their right under the provisions of international law, where (as now in Turkish Armenia) the lives of missionaries, and the general interests of humanity are infringed by the excesses of a barbarous and despotic government, and intervene to end this outrage on humanity and modern civilization. We beg to pledge the co-operation of our people in every practical effort to end these atrocities."

Is Proud of It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.--Among the passengers of the Peru, which arrived from the Orient yesterday, was Viscount H. Jamitza, of Japan. The viscount was selected by the Japanese government to take a course of instruction at the Annapolis Naval School, and the young gentleman feels highly honored at the preference shown him.

General A. S. Bushnell is regarded as a very superior school for naval training. We have a number of graduates from the academy, some of whom occupy positions in our navy."

Bushnell's Inauguration.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12.--Hon. William McKinley will close his second term as governor of Ohio to-morrow and General A. S. Bushnell, of Springfield, will be inducted into the office of chief executive. The inaugural ceremony will occur at 12 o'clock and will be followed by a parade in which ten thousand men will probably participate. In the evening Governor McKinley will give a public reception at the capital.

FREE SILVERITES

In the Senate May Defeat the Revenue Measure.

THEIR OWN SELFISH INTEREST

To be Prosecuted Against the Will of the Majority.

THE WEST VIRGINIA OPINIONS

Are to the Effect that the House Bill Should Pass in the Interests of the Revival of Business--Members of this State Introduce a Long List of Important Private Bills and Petitions--Stone Immigration Bill and the Effort for Free Navigation on the Monongahela.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.--It is believed that the silver senators, not content with the privilege gained of placing a silver rider on the bond measure, are meditating the defeat of the revenue bills. The opinion until yesterday was that the tariff provisions would go through without difficulty, but sentiment in reference to it has undergone a change.

Judging from the expression of views, through letters and otherwise, the people of West Virginia are taking a deep interest in the proposed tariff changes. The restoration of a duty on wool and lumber means a great deal to the business interests of the state and those who were hopeful of the passage of the bill as it left the house are now making open criticism of the few who are to be held responsible in case of a failure.

A gentleman who has made large investments in the Second West Virginia district spoke of the prospect with much feeling. He said he could not understand why two or three men who stand as exponents of the silver idea, should take occasion to defeat a measure with which the silver interest is in no wise connected. He thought it was anything but statesmanship to say the defeat of the revenue bill would retard the recovery of business in the state to a very damaging degree.

Letters from West Virginians are coming in to the state's representatives by every mail inditing the reason for delay in the senate and there is an exhibition of decided unrest over the situation.

West Virginia Bills.

Bills and petitions of local interest have been introduced in both houses as follows: By Senator Faulkner, a bill authorizing the President to nominate Lieutenant Commander R. M. G. Brown, now on the retired list, to a commander on the retired list. A similar bill was presented in the house by Mr. Dayton several weeks ago.

By Representative Doveney, a bill to pension Mary Clark Kelly. By Representative Miller, a bill to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Huntington; a bill granting a pension to Charles H. Dollman, and a bill to place the West Virginia militia under command of United States officers during the late war on the same footing with the regular volunteers in the matter of pensions. This bill has the active support of the state delegation. Mr. Miller also introduced a petition signed by Sheridan Donahue, Lewis Brownwell, John Gerbach and others, and one framed by H. C. Showalter, C. K. Pierpont, H. B. Woods, B. F. Ayers and 440 others, all of West Virginia, praying for the enactment of the Stone immigration bill. He also introduced a bill granting increased pension to John S. Hall.

By Mr. Huling, a petition signed by citizens of Webster county, asking for the enactment of a law to regulate immigration; also a petition of citizens of Kanawha, Clay county, and Webster county, praying for the improvement of Elk river by a system of locks and dams.

Other Bills.

By Mr. Dayton, a bill for the relief of George W. Graham; a bill to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John Lyons, an ex-Union soldier; a bill to pension George W. Johnson; a bill for the relief of Nancy A. E. Hoffman. Mr. Dayton also introduced a petition signed respectively by A. S. Wells and others, W. H. Neville and others, M. R. Neville and others, J. M. Downs and others, W. L. Brand and others, Abe Moon and others, and George G. Clem and others, asking for the passage of the Stone immigration bill; a petition of E. H. Coombs and others, praying that the navigation of the Monongahela shall be made free, and a petition of the heirs of Allen A. Hamlin, of Jefferson county, for reference of their claim to the court of claims.

The Stone Immigration bill received a boost from citizens of Fayette county, through a petition offered by Mr. Archer. Mr. Dalsell's bill for the purchase of the improvements of the Monongahela River Navigation Company, with the view of making the river free, will have the support of the West Virginia members--of Mr. Dayton particularly. It is the hope of a large constituency frequently heard from that the measure will pass.

Congressman Dayton's private secretary, Mr. Owen, who has been ill for two weeks, is slowly improving. Mr. Dayton's little son, who has also been ill, is convalescing. Meanwhile, Mr. Dayton has had to struggle unaided through a large mass of correspondence.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Senator Davis Explains the Situation. Why England Wants the Territory. Not a Question for Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.--Senator Davis, of the committee on foreign relations, has been giving considerable attention to the Alaskan boundary dispute. He has found nothing in his investigations which would cause him to change the lines which have always been understood as the boundary and upon which both countries have been proceeding for many years. He says that the only question in dispute is whether ten marine leagues from the ocean meant from the mainland or from the adjacent islands. Mr. Davis says that this does not even present a case for arbitration, because it manifestly is plain that the shores of the mainland of the continent is the basis of the true line. It is also manifest from the reflection of the mountain range as a line that the men who drew the boundary agreement meant that line should be ten leagues from the ocean where it touched the mainland. Islands, he says, always go with the shore, and when a question arises as to whether an island, no matter when settled or claimed, belongs to one country or another, it goes always to the country owning the mainland, if the mainland is adjacent. So it is with the islands of the Alaskan archipelago. Any line between the property of Russia and Alaska is the property of the mainland of the

shore, and became the property of the United States when Alaska was sold to this country.

The desire of Great Britain for a portion of the Alaskan coast is plainly apparent, declares Senator Davis, when it is considered that there is a vast country in the northwest territory which can reach the seaboard only through a pass in the north Rocky Mountains and thence across the strip of land owned by the United States. East of the Rocky Mountains and east of the Alaskan coast is a country of almost incalculable extent, known as the Peace River country. There may be one hundred million acres of tillable and pastoral ground there. It has the benefit of the warm air currents from the Pacific which make it a milder climate than in those portions of the northwest territory farther east. It is desired by Great Britain to open up this great wheat and stock producing country and secure a short route to the sea. A branch of the Canadian Pacific road could be built through this Peace River region and by a pass through the mountains and on the sea coast without much trouble and by a much shorter haul than by railroads further south.

This would give the Canadian Pacific another western terminus, would build up a British city right upon the flank of the Alaskan possession of the United States; there would be another great railway station and military post commanding our Alaskan territory and the protection which the Alaskan coast now gives to this country would be largely nullified. The object of Great Britain is quite plain. Upon the fertile lands to be opened by building a road through the Peace River region there could be raised a surplus of cereals comparable with the grains raised in our states along the northern border.

WEEK IN THE SENATE.

Little Hope of a Vote on the Bond Bill this Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.--The greater part of the time of the senate during the present week will be consumed in the discussion of the finance committee's silver substitute for the bond bill. Senator Morgan has introduced a speech to-morrow and Senators DeLoach and Goolsby have also given notice of speeches. Various other senators are known to be prepared to take the floor either in advocacy of or opposition to the substitute. The probabilities are all against securing a vote on the measure during this week.

The bill is one which under any circumstances would call for many set speeches and much animated debate, which would render it impossible to reach a conclusion after only one week's debate. The advocates of the bill also have a special reason in this instance for desiring a temporary delay. Appreciating the close margin on the vote they are desirous that the Utah senators of whose support they feel confident, should be in their seats when the vote is taken. They would probably not resort to dilatory tactics to secure this delay further than to make sure that there are speeches enough to consume the time in what may be designated as legitimate debate. There are several other questions of minor importance on the senate calendar which will receive attention during the morning hour each day.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.--The week in the house will be devoted to routine matters. As soon as the consideration of the rules is completed, the pension appropriation bill will be taken up. As quite a number of members desire to be heard on various matters connected with the admission of the new states, the admission of previous provisions therein, it has been decided to allow ample time for debate, and it is not believed that the bill will be disposed of before Thursday. The appropriations committee has no other bill ready and the remainder of the week will be devoted to such other matters as may be brought up.

BLACKBURN'S SCHEME.

Kentucky Democrats Will Violate the Law to Prevent the Election of a Republican Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 12.--Since the nomination of Senator Blackburn by the Democratic caucus, and of Congressman Godfrey Hunter by the Republican caucus, there is a bitter political fight for the election of a senator. Blackburn and his friends are attending the burial of Representative Wilson. Hunter has had an all day reception and has received hundreds of congratulatory telegrams.

The law provides for balloting the second Tuesday after the assembling of the legislature. Blackburn's friends say there will be no joint ballot Tuesday, January 21, and filibustering will prevent it. The special election for Wilson's successor will be January 20. The Blackburn men will have the new Daguerrian member here Tuesday, January 21. The first that no ballot will be taken till he qualifies. Meantime all interest centers in the committee considering the contests for the seats of Waughman and Tompkins, both Democrats. The attitude of the two Populists is also still watched. Without the Populists and with Wilson's place filled, there would be a tie between the Republicans and the Democrats. The committee on elections was selected by lot. Whatever may be the finding of the committee, the fight will be upon the adoption of the committee's report. If two Democrats are unseated, Hunter will have no further trouble, but the indications are that there will be a long struggle. The Blackburn men have decided and announced that they will filibuster on any attempt to consider the report on contested seats previous to Tuesday, when there will be a long struggle. The Blackburn men have decided and announced that they will filibuster on any attempt to consider the report on contested seats previous to Tuesday, when there will be a long struggle.

AWFUL SUFFERING

Of a Shipwrecked Crew in the "Boneyard" of the Pacific.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 12.--Ten days of suffering from cold and privation on a rocky bluff, during which time seven of the crew, including the captain and mate, met their death, the other mate and seamen met with terrible accidents, tells the tale of the wrecking of the big four-masted English ship Jeannette Cowan, on Vancouver Island, otherwise known as the boneyard of the Pacific ocean. This frightful news was brought to this city this afternoon by the tug Tree, which had but a few hours before rescued the fourteen members of the ill-fated crew at Port Townsend.

The vessel struck on New Year's day. Captain Thompson died several hours after the ship struck the reef, and the cook and an able seaman and the man who ran the donkey engine died the following day, the latter violently insane. There would be three men left, but their lives were the second mate and two apprentice boys. Nine members of the crew were left on the shore in a cabin about a mile north of the place where the ship struck on the reef.

The tug Tree sighted the wreck Saturday afternoon. The sea was running pretty high at the time the tug hove to.

A portion of the crew could be seen on top of a high bluff, on which a tent had been pitched. A slight mist the gaze of the rescuers that will not be forgotten for years to come. Seated about a fire of these men, all wearing a look of utter hopelessness and misery.

TRAIL OF BLOOD

And Fire in the W. k. of the Cuban Insurgents.

ANOTHER BATTLE AT MANAGUA.

The Result of Which is Still in Doubt.

MANY STORES ARE PLUNDERED

And Burned in the Province of Pinar del Rio--The Mayor of Hanes Killed--The Insurgents Col. Maso and Four Other Officers Killed--Gomez Moving Eastward with His Main Body--Spanish Reports Say that the Insurgents Lost Five Hundred Men in the Province of Matanzas.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.--With the exception of an engagement between Spanish troops and a band of 500 insurgents at Managua, only twelve miles southwest of Havana, there is nothing very important or authentic to chronicle of the movements of the insurgents. The attack on Managua still remained in doubt at last accounts. It was being held by volunteers, but regular troops were dispatched from here to its assistance. It is reported that the insurgents had burned several of the houses and had killed a number of defenseless citizens.

Further news received to-day confirms yesterday's reports that Maximo Gomez is again moving to the eastward with a large force of insurgents still left in Pinar del Rio. He was reported to-day south of Guara and near Melendres, and is moving eastward through the burned cane fields and passing Providencia and Guines.

At Banes the insurgents have plundered and burned the great stores. Three clerks were burned and the mayor was killed. The stores in the village of Cidra and Sagua Ana in Matanzas have also been plundered and in the Cardenas district the field of Guimaro has been burned.

From Manzanillo 500 farm laborers who had come there from the Trinidad district back there under the leadership of Salvador Rios. About 160 of them got part of the way toward Santa Clara, but all deserted their leader and returned to Manzanillo.

In the engagement with Rabi near Jiguani, the report of which has been published, the insurgent colonel, Jaime Maso, four officers and the leader, Estaban Tamayo, were killed.

It is said that 500 insurgents have been killed in the skirmish in Matanzas province.

Quintin Bandera is reported to be moving in the neighborhood of Guajala Maranda.

The insurgents under Luis Perez and Munoz are said to have had many wounded in an engagement near Siguanza.

NEARING HAVANA.

A small schooner which was engaged in supplying the insurgents with groceries and ammunition.

Insurgent Cavalry Said to Have Crossed the Big Bridge--Spanish Expect an Attack.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 12.--Passengers arriving from Cuba to-night report that Roloff's band has passed over Puentes Grande (the big bridge near Havana). The Spaniards had stretched heavy chains across the bridge to prevent the passage of the cavalry. This did not deter the insurgents.

The Havana theatres have suspended all the Italian opera which has just arrived, will not play. The produce exchange is forming five battalions for the defense of the city. A double guard now surrounds all the government buildings. General Gomez has sent a proclamation to the chiefs of volunteers in Havana not to commit outrages on any citizen, and threatens to blow up the city if the edict is disregarded.

Aquilo Solano, chief of police of the port of Havana, was sent to Spain under arrest on January 10, and was replaced by Trujillo Monago. Solano was removed for permitting ammunition to enter Havana and overlooking the passage of several insurgent agents. General Goye is soon to arrive with 25,000 troops for Pinar del Rio. Cruisers are guarding the coast. In a recent encounter reported to have taken place in Guanajal between Gomez, Sanay and Bermudez, who were entrenched there, and General Garcia Navarro, General Campos' son is reported to have been wounded.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Joao Dous, a celebrated Portuguese poet, is dead.

Mr. Gladstone refuses to make public his opinion of the Venezuela question.

The governor of the state