

# TERMS OF ARMISTICE

## Minister Bernabe Delivers the Paper to President McKinley—The President is Appealed to by the Queen Regent and Blanco is Given Unconditional Discretion.

## Lee Will Sail for Washington at Once

### He was the Last to Leave, Having Directed the "American Fleet," Composed of the Olivette and the Bache, to Precede Him.

## MADRID SEEMS RATHER PROUD OVER ARMISTICE

### The Feeling in the Spanish Capital at a High Tension, With a Revolutionary Outbreak Rumored—The Cabinet Ministers Make Great to do About Yielding to the Powers and the Pope and not to the United States, and one of Them Proposes that if the Insurgents do not Accept Peace After Armistice that the United States be Told to Withdraw its Fleet from the Neighborhood of Cuba and that the Cuban Junta be Discontinued—A Narrative of Spanish Bluff and Impudence.

Washington, D. C., April 10.—At the close of the second Cabinet meeting it was announced that the President's message would undoubtedly go to Congress at noon to-morrow. On the last authority obtainable, it was stated that the meeting was devoted wholly to the consideration of the addition to the message of the latest note from Spain, advising this government of the declaration of an unconditional armistice.

The suffix to the President's message merely recited this latest event in the development of the Spanish question, giving the substance of the Spanish note and recommending the earnest attention of Congress. Otherwise the message stands unchanged.

After the meeting, one member of the Cabinet said that the Spanish note had not altered either the message or the situation. "It is merely," he said, "what Spain has been asking for all along—more time. It does not touch the situation and the President's message is left precisely as it was before, merely stating the fact of this late development."

### THE MESSAGE TO-DAY.

"Our meeting to-night was the final reading of the message which will be sent to Congress to-morrow. It is a strong state paper and will contain a review of the condition existing in Cuba for years past. There is no change in the tone of the message differing from that indicated in the newspapers. The President will ask that he be given authority to use the army and the navy to bring about peace in the island of Cuba and to insure there a stable government. An argument is made against the recognition of the independence of the insurgents for the reason there is lacking the essential features of an independent people. There is a quotation from one of the former Presidents who argued against the recognition of the Texans when in rebellion against the Mexican government, and from the opinion expressed by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney during the last administration in opposition to a recognition of independence.

### ARMISTICE SIMPLY ADDED.

"There was but one addition made to the message and that was in relation to the dispatch presented to the State Department by Minister Polo y Bernabe, and containing the information that the Queen Regent had granted authority to Captain General Blanco to issue an armistice, the terms and conditions of which would be left to his judgment. This was the first communication the State Department had had with the Spanish Minister since a week from last Friday. So far as I am aware there has been no suggestion made to the insurgents by this government with a view to their considering the proposition for an armistice authorized by the Spanish government. This government has never had anything to do with the gentlemen composing the Cuban Junta in New York. I do not think the armistice idea will have the least effect on any action that may be contemplated in Congress."

### NOT A DAY OF REST.

Easter Sunday brought rest to Easter Sunday brought little rest to those who are dealing with the Spanish situation. With the President's message ready to go to Congress to-morrow, Spain's grant of an armistice had brought about a new condition, which compelled the President and his advisors to meet and consider how far the situation was affected by Spain's concession. As a result, the unusual, if not unprecedented condition arose for two Cabinet meetings on Sunday, one about noon time, lasting an hour and a half, and another at 8 o'clock to-night. While the streets were thronged with people, going to their Easter services early in the day, the carriages of Cabinet officers were centering at the White House to take up the

latest phases of the Spanish situation. The Cabinet meeting led to no change in the determination that the President's message would go to Congress to-morrow. It seemed evident, however, from the new conditions presented by the grant of an armistice, that the message should deal with these conditions in order that Congress might be fully advised on the latest phase of the subject. Cabinet officers were extremely reticent over the changes in the message, although it seemed to be understood that the facts relating to the armistice would at least be incorporated, even though the general policy of the message underwent no change.

### TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE.

The Spanish government, through its Minister at Washington, Señor Polo de Bernabe, tonight delivered an important document to the State Department, stating that the armistice, which the Queen regent of Spain had commanded General Blanco to proclaim to-day, was without conditions, that Her Majesty's government had granted liberal institutions on the island of Cuba, which the coming Cuban parliament would develop, recalling the concidence and sympathy expressed by the Queen regent and her government on the disaster of the Maine, and the horror the disaster had occasioned in Spanish hearts, and appealing to the courtesy and sense of justice of the United States government to enlighten public opinion upon the attitude of Spain. The note also repeats the offer of the Spanish government to submit the Maine question to experts designated by the Maritime powers of the world.

This document was the official notification of the Spanish government to the United States, of the granting of an armistice and its essential terms. Minister Woodford's dispatch last night had briefly stated the fact that an armistice had been agreed upon, but it was not communicated as coming from the Spanish government. Today's communication cleared up misapprehension on the most vital point of Spain's concessions, namely, that the armistice was without conditions. The note was received by the State Department after the first Cabinet meeting, and was one of the main subjects of consideration at the second Cabinet meeting held to-night. Although the Spanish note was surrounded with the usual secrecy of official negotiations, the following summary of its contents was secured:

"The Spanish Minister in Washington, deeply impressed by the numerous errors which seem to have obtained credit in public opinion in America in regard to the Cuban question in America, in regard to the Cuban question, considers it his duty to call again the attention of the Secretary of State of the United States to the following points:

"First—Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, desirous of ending the troubles which are desolating Cuba has commanded a suspension of hostilities. General Blanco has been ordered to proclaim to-day an armistice without conditions. He will determine later the duration and details of this armistice so as to carry out the generous intentions of Her Majesty and the wishes of the friends of peace.

"Second—Her Majesty's government has granted to the island of Cuba institutions as liberal as those enjoyed by Canada under the British flag. The Cuban Chambers will meet on the 4th of next May. It will be their duty and privilege to put into practice and develop these institutions. In addition to this Cuba is represented in the parliament at Madrid.

"Third—Public opinion in this country appears to ignore the fact that the loss of the Maine was immediately followed by official and reiterated expressions of condolence from Her Majesty the Queen, from her government, from her Charge d' Affaires in Washington and from the authorities in Havana; all of which needed to affirm the horror which this disaster had caused to arise in Spanish hearts, as also the sympathy felt for the United States government and Navy and for the American nation.

"The Spanish Minister feels confident that he can count upon the courtesy and sense of justice of the United States government to enlighten public opinion upon this subject.

"Fourth—As to the cause of this lamentable condition, it resolves itself into a question of facts, which can only be settled by material proofs. The Spanish Minister reiterates the assurance that his government is ready to submit the question to experts designated by the maritime powers, whose conclusions are in advance accepted."

Senor Polo delivered the document in person to the State Department and aside from the interest in the communication itself, the call had added interest as an evidence of a renewal of diplomatic negotiations, this being his first call at the department in ten days. Later Senor Du Bose, first Secretary of the Legation, made another call at the department on the same general subject. Besides delivering the note, the call permitted a personal exchange between the Secretary of State and the Spanish officials of an agreeable character.

During Polo's call at the State Department he notified the authorities that word had come from Havana that Gen. Blanco had been prompt in executing the

orders of the Queen regent, and that the programme of armistice had been duly promulgated to-day. The first effect of this will be to bring about a complete cessation of all Spanish hostilities throughout the island. The Spanish troops will for the time being go into hibernation. Their future disposition has not even been considered, for much depends upon the duration of the armistice and the course of the insurgents. If the insurgents continue their fighting, and make attacks upon the Spanish troops, the situation will become complicated, for it is hardly believed that the Spanish forces will lay down their arms for any length of time, if they continue to be under fire from the insurgents. The attitude of the insurgent advisors at Washington is that of rejecting the armistice. Senor Quesada, of the Junta, declared to-day that the armistice was simply a Spanish trick, designed to create the impression that the insurgents were unreasonable. From his standpoint nothing short of independence will satisfy the Cubans. It remains to be seen how far General Gomez and the insurgents in the field entertain this view. If they also reject the armistice, Spain is not likely to continue it, and thus the resort to arms will continue, as it has been during the last three years.

There is little doubt however, that strong influences will now be brought to bear to induce the insurgents to suspend hostilities, so that terms for a complete settlement may be reached. One of the ambassadors at Washington pointed out to-day that the influence of the Pope was relied upon to a considerable extent with the insurgents, as they are a part of a country which is thoroughly Catholic and loyal to Rome. While the influence of the great powers is not likely to be exerted in any material way against the insurgents, yet this influence will be brought to bear as far as possible from every moral standpoint.

The influence of the United States government also will be a very material factor in case the present crisis between the United States and Spain, and the armistice is accepted in Washington, as a tentative ground for the solution of the Cuban problem.

### ATTITUDE OF CONGRESS.

The attitude of Congress on the general subject is problematic. During recent days the feeling in both houses has been intense, and it remains to be seen whether the changed conditions brought about by the armistice will suffice to allay this feeling. Resolutions authorizing intervention are already prepared, but these were framed when diplomatic negotiations were in a deadlock.

Diplomatic circles in Washington were keenly interested in the change brought about by Spain's grant of an armistice. The ambassadors and ministers exchanged calls and there was a general exchange of congratulations, as it was felt that the armistice at the least gave time for calmer councils. The French ambassador, the American secretary of embassy and the British minister at Paris, all expressed their satisfaction at the news. The French ambassador saw Arch Bishop Ireland, who was instrumental in securing the influence of the Pope, and joined the Archbishop, in expressions of satisfaction. Through the negotiations, the French ambassador and the French government has taken a leading part in averting an open rupture between the United States and Spain. While the British government has been most active in seeing that the action of the powers did not assume a menacing attitude toward the United States, yet it is known that Great Britain joins with the other powers in approving the latest move of an armistice, and is hopeful that this will clear the way for a fuller settlement of the general Cuban question.

### A CANDEPON THEORY.

Madrid, April 10.—At 11 o'clock last evening Senor Candepón, Minister of the Interior, issued a circular to the prefects giving an account of the situation, which he explained had been arranged at the request of the Pope and under the counsel of the great Powers, and which, while saving the honor and military dignity of Spain, preserves her rights in the grand Antilles.

United States Minister Woodford, in a conference last evening with Senor Gallon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed his satisfaction with the arrangement.

### THEY HISSED AT LEE.

The Spaniards on Shore Jeered Him as He Left Havana on the Fern.

Key West, Fla., April 10.—"Tell the Olivette to get under way at once, Captain Cowles; signal the Bache that the United States fleet is ready to clear out of Havana, and please follow the Bache out."

These were the words of Consul General Lee at 5:15 yesterday afternoon, as he stood on the poop of the Fern with a group of correspondents around him. It was evident to all that General Lee intended to be the last to leave, and a murmur of applause went around in support of his intention. The Evelyn had already passed Morro Castle when the Olivette weighed anchor, and the Bache was close behind, and the Fern, being the last of the line, the wharves and boats on both sides of the narrow entrance to the harbor were crowded with Spaniards, who hissed and jeered as each boat passed out.

As the Fern rounded up, heading for the open sea, she passed near the Bache's stern, and the Fern was the last of the line. The wharves and boats on both sides of the narrow entrance to the harbor were crowded with Spaniards, who hissed and jeered as each boat passed out. As the Fern rounded up, heading for the open sea, she passed near the Bache's stern, and the Fern was the last of the line. The wharves and boats on both sides of the narrow entrance to the harbor were crowded with Spaniards, who hissed and jeered as each boat passed out.

among the mildest expressions used. This seemed to strike every one on board as ludicrous. Vice Consul Springer, who had been in the island thirty years, waved his hand in tones loud abusive group, saying in tones loud enough for all to hear, "Wait, wait, my friends, we shall all be back soon." There was one pretty incident. On the Havana shore a British steamer, was unloading at her wharf. As the Fern passed the Union Jack was dipped, while the English crew gave a hearty cheer. It is needless to say that the compliment was returned with all possible gusto.

### HAVANA SEEMED DAZED.

Havana seemed dazed yesterday when the people found that General Lee was really going with him. Not to see the United States flag floating from the staff at Casa Negro, struck many residents as little less than a calamity. The correspondents were besieged with eager questions as to the intentions of the Americans and when the first expectation of a bombardment was likely to commence. The government officials seemed as much at a loss as all the rest. A Spanish officer of high rank besought a correspondent to tell him if he had any news not made public and affecting the future of the city.

The fact that Mr. Gollan, the British Consul, called with General Lee on Captain General Blanco, also puzzled many, some believing that this meant an English alliance had been settled. The truth is that the Havana newspapers have been under such close surveillance for months, have been made to publish so many untruths and have stated nothing short of independence will satisfy the Cubans. It remains to be seen how far General Gomez and the insurgents in the field entertain this view. If they also reject the armistice, Spain is not likely to continue it, and thus the resort to arms will continue, as it has been during the last three years.

Under instructions from General Lee, who went on board the Fern immediately after his farewell call on Captain General Blanco, the consular people and the correspondents went quietly on board in twos and threes. No one was molested or insulted, but the people stared curiously as the newspaper men, to whose presence all had grown accustomed, rode down to the dock with their traps, canoes and other hand baggage, showing their intention to depart. In fact, Havana was kinder than the ocean outside. All arrived at Key West to-day in a state of wreck. Everybody was sick. Even the naval men did not escape. From the crowded decks of the Olivette hearty cheers went up as the launch from the Fern with the correspondents and consular agents on board put ashore. Several hundred persons on the dock added their shouts to this lusty welcome and for some hours stayed, gazing at the Fern, on which General Lee could be seen pacing the deck. At about 11 o'clock General Lee came ashore and received an answer from Washington to his request for orders sent earlier. After a brief reception, General Lee went on board the Olivette, which had been kept waiting, and sailed for Tampa at noon. He will go direct to Washington. Nineteen refugees were landed from the Bache and 100 from the Evelyn.

### CLARA BARTON ARRIVES.

And With Her on the Olivette Came 249 Refugees.

Key West, Fla., April 10.—The steamer Olivette arrived from Havana at 2 o'clock this morning, with 249 refugees on board. Forty of these landed here, and the remainder proceeded for Tampa. Among those on board bound for Tampa, are Miss Clara Barton, Dr. Elwell, Dr. Eagan and four Red Cross sisters, composing, with others, the regular Red Cross party. Dr. Brunner, United States consul, accompanied General Lee, and coming from the bull fight, passed within easy sight of General Woodford's house. Large reinforcements of police and civil guards were posted near the harbor, and in front of the Bank of Spain and other buildings. Just as the crowd was returning, General Woodford and Miss Woodford, who had been spending the afternoon in the park, walked to their residence.

The Epoca, (Conservative), will this evening approve the resolution of the government, "conceding a prudential truce on the petition of the Pope and powers," adding, "that by so doing the question is not concluded and that Spain is left in a better position for subsequent events."

### CORREA'S VIEW OF ARMISTICE.

He Proposes a Period of Truce and Then to Tell the United States "Hands Off."

Madrid, April 10.—10 a. m.—El Imparcial says that Lieutenant General Correa, Minister of War, in conversation yesterday with several people expressed himself as follows:

"It is an error to say that the government has granted an armistice to the rebels. I would never give that before leaving the ministry, because it would be the same thing as recognizing the belligerency of the rebels. The government has granted the wishes of the Powers that we should cease hostilities during the delay which General Blanco judges prudent for preparing peace. I intended to refuse the wishes of the Powers would be to divorce Spain from the world. If I left the Cabinet, I should be placing my successor in an awkward position. General Blanco will probably publish a proclamation of truce, and also another offering indulgent terms during the cessation of hostilities. If, during this period, there are important submissions and the United States withdraws its ships from the neighborhood of Cuba and the Philippines, all will be well. Otherwise the Cuban war will continue, and the Powers will be obliged to demand that the United States maintain absolute neutrality and enforce a dissolution of the filibustering committee in New York. The armistice is not to prevent the Spanish government continuing its military preparations and placing the peninsula, the Canaries, the Balearic Islands and Porto Rico in a state of defence."

The Imparcial says that during the Cabinet council a Minister reminded his colleagues that the Powers before approaching Spain, approached the United States, getting President McKinley to delay his message to Congress and General Woodford to withdraw the ultimatum.

Liberal says that effective military measures were taken last evening in this city in view of possible disturbances; that the garrison officers slept at the barracks, and that the government officers were protected with additional guards.

### LIES WITH AMERICA.

The Spanish Press Disposed to Put the Bureau of Proof Now on the United States.

Madrid, April 9.—(Midnight—Delayed in Transmission)—The Epoca (Conservative) says that it now lies with America to decide whether she will co-operate with Spain for peace. If a new demand be made or President McKinley's message be not conciliatory it will be clearly proven that America wishes to provoke a quarrel. The paper continues: "We do not consider the conflict ended by this truce. The jingo's enormous influence in America and that of the insurgents may turn the truce into a fiasco; but despite all this we think the government's action wise to fix the responsibility upon America."

The National (Conservative) organ of Romero Robledo is bitterly hostile to the government's concession, and says that the government called in the European States Sanitary Inspector at Havana, and Dr. Dudley, his assistant; and Messrs. Lawton and Childs, are also among the passengers bound for Tampa. Messrs. Lawton and Childs are accompanied by a large staff of clerks lately employed in the banking houses. The passengers filed ashore after undergoing a cursory examination. With few exceptions they were either colored or Cubans, and spoke the tongue of the land, from which they had just fled. A good sized crowd greeted them, and much kissing, patting on the back and jabbered welcome ensued. It is hard to believe that these were American citizens, for whose sake the action of Congress had been delayed. Among the few educated persons on board the Olivette, considerable surprise was exhibited at finding themselves once more in their native land. Even up to yesterday morning they had scarcely believed it would prove necessary for them to leave Cuba. All said that when they sailed, everything was quiet in Havana, and that externally there were no sign of anything which would make the exodus of Americans necessary.

Captain Barnett has been detached from the Bache and ordered to Washington. Lieutenant Commander Davis will be temporarily in command of the vessel. The American consular staff, which accompanied Consul General Lee, is held here awaiting further orders and the implication is that the staff may return to Cuba. There was no movement of the fleet to-day. The Puritan coal and to-night the Marblehead will take the patrol. There is no fresh news from the Moron-Juarez truce, though there is little doubt that General Maximiliano Gomez and General Calixto Gargallo have effected a union of forces. The commission sent by General Gomez six weeks ago, prior to the interview between General Pando's representatives and some of the insurgent leaders, is now carrying out its work and it is believed that between four and five thousand men, in addition to those that Generals Gomez and Gracia would have available in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas.

A significant occurrence took place yesterday when the Fern, with Consul General Lee and other Americans was passing Morro Castle. In reply to the Spanish rabble on the wharves, who shouted "Death to the Yankee swine," the correspondent of the London Times, who was on the Fern, remarked loudly, "May every Yankee shell kill fifty of those Spanish dogs."

### DEAR MONEY IN LONDON.

London, April 10.—The money market is very firm; and the rise in the bank rate is interpreted as a measure to protect the gold reserve of the bank against a drain in the event of war between Spain and the United States. It is pointed out that nearly 9,000,000 pounds sterling have gone to the United States since the beginning of the year. As the war cloud passes the rate is expected to be reduced shortly, although there is no prospect of cheap money.

There was little business on the stock exchange last week, owing to the political uncertainties, and prices fluctuated according to the varying prospects of war. The market, however, closed on Thursday with a better tone all around. American railroad securities are generally higher, though the transactions have been small.

### MADRID'S PEACE WITH HONOR.

Madrid, April 9.—Midnight (Delayed in transmission)—The general talk of the town to-night, and especially in military circles, condemns to-day's action by the Cabinet and predicts trouble, but this talk is largely froth, and there is reason to believe that forty-eight hours will see a general endorsement in Madrid and throughout Spain of "peace with honor" policy.

The Correspondencia (independent and semi-official), says it is thought in ministerial circles that the decision of the government will efficiently strengthen the good offices of the Pope with President McKinley, and will give the latter a lever with which to work on American opinion. It is also believed on good authority that the insurgents will accept a suspension of hostilities.

### A PRUDENTIAL TRUCE.

Crowds in Madrid's Streets, But Ministers and Mrs. Woodford Walk Undisturbed.

Madrid, April 10.—6:55 p. m.—The day has passed quietly and without disturbance to witness a scene of Spain's disgrace. For this language the Nacional was confiscated to-night.

### MADRID'S HIGH TENSION.

Madrid, April 10.—7:45 p. m.—El Herald De Madrid, says: "Though the greatest order is maintained in the crowded streets, yet the government is suspicious notwithstanding the precautionary orders given yesterday."

An incident happened about 7 o'clock to-night, showing that those measures were necessary. A boisterous crowd, heated by wine, and the excitement of the bull fight, encountered a general, colors, The crowd immediately raised cries of "Viva Espana" "Viva Cuba" and for the moment the situation looked dangerous, should any one have raised a serious cry. None doing so the crowd dissolved and the locality soon resumed its ordinary appearance.

### ARMISTICE DEFERRED.

Madrid, April 10.—10 a. m.—El Globo (Liberal) stoutly defends the policy of the government in granting an armistice for the sake of peace and to avoid a rupture with the United States. The paper considers the measure in general disparaging to the military prestige of Spain and supports the policy of Senor Moret and Gallon, "whose tact was triumphed notwithstanding the difficulties of the situation in the Colonial and Foreign Departments."

### THE TOPEKA'S VOYAGE.

Portland, England, April 10.—The United States cruiser Topoka for some time (Diogenes) in command of Lieutenant John J. Knapp, and the torpedo boat Somers, Ensign C. W. Hanson, commanding, which were en route to the United States, put in here today. After clearing Portland, and after a heavy sea was almost buried and Lieutenant Knapp deemed it safer to remain. About thirty of the Topoka's crew refused to sail in her, necessitating the shipping of others to fill their places. The Somers, it is found, sprang a leak, but her officers do not regard the leak as serious. Her crew, however, became frightened and struck. Being merely hired hands, not enlisted men, they are not amenable to naval discipline, and Lieut. Knapp is endeavoring to secure fresh crew.

### MORRO CASTLE'S WEAKNESS.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 10.—A special to the Times Union and Citizen from Key West, Fla., says: "Engineers have always held that Morro Castle, at the entrance to the harbor of Havana, is more formidable in appearance than in reality. This opinion of it is fully confirmed by reports brought by the refugees to-day. They say that while the Spaniards were practicing with the big guns on Morro last Thursday one of them exploded and killed seven men. The armament of the fortress is undoubtedly antiquated, and as it has not been used for years there seems to be good reason to doubt the impregnability of the castle.

Captain Barrett of the steamer Bache has been ordered to report to Washington immediately. It is supposed that the government has called for him to give information about the fortifications of Havana, as it is understood that he gained much information about them while in Cuban waters. The command of General Lee held a long conference with Captain Sampson this morning before leaving for Tampa.

Lieutenant Commander Everett took command of the Mangrove to-day. The work of arming the Mangrove has been pushed steadily. Magazines are also put in.

### OPTION ON A STEAMER.

Port Townsend, Wash., April 10.—The government has secured an option on the steamer New England lately from Boston and now at this port, and has been ordered to report at Seattle to-morrow. The government has also an option on four tugs of the Puget Sound Tugboat Company's fleet. They are the Tacoma, Holyoke, Tyro and Pioneer. These tugs are for patrol duty and the protection of American commerce and shipping and will be manned with suitable guns.

### TROOPS LEAVING CADIZ.

Two Cruisers Sail With 6,000 Enoch, and Mail Steamers Will Bring More in the Next Few Days.

London, April 10.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Gibraltar, says that the Spanish cruisers, Cristobal Colon and Infanta Maria Teresa, have left Cadiz for a destination unascertained, with six battalions, each a thousand strong. Additional troops, the dispatch asserts, will leave Cadiz by the mail steamers during the next few days for Cuba.

### "SPAIN WILL YIELD."

So Says Cuban General Nunez Upon What He Claims to be Good Authority.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 10.—Emilio Nunez, a general in the Cuban army and member of the Cuban Junta, and who is best known through his activity in promoting Cuban filibustering expeditions, talked with a reporter of the Associated Press to-day relative to the possibility of the independence of Cuba. General Nunez said that he had been told by a man who is well informed in diplomatic matters and who is an intimate friend of a representative at Washington of a foreign government, that the United States will not recognize the independence of Cuba.

General Nunez does not believe that there will be war between the United States and Spain. He firmly believes that Spain will yield to all the demands made by the United States. "It would be suicide for her to go to war," he said, "with the few good ships that she owns. Spain would not only lose Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands, but would have to face a revolution at home that would be difficult to put down. On the other hand, if Spain should yield she will lose only Cuba, and the revolution at home, if one should be started, would not, in my opinion, amount to much."

### TWO WARSHIPS SIGHTED.

New York, April 10.—The captain of the steamship Alter, which arrived here to-day, says that at 2 p. m. April 7th, his vessel passed within ten miles of two war vessels both of which were painted white. Both were bound west and appeared to be going at the rate of ten knots an hour. These vessels are evidently the New Orleans (formerly the Amazonas) and the San Francisco, which sailed from Gravesend, England, two weeks ago to-day.

### SPANISH TROOPS SURROUNDED.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 10.—An agent of the Cuban government arrived here to-day and is going on to New York. According to advices from Santiago de Cuba small engagements are daily occurrences in the country along the river Cauto. General Pando's 4,500 Spaniards are operating near Havana, where the insurgents have them practically surrounded. Americans who arrived on the Brookline declare that the operations must be active because for the last two weeks warships loaded with wounded and sick have entered the city daily from the field.

Mr. Badell, a well known merchant at Santiago de Cuba, cables today to have a steamer sent to take off fifty Cuban families, the best in the city, who wish to leave because of the probabilities of war. Efforts will be made to charter a British steamer for this purpose.