The Sun.

Showers; northerly winds, becoming variable.

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GARCIA RESIGNS.

He and His Army March Away from Santiago.

HIS LETTER TO GEN. SHAFTER

Defends the Honor of His Army, Regrets What We Are Doing.

The Great Cuban Says That He and His Army Have Been Completely Ignored Since the Taking of Santiago—He Regrets That Spanish Agents Are Retained in the Civil Offices of the City—He Protests Against the Rumor That His Army Would Murder and Steal—He Sends His Resignation to Gen. Gomez, and Is Marching with His Army to the Northeast.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SANTIAGO, July 20.—The ill feeling produced among the Cubans by Gen. Shafter's latest orders in Santiago culminated this morning in a serious rupture between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Garcia. As a consequence Gen. Garcia has withdrawn with his army from the outskirts of Santiago to the interior, taking the road to Jiguani, which is fifty miles northeast of Santiago. He first held a council of his officers, and tendered to Gen. Gomez, the Cuban commander-in-chief, his resignation as commander of the Cuban Army of the East. A special courier was sent to Gen. Gomez's headquarters carrying the resignation.

Gen. Garcia also sent the following letter to Gen. Shafter:

"SIR: On May 12 the Government of the republic of Cuba ordered me as commander of the Cuban Army in the East to coöperate with the American Army, following the plans and obeying the orders of its commander. I have done my best, sir, to fulfil the wishes of my Government, and I have been until now one of your most faithful subordinates, honoring myself in carrying out your orders and instructions as far as my powers have allowed me to do it.

"The city of Santiago surrendered to the American army, and news of that important event was given to me by persons entirely foreign to your staff. I have not been honored with a single word from yourself informing me about the negotiations for peace or the terms of the capitulation by the Spaniards. The important ceremony of the surrender of the Spanish army and the taking possession of the city by yourself took place later on, and I only knew of both events by public reports.

"I was neither honored, sir, with a kind word from you inviting myself or any officer of my staff to represent the Cuban Army on that memorable occasion.

"Finally, I know that you have left in power at Santiago the same Spanish authorities that for three years I have fought as enemies of the independence of Cuba. I beg to say that these authorities have never been elected at Santiago by the residents of the city, but were appointed by royal decrees of the Queen of Spain.

"I would agree, sir, that the army under your command should have taken possession of the city, the garrison and the forts. I would give my warm co-operation to any measure you may have deemed best under American military law to hold the city for your army and to preserve public order until the time comes to fulfil the solemn pledge of the people of the United States to establish in Cuba a free and independent government. But when the question arises of appointing authorities in Santiago de Cuba, under the peculiar circumstances of our thirty years' strife against the Spanish rule, I cannot see but with the deepest regret that such authorities are not elected by the Cuban people, but are the same ones selected by the Queen of Spain, and hence are ministers to defend against the Cubans the Spanish sovereignty.

"A rumor, too absurd to be believed, General, ascribes the reason of your measures and of the orders forbidding my army to enter Santiago to fear of massacres and revenge against the Spaniards. Allow me, sir, to protest against even the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages ignoring the rules of civilized warfare. We are a poor, ragged army, as ragged and as poor as was the army of your forefathers in their noble war for independence, but, as did the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown, we respect too deeply our cause to disgrace it with barbarism and cowardice.

"In view of all these reasons I sincerely regret to be unable to fulfil any longer the orders of my Government, and therefore I have tendered to-day to the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Army, Major-Gen. Maximo Gomez, my resignation as commander of this section of our army.

"Awaiting his resolution, I withdraw my forces to the interior.

"Very respectfully yours,

"CALIXTO GARCIA."

Gen. Shafter will return a formal answer to the Cuban leader's letter.

FURTHER AID TO BE WITHHELD FROM THE CUBANS?

WASHINGTON, July 21.—As far as can be learned no specific request from Gen. Shafter has been received at the War Department that no more arms and ammunition be distributed among the Cuban insurgents. An ordnance officer told the reporter of THE SUN that he had not heard that Gen. Shafter had made such a request, but he said frankly that he would not be surprised by the receipt of such a despatch. He added the opinion that the Government ought not to supply further arms and ammunition to the native Cuban soldiers.

A despatch was received from Gen. Shafter yesterday in which he spoke rather disparagingly of the conduct of the Cubans in Gen. Garcia's army, and he said that the relations between Garcia's troops and his own were strained.

Secretary Alger to-night denied that an order had been issued by the War Department stopping the issue of food and arms to the Cubans

Horatio S. Rubens, attorney for the Cuban Junta, was asked yesterday why, in his opinion, Gen. Garcia had broken with Gen. Shafter. Mr. Rubens said:

"We have heard nothing from Gen. Garcia, directly or indirectly. All we know about his action is what we have seen in the newspapers. Gen. Shafter has made no report on the matter. Until we hear from Gen. Garcia or see an official statement from Gen. Shafter, it would be absurd to discuss the question. At present, we have nothing to say."

F. B. Geñovar of St. Augustine, who did interpreting for Gen. Shafter and Gen. Duffield when they wished to talk with the Cubans, had something to say about the reports that the Cubans would not fight, and that they would steal whatever they could. Mr. Geñovar said that every time there was an engagement reconcentrados appeared, followed the trail of the army, and took away whatever they could find that they wanted.

"I am quite sure," said Mr. Geñovar, "that in the excitement of battle in underbrush so thick that one would have difficulty in recognizing his twin brother these pacificos were mistaken by our men for Cuban soldiers. So far as appearance went, I confess it would have been hard to tell the difference. I saw some of these people go through our ranks and our men shouted to them. They had nothing to fight with, no matter what their inclination might have been. The Cuban soldiers, under orders, were nowhere near the hill at San Juan when it was stormed. I don't believe one of them refused to fight when they were ordered."

WE MAY ATTACK HOLGUIN.

Shafter Will Take His Army Into the Northern Hills—Lieutenant-Commander Delehanty Is Removing the Harbor Mines and Finds Them Almost Harmless.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SANTIAGO, July 20, via Playa del Este, July 21.—Gen. Shafter's plans contemplate the marching of his army north into the mountains, with a view of preserving the health of the troops; and a campaign against Holguin, which is occupied by 10,000 troops under command of Gen. Luque, may be the result of this movement.

Santiago is gradually resuming its normal aspect. Signs of business activity are visible everywhere, in the opening of shops and stores. Merchants who fled from the city when its bombardment was threatened are engaged in putting in order their places of business, which were wrecked or pillaged by the Spaniards after the flight of their owners to El Caney and Siboney. The public market was open to-day. The city is quiet.

The Spanish officers and soldiers are as docile now as they were warlike a few days ago. They have not attempted to make trouble in any respect, and voluntarily assist the Americans in every way required.

Lieutenant-Commander Delehanty, commander of the Suwanee, acting as Captain of the Port, is removing the mines, torpedoes, and other obstructions in the harbor, their location being indicated by a Spanish officer of engineers.

The mines are found to be almost useless. They are covered with marine growth and barnacles, and in some of them the explosives are saturated with water. One was found with half of its charge of guncotton burned and the rest unexploded. The plungers on the contact mines were obstructed, rendering these also useless. Lieut. Delehanty, in examining the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, found a tactical signal code, the code of the Spanish transatlantic steamship line and Spanish naval charts of the West Indies, corrected in ink. The much-sought-for Cienfuegos chart was also found. Renewed naval operations are consequently probable.

Lieut. Miley of Gen. Shafter's staff left the city yesterday to receive the surrender of the Spanish garrisons included in the conquered district. His trip will occupy four days in travel and 10,000 Spaniards will lay down their arms in submission. The Spaniards who have already surrendered say that the garrisons will surrender without hesitation because of the kindness with which the Americans have treated all the prisoners who have fallen into their hands. Gen. Shafter's plans of campaign may be changed on account of the defection of the Cubans.

The Spanish vessels which were surrendered at the fall of Santiago have started for the United States with American crews on board. There was some friction between Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter over the possession of these vessels. All the transport ships at Santiago are unloading and returning to the United States singly without being convoyed. The Red Cross steamship State of Texas is unloading the supplies she brought here under the personal direction of Clara Barton. The supplies landed fill the largest of the customs sheds completely. Hungry Spaniards and Cubans eagerly watch the process of unloading.

The transport Hudson has left here bound for Fort Monroe with the bodies of Sergeant Hamilton Fish and Capt. Capron on board. Gen. Breckinridge and staff are also on board the Hudson. The French warship Admiral Rigault de Genouilly is feeding the French residents of Santiago. The troops are greatly fatigued, but the general health of the army is fair. The towns of Siboney and Baiquiri are deserted. The hospital ship Relief will return to the United States.

Letters have passed to-day between Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson about the possession of the gunboat Alvarado, the capture of which Admiral Sampson declares was an operation that only the fleet had the right to conduct.

Gen. Shafter came from his headquarters into Santiago to-day, and attended to some business at the offices of the civil Government.

Late this afternoon all the mines had been removed from the harbor. Experts say that they were not at all dangerous, as they were too rotten to have injured our ships, even if they had been struck.

The transport Hudson, bearing the bodies of Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Capt. Capron of the rough riders, who were killed in the fighting at La Guasimas, left for the north to-day. The Hudson also has on board many wounded officers and men.

There is great scarcity of American flags here. Many of the blockhouses turned over to the Americans by the Spaniards are flying no colors. As yet the only flag displayed on the houses here is the ensign from THE SUN'S despatch boat.

MORE TROOPS AT MANILA.

THE SECOND EXPEDITION JOINS GEN. ANDERSON'S FORCES.

He Now Has 6,600 Troops Under His Command—The Boys Go Into Camp with Plenty of Ammunition in Their Belts—Anderson Is Looking Over the Ground and Will Take Manila at Once if There Is a Show for It—Lieut. Clark Inspects the Spanish Defences—Aguinaldo Is Trying to Be Exceedingly Foxy—Both Dewey and Anderson Are Anxious to Take Manila—The Germans Are Quiet at Last—Our Flag Raised Over Little Wake Island

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HONG KONG, July 21—4:45 P. M.—THE SUN correspondent at Cavité sends advices under date of July 18.

The American transport China, the first vessel of those conveying the second military expedition from San Francisco, arrived here day before yesterday (Saturday). She left the other transports—the Senator, Zealandia, and Colon—at the north end of the island of Luzon and steamed in ahead of them. The other three vessels arrived early yesterday morning.

They report having experienced pleasant weather after leaving Honolulu. The health of the expedition was not as good as that enjoyed by the First Brigade on its voyage here. Many cases of measles developed during the voyage, and there were also several cases of typhoid pneumonia and meningitis. Three deaths occurred.

On July 5 Private Wise, a drummer of the First Colorado Band, died of pneumonia. He lived at Denver with his mother, who is a widow. The regimental surgeons refused to enlist him, but he was determined to go to the front if possible, and he therefore appealed to the authorities at Washington and succeeded in having his disabilities waived and the decision of the surgeons in his case overruled.

On July 9 Private Elmer Maddox of the Eighteenth Infantry died of meningitis. Both bodies were buried at sea.

On July 12 Second Lieut. Jacob Lazello of the Eighteenth Infantry died of measles following exhaustion from sunstroke. His body was brought to Cavité, where it was buried yesterday with military honors in the old fort.

On July 4 the China stopped at Wake Island, in latitude 19° 11' north, longitude 166° 34' east. Gen. Greene, the commander of the expedition, went ashore with a few officers. They raised the American flag and left a record of their visit. They also took an observation and made a map of the island. Owing to their position far to the eastward they were the first Americans in the world to celebrate Independence Day this year.

Wake Island is an atoll, twenty-five miles long by three miles wide. It is fifteen feet above the sea. There are no inhabitants upon it.

Gen. Anderson had had all the preliminary work done for the reception of the Second Brigade. Yesterday morning he went with Gen. Greene to inspect the camp above Paranaque, south of Manila, where the First California Battalion is stationed.

It was decided to land all the second expedition and move it into camp immediately.

Last night Gen. Anderson issued a general order dividing the forces into two brigades. The First Brigade is made up of the First California Regiment, the Second Oregon, a battalion of the Twenty-third, a battalion of the Fourteenth, Battery A, Utah Artillery, and a battalion of California Artillery.

The Second Brigade, Gen. Greene commanding, comprises the Eighteenth Regiment, the First Colorado, First Nebraska, Tenth Pennsylvania and Battery B of the Utah Artillery.

The troops of the Second Brigade began moving to their camp this morning. The men had 150 rounds of ammunition in their belts.

Gen. Anderson now has 6,000 men under his command, a force large enough to take decided action.

Considerable curiosity is manifested as to the attitude of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, who has been extremely reticent as to his own course, while displaying the keenest interest in the intentions of the Americans. Gen. Anderson yesterday afternoon took action that will, it is believed, compel Aguinaldo to show his hand. Major Jones, the Chief Quartermaster, went to Paranaque for the purpose of making arrangements for the transportation of the troops to camp. He wanted to hire horses and carts and natives to get the equipage and stores moved. He found that he could get nothing without an order from Aguinaldo. He then went to Bacove, Aguinaldo's headquarters, south of Paranaque, to see the insurgent leader. This he failed to do owing to the fact that one of Aguinaldo's aides told him that the insurgent leader was indisposed and could not see him. This was known to be a threadbare trick, but Major Jones went again to headquarters and asked to see Aguinaldo. This time he was informed that he was asleep.

Major Jones then wrote a letter to Aguinaldo saying that Gen. Anderson needed men, carts and animals. The Americans, he added, were here to expel the Spaniards and to give all the people in the Philippines a good, stable government. The natives ought therefore to be willing to help them. Gen. Anderson would pay a fair price for work and material. If this was not satisfactory, Major Jones further said, Gen. Anderson would take what he needed. In conclusion, Major Jones said that Gen. Anderson wanted Aguinaldo to inform the natives that the Americans were here for their good, and that they must supply labor and material at the correct market prices.

Later in the afternoon Aguinaldo sent an aide to ask Gen. Anderson if Major Jones's letter had been written by his authority. Gen. Anderson replied that it was written by his order. Furthermore, he added, when an American commander was indisposed he let some one in authority look after his business. The aide went away, but no answer has yet been received from Aguinaldo.

Gen. Anderson said last night that he would put all the troops in camp as soon as it was practicable. Asked if he would take Manila at once, he replied:

"If there is a show for it."

Lieut. Clark, one of Gen. Anderson's aides, returned yesterday afternoon from a reconnoissance which had taken him clear around Manila. He was gone four days. Following the trenches of the insurgents, he gathered some very valuable information. He saw the Spanish works, located their batteries, and made a good map showing the character of the country, the condition of the roads, and those available for the movement of troops.

Work will advance rapidly now. Gen. Anderson and Admiral Dewey are both anxious to take Manila. The news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron was brought here yesterday by a Japanese cruiser and was received with much enthusiasm. This victory adds to the feeling of all here that the time has come for compelling the surrender of Capt.-Gen. Augustin.

The Germans here have not been giving Admiral Dewey any trouble since the Irene incident in Subig Bay. The Flag Lieutenant said this morning that the incident was considered to be closed.

The transports which conveyed the First Brigade are still here.

DESPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A long despatch from Admiral Dewey describing the situation in the Philippines was received at the Navy Department to-day, but the department consented to make public only a few brief sentences. He had something to say about the attitude of the German naval authorities in Manila Bay, but this was not included in the extracts given to the press. Admiral Dewey reported the arrival at Cavité of the second military expedition from San Francisco.

A brief message from Cavité was also received at the War Department saying that the expedition had reached there safely. Officials of the War and Navy departments said that their advices did not contain any mention of the reported seizure of Wake Island, one of the outlying Carolines, by United States troops of the second expedition. The War Department did not make public the text of its despatch from Cavité. This is the synopsis of Dewey's telegram given out by the Navy Department:

"CAVITE, July 17, via Hong Kong, July 20.—The situation is unchanged. The second army detachment arrived to-day. All well on board. The health of the squadron continues good. There is no sickness whatever. DEWEY."

It was reported to-day that the monitor Monterey had arrived at Cavite, but the naval officials denied this. The latest reports from Commander E. H. C. Leutze of the Monterey, mailed at Honolulu, said that the monitor would probably reach Cavité on Aug. 5. Before that time Major-Gen. Merritt, with the third expedition, will have arrived in Manila Bay, and it was said to-day that military operations against the Spanish forces would not be begun until Gen. Merritt was on the ground. The campaign for the possession of Manila will then be started, and it is expected that with the assistance of Admiral Dewey's squadron the city will surrender by the time the fourth expedition arrives.

Wake Island, over which our flag has been raised, is a hitherto unappropriated coral reef directly north of the Marshall Islands, hundreds of miles from any known land, and about two-thirds of the way from Honolulu to the Ladrone Islands, which were seized by the first Manila Expedition.

AGUINALDO'S CABINET.

A Correspondent Says the Natives Cannot Govern Themselves.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

CAVITE, July 18, via Hong Kong, July 21.—Aguinaldo has constituted a Provisional Cabinet with himself as President; his nephew, Baldimiro Aguinaldo, Minister of War; Gen. Trias, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Señor Ibaira, Minister of the Interior. These took the oath of office yesterday at Bacoor in the presence of 5,000 natives. There were festivities and fireworks.

Mr. O. F. Williams, formerly the American Consul at Manila, has written to Consul Wildman at Hong Kong strongly urging him to come to Cavité to reason with Aguinaldo, with whom Mr. Wildman has great influence. Mr. Wildman may possibly go next week.

LONDON, July 21.—A despatch to the *Daily Mail* from Manila, under date of July 1d, says:

"The more I see of the natives the more convinced I am that it would be impossible for them to govern themselves. They are without the rudiments of civilization and are incapable of keeping order and discipline. They have already begun to quarrel among themselves. Each local head man equally with Aguinaldo is aiming to become supreme ruler. It is pitiful to think that a European nation has been beaten by such miserable specimens of humanity.

"The inactivity of the Americans is telling upon the natives. Food is plentiful among the natives, but they have no money, and there is no means of sending money to them.

"It is rumored that Admiral Dewey intends to search all the warships in the bay, except the British vessels, as it is suspected that they are smuggling provisions into Manila."

A despatch to the *Times* from Cavité says that the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents are well treated, but are terribly exhausted and emaciated. Some of them are suffering with severe fevers.

The prisoners captured by Admiral Dewey were handed over to the insurgents, with the proviso that the United States would bear the expense of their maintenance, Aguinaldo being responsible for feeding them. The prisoners complain that their food is insufficient, but the insurgents have no better.

All the prisons and hospitals are extremely filthy, and the surgical and medical treatment is primitive. There has been a marked improvement since the arrival of Gen. Anderson, who is employing the prisoners in cleansing and other sanitary work.

GERMANS AT MANILA.

Their Government Doesn't Know That They Have Done Anything Wrong.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, July 21.—The following note, which is undoubtedly inspired, although it is not admitted to be official, appears in the semi-official *North German Gazette:*

"In telegrams from London to Berlin newspapers we read that according to information from Washington the German Government has assured Secretary of State Day that the proceedings of German officers at Manila were not authorized. In another similar announcement we are told that the German Government repudiates responsibility for Admiral Diedrich's action, and will make him answerable should he have interfered in American affairs. We cannot conceive what motive our Government could have in making such or similar declarations. Nothing is as yet officially known here of any action unfriendly to the United States on the part of Admiral Diedrich or any particular vessel of the German squadron in Philippine waters. Likewise, nothing is known of American initiative in the direction of protest. The German Government has therefore at no time been required to make any declaration whatsoever."

The foregoing, it may be assumed, is intended to close the incident so far as Germany is concerned. It would not, presumably, have been published unless the Government was convinced that the Washington Government was satisfied of Germany's *bona fides*.

SPANIARDS DESPAIR.

The Garrison at Manila Believes It Would Be Better to Surrender.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, July 18, via Hong Kong, July 21.—The Spaniards entirely despair of success. They condemn the proposal to retire within the citadel, which is defenceless, claiming that to do so would simply be inviting slaughter.

It is believed that it would be better to surrender, but the military are afraid that public opinion would not allow a capitulation.

Food is becoming dangerously scarce. The garrison will probably be compelled to surrender soon, though it is likely to make a pretence of fighting the Americans.

SCHLEY TO GO WITH WATSON

A FINE FLEET TO ATTACK SPAIN—FEW BIG SHIPS LEFT TO SAMPSON.

Schley, with the Armored Cruiser Brooklyn as His Flagship, Is to Command the Second Division—The Fleet to Be Composed of 11 Ships, Including Four Battleships.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary Long confirmed to-day the statement in THE SUN that the departure of Commodore Watson's eastern squadron was dependent on the movements of the Porto Rico expedition. The Secretary did not enter into details, but the plain inference of his remarks was that Watson would not set sail for Spain until after the naval programme in Porto Rican waters has ended. That it will go ultimately was shown by the final preparations begun to-day, at the instigation of the War Board, which held a long session on the subject. A number of new and interesting features connected with the squadron developed during the afternoon, going to show that the plans intrusted to Watson are of a much more comprehensive nature than has been supposed.

The most important development of the day was a decision to largely augment the squadron, showing the abandonment of the original plan to have Watson depart for Spain without delay and a second and stronger squadron to follow as soon as the Porto Rico campaign is concluded. This increase will raise the squadron to the proportion of a fleet should all the vessels originally assigned to Watson's command be retained. Another interesting thing that came out during the day was the fact that the naval authorities are considering the advisability of assigning Commodore Schley to the command of the second division of the formation. It is probable that the decision will be affirmative. Such action will put an end to all the talk that the Administration does not want to give Schley a fair chance to distinguish himself, as the work mapped out for the eastern squadron to perform is the most important that will be undertaken by the Government in a naval way during the war. Watson is Schley's senior in regular order, and there can be no criticisms of the sort that have recently appeared in the press on account of Sampson's advancement over Schley. Another good thing that will come of Schley's detail to the command of the second division will be the removal of all cause of friction, if there has been or is any, between Sampson and Schley, from the fact of the former's designation as acting Rear Admiral before he reached flag rank, which Schley held at the time Sampson was placed in command of the entire naval force in the North Atlantic.

Under the new arrangement the eastern squadron, not yet officially designated as a fleet, will consist of the protected cruiser Newark, Commodore Watson's flagship; the armored cruiser Brooklyn, Commodore Schley's flagship; the first-class battleships Oregon, Massachusetts, and Indiana; the second-class battleship Texas, the auxiliary cruisers Yankee, Yosemite, and Dixie, probably the gunboat Princeton, now undergoing some alterations at the Washington Navy Yard, and perhaps the protected cruiser New Orleans, formerly the Brazilian warship Amazonas. It cannot be definitely ascertained that the Yosemite and the Dixie will remain as part of the squadron, but in all probability they will not be detached, although some fast auxiliaries are desired for blockading purposes.

Every armored cruiser and battleship in the navy is to be included in the squadron, with the exception of the New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship, and the Iowa, Capt. Robley D. Evans. The Iowa is badly in need of an overhauling, and will probably be brought to the United States to be dry docked. It is rumored that the Iowa suffered greater damage than was supposed at the time from a Spanish shell which struck her during one of the bombardments of the Santiago forts. Just what will become of Admiral Sampson when all except two of his formidable armorclads are taken away from his command has not developed, but there appears to be no present intention of assigning him to the supreme command of the greatly increased force of the eastern squadron. While the matter of adding the Princeton is under consideration, no determination has been reached. The New Orleans is also an uncertain quantity. She has proved such a good ship and so well fitted for just such work as the eastern squadron may be called on to perform that a decision to make her part of Watson's command is not unlikely.

The Navy Department can set no date for the final departure of the squadron from the West Indies. As Secretary Long says, that will depend on the Porto Rico expedition. It has been determined, however, that the squadron shall rendezvous in Porto Rican waters, where nearly all the best fighting ships of the United States Navy will assemble to participate in the joint naval and military campaign against the Spanish forces on that island. The vessels to compose the eastern squadron now in the vicinity of Santiago will proceed immediately to Porto Rico, and there be joined by the rest of Commodore Watson's force. Whether all the squadron will participate in the demonstration against the Spanish coast defences of the island is something that nobody outside of a few officials know, but it is probable that this course will be followed and the expedition under Watson's command held on this side of the ocean until after the navy's part of the Porto Rico campaign is over. The New Orleans and the Yosemite, two of the vessels that may go with Watson, are maintaining the blockade of San Juan, and the Massachusetts, recently substituted for the Iowa in Watson's command, is one of the craft assigned to convoy the troopships that left Guantanamo to-day for Porto Rico. The Yankee joined the fleet off Santiago yesterday. Her skipper, Commander Brownson, carried to Commodore Watson the plans arranged by the War Board for Watson's squadron up to last Saturday, when they were personally delivered to Commander Brownson at the Navy Department. All the ships to go to Spain are therefore in the vicinity of Santiago or in progress toward Porto Rican waters. The naval end of the Porto Rican campaign is expected to be speedily accomplished and then the eastern squadron will start off to carry out its programme.

The War Board worked diligently to-day with maps before it of the final rendezvous of the Eastern squadron and of Spanish ports which will be attacked. It also had before it tables showing the steaming radius, coal capacity and draught of some of the colliers which will accompany the squadron. Three of these colliers are very slow. The Sterling can move at the rate of 7½ knots an hour for 6,700 knots, and 10 knots an hour for 5,780 knots. The Justin has a steaming radius of 2,900 knots at an 8½ rate, and only 1,900 knots at a 10-knot rate. The Saturn can go 3,000 knots at the hourly rate of 11 knots, and 3,100 knots at the rate of 10½ knots an hour. In order that the fighting ships may not be delayed by these slow-going supply vessels, the colliers will proceed direct to the coaling rendezvous without a convoy. Each has been fitted with batteries of 6 and 3-pounders, and will be able to take care of itself against anything Spain may have in the waters traversed to the coaling rendezvous. The draughts of the colliers were ascertained by the War Board for comparison with the depths of water in the harbor or harbors where coal will be taken on board the fighters. The steaming radius of the colliers is based only on the amount of fuel reserved for their own use, and does not include the coal stored in their holds for transfer to the other vessels. The Sabine alone holds 3,420 tons of coal, and with the seven other colliers Commander Watson will have a supply of 32,000 tons.

The reasons underlying the increase in the fighting ability of Watson's command are not disclosed, but it is apparent, from hints dropped by naval officers, that the squadron is being prepared for whatever may come. The enormous amount of coal to be carried by the eight colliers will enable it to remain away from home waters for many months. If the situation in the Philippines demands it, the squadron can proceed there without undergoing the embarrassment that confronted the Spanish reserve fleet when it got out of coal at the very beginning of its voyage to the Philippines. The squadron will be composed of the flower of the American Navy, with five of the best armored craft in the world, and some cruisers of proved ability in sailing capacity and gunnery.

That the Administration is serious in its purpose to inflict great punishment on the enemy in his peninsular possessions was proved to-day by the statements made by prominent officials regarding a report that the squadron had been disbanded and the purpose of sending it to Spain abandoned. A visit by Secretary Alger to the room occupied by the Naval War Board was seized in support of the report. Secretary Alger was with the War Board a minute only. He went there at the suggestion of Secretary Long to ascertain when the convoy to be furnished by the navy for Gen. Miles's troops would be ready. He did not have anything to say about Watson's squadron.

SPAIN IN A PANIC OVER WATSON.

People Flying from the Coast to the Interior—Phantom American Ships Seen.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Standard* publishes a mail story from La Coruña of the stampede caused by the panic over the threatened bombardment by Commodore Watson's squadron, which is a sample of the happenings in some of the other coast cities. It says that the people are taking possession of every available house and cottage in the country. Some are going as far inland as Lugo.

A stream of bullock carts loaded with furniture is seen daily leaving the town, which is now nearly deserted by the better and even some of the lower classes. This is usually the season when the well-to-do residents go to the neighboring country, but the exodus is abnormal. Prices have risen enormously under the demand. No more decent houses can be had. A cottage with two or three rooms and almost bare of furniture, the rent of which in ordinary times is $15 for the season, now rents for $75 or $80. The newspapers have terrified the inhabitants so much that the Captain-General of the province summoned the editors and warned them that if they printed anything more about the American squadron he would send them to prison. No more is now heard of the squadron, but the exodus does not diminish.

MADRID, July 21.—The panic caused by the reported sailing of Commodore Watson continues. It is fostered largely by ignorance owing to the censorship. Fishermen at Cadiz and elsewhere daily report having seen the American squadron, which reports cause feverish excitement.

The authorities here, as well as those of the Canaries, have been seized with a panic over the possible seizure of the islands by Admiral Watson's squadron, and powerful garrisons have been stationed on the islands of Lanzarote and Graciosa.

WEYLER'S BAD REPUTE.

Cristina Questions Him and He Denies Current Stories—A Carlist Plot Afoot.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

MADRID, July 21.—The police have searched the residences of several Carlists, and the result of their investigation confirmed the Government's reported conviction that a Carlist plot is afoot. It is expected that the Carlist newspapers will be suppressed.

It is said that the Queen Regent, during her recent interview with Gen. Weyler, spoke in the frankest manner of the stories that the factions were looking to him as their leader against the Government.

Gen. Weyler repudiated the calumnies, as he termed them, and avowed his devotion to the country and the monarchy. He succeeded in persuading her Majesty that he had been maligned.

The Queen Regent consulted with him as to the manner of dealing with the Spanish troops who surrendered at Santiago when they return to Spain, it being feared that their hardships and wounded pride will make them troublesome. It is considered probable that Gen. Weyler will be intrusted with a command.

The *Pais*, a Republican organ, declares that either Weyler or Polavieja at the head of the Government would be better than Sagasta. It is significant that the censorship allowed such a statement to be published. It is one of many indications that a military Government is growing in favor.

Captain-General Blanco reports that the rebellion has dwindled into insignificance throughout Cuba, except in the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe. He considers it inadvisable to assume the offensive against the invaders or the insurgents during the rainy season, and says he will keep the troops on the defensive and repel attacks on the coast.

The *Imparcial* says that all Spaniards are delighted to see the hour of expiation for the insurgents fast approaching. The Americans will by degrees realize the utter incapacity of the Cubans to rule themselves or found a respectable commonwealth.

A pamphlet is in circulation in Ferrol and La Coruña calling upon the workingmen to demand peace at all costs. It depicts the piteous state of affairs that has been created by the closing of the factories and the dearness of food, and says that if something is not done soon serious trouble may be expected among the classes suffering the most.

The Government continues to receive official reports from the provinces of Carlist preparations. These are all of similar tenor and tell of the activity of the Carlist Juntas and the secret distribution of arms.

A despatch to the *Daily News* from Gibraltar says that Gen. Martinez Campos, in an interview at San Sebastian, advocated peace. The struggle, he said, was too unequal.

The capitulation of Santiago was inevitable, owing to the shortness of provisions there. Havana and Porto Rico must share the same fate. The Government, he said in conclusion, ought to make way for new men.

CERVERA'S REPORT TO BLANCO.

It Is in Possession of the Navy Department and Will Be Translated.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Admiral Cervera's official report on the destruction of his fleet was received at the Navy Department to-day. It was addressed to Captain-General Blanco, Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces in Cuba, and covered sixty-four typewritten pages.

The report was handed by Admiral Cervera to Admiral McNair, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and forwarded to the Navy Department by the latter. The Navy Department is having a translation made to ascertain whether it contains any information of a prohibited character. If no such information is in the report, it will be forwarded to Blanco.

Newport Excursion, Sunday, 24th, via L. I. R. R. Leave 34th st. 8:30; Brooklyn, 8:40 A. M. Excursion tickets, $3.00. [illegible]

MILES OFF TO PORTO RICO.

HE TELEGRAPHED THAT HE WOULD SAIL AT 3 P. M. YESTERDAY.

Nine War Vessels, Including the Battleship Massachusetts, Accompany Him—Peremptory Orders from the President to Admiral Sampson to Furnish the Naval Convoy—Sampson's Reply—About 10,000 Troops with Gen. Miles and More on the Way—May Make a Landing on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Administration was gratified, and, perhaps, slightly surprised, by the receipt of the following telegram this afternoon from Major-Gen. Miles announcing that he expected to leave Guantanamo at 3 o'clock with the first detachment of the military expedition to Porto Rico:

"PLAYA, July 21, 1898.

"*Secretary of War, Washington:*

"We have Massachusetts, Dixie, Gloucester, Cincinnati, Annapolis, Leyden and Wasp, with Yale and Columbia. We expect to sail at 3 o'clock. MILES."

On leaving the White House, just before midnight, Secretary Alger said that Gen. Miles and the first contingent of the Porto Rican expedition left Guantanamo at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Secretary said that within six days Gen. Miles would be reinforced in Porto Rico with troops to the number of between 13,000 and 15,000. A telegram was sent to Gen. Shafter to-night directing him to send eighteen transports from Santiago to Fernandina immediately. These vessels will carry troops to Porto Rico. The City of Washington has been ordered from New York to Newport News to carry troops to augment Gen. Miles's force.

The message received yesterday from Gen. Miles did not lead the War Department to hope that the expedition would leave as early as to-day, for it appeared from his message that naval convoys were not ready, and there was no intimation as to when Admiral Sampson would be prepared to furnish the ships required. A despatch was sent to Admiral Sampson early to-day, however, directing him to provide the naval escort without delay, and the message from Gen. Miles this afternoon shows that the Admiral acted promptly. Gen. Miles has not yet sent to the War Department the memorandum of troops employed in the first detachment which sailed to-day, and there is some uncertainty as to what organizations left Guantanamo. It is known, however, that Gen. Miles had on board the transports the greater part of Gen. Garretson's brigade. Among these troops were almost certainly the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois Volunteers. It is believed that Roosevelt's regiment of rough riders was in the expedition. There are also in the first detachment several batteries of artillery belonging to Randolph's brigade. It cannot be determined what forces were withdrawn from Santiago for the Porto Rico expedition until information on the subject is received from Gen. Miles. The War Department expects this information very soon.

The despatch from Gen. Miles yesterday told the department that he had ten transports ready to sail, presumably loaded to their full capacity with troops and supplies, and that, at the time of writing, the fleet had been augmented by the arrival of two ships, the Lampasas and the Nueces, from Tampa. The last-named vessels were loaded with about 600 men, consisting mostly of engineers and heavy artillery, and with a large quantity of cumbersome ammunition and supplies for the army of invasion. Provided these twelve ships left Santiago this afternoon, the combined naval and military fleet composing the first expedition to Porto Rico consists of twenty-one ships.

The size and formidableness of the naval escort provided by Admiral Sampson are a surprise to many persons, inasmuch as the belief was entertained in some quarters that only three or four vessels of the navy would accompany the troopships commanded by Gen. Miles.

Admiral Sampson informed the Navy Department that the transport fleet at Guantanamo would sail as soon as the cruiser Columbia had finished coaling—probably to-day. This message was in response to the peremptory orders telegraphed to Admiral Sampson at 2 o'clock this morning directing him to furnish a sufficient convoy for the troopships immediately. The orders were sent from the White House by President McKinley, and were the result of impatience over the delay in getting the expedition started. There had been some spicy correspondence between Admiral Sampson and Gen. Miles, which has been amicably adjusted. Gen. Miles asked for an adequate convoy, but Admiral Sampson replied that all he could furnish at that time were the Columbia and the Yale, and later on the Cincinnati and the New Orleans. Gen. Miles refused to sail with so small an escort and reported to the War Department yesterday that he could not leave on account of the delay of the navy in furnishing convoys. Late last night the President took matters into his own hands, and at 2 o'clock this morning sent the most positive orders to Admiral Sampson to comply with Gen. Miles's wishes, so that the transport fleet could sail immediately.

Estimating the distance that the expedition which left Guantanamo to-day will have to sail as between 600 and 700 miles, the transport fleet, with its naval convoys, should reach a landing place in Porto Rico some time on Sunday. This reckoning is based on the belief that the fleet will be able to make a speed of from eight to nine knots an hour, and considering that the speed of the fleet is determined by that of the slowest vessel in it, this estimate is probably not far out of the way. If the secret plans of the War Department provide, however, for a meeting between the first detachment and the one which left Tampa on Monday at some point in the Windward Passage, it is probable that Gen. Miles's detachment will not arrive at the landing place as early as Sunday.

The Administration has now under way some of the other detachments of troops destined for the Porto Rican invasion. A telegram was received at the War Department this morning from Major-Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding the First Division of the First Army Corps, announcing that two of three ships bearing Gen. Ernst's brigade and himself left Charleston, S. C., at 7 o'clock last night. The message added that the third transport was delayed until to-day, "owing to the obstinacy of the mules." This indicated to the department that the delay in getting the mules on board had made it necessary for the third vessel to wait until the next high tide before sailing from Charleston. Brig.-Gen. Schwan telegraphed from Tampa to-day that his brigade was on the point of leaving that port, and the department presumes that by this time this detachment of troops is on its way. It consists of the Eleventh and Nineteenth regiments of regular infantry, and probably six companies of the Fifth Infantry. Of the troops now at Tampa, five volunteer regiments have been selected for the Porto Rico invading force, but the identity of these organizations is not known