Arrival of an American at St. Marks from the Insurgents' Camp—Address of the Revo-

lutionists to the United States—Reasons Why the Cuban Patriots Should Be Recognized as Belligerents.

ST. MARK'S FLEET, March 11, 1899—Col. Stockton, of Pennsylvania, arrived from the Cuban rebel camps bearing the enclosed messages and notes to the rebels to President Grant. After some delay and discussion of copy which rapidly copying may have made slightly incorrect. The Colonel gives the most encouraging accounts of the prospect and future of the rebels, but his report will probably reach you before this by telegraph.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

Sir,—The people of Cuba, by their Grand Supreme Civil Junta and through their General-in-Chief, Senor Martinez Campos, have just given the following, among other reasons, why your Excellency, as President of the United States, should accept their just and rightful rights and a recognition of their independence:

Because from the hearts of nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants of the island of Cuba go up prayers for the overthrow of the rulers, despotic from the sole and only want of arms and ammunition these peaceful people are kept under slavery by tyrannical masters.

Because they have arms numbering over 70,000 men actually in the field doing duty. These men are organized and governed on the principle of equality, and not by the caprice of those whom they take—and so far they have taken many as their enemies have from them—are treated with the greatest care, and are well treated by the most civilized nations of the earth.

In the hope of recognition by the United States, they are fighting not for wealth or for power or for death, even in cases of the most provoking nature.

Because the Spanish authorities have almost invariably brutally murdered the soldiers of the republic who have surrendered to them, and have been made men, and because they have sent their military forces hither instantly to kill and murder every prisoner of the republic who surrenders. This is an outrage and an affront even to the Spanish civil authorities.

Because the United States is the nearest civilized nation to Cuba, whose political institutions strike a blow for freedom, and whose commercial and financial interests of the two peoples being largely identical and reciprocal in their nature, makes the appeal for the unquestionable right of recognition.

Because the army and authority of the republic of Cuba are in the small geographical area of the island, embracing a very great majority of the population in every part of the island, and are such that an attack on such numbers which will excel in point of numbers and efficiency that heretofore maintained by the Spanish authority. Because these facts plainly show to the world that this is not a movement of a few discontented, but the people of Cuba, having a reverence for liberty, and determined with this last effort to secure to themselves and their posterity those unalienable rights of liberty and freedom of the individual.

Finally, because she is following but in the footsteps of St. John in her endeavor to root out all the tyrannical rulers, and in their stead place rulers of her own choice. The people of Cuba, having a tenacious love and devotion to their country, have resisted the foreign power, as well because Cuba's rulers are sent without her voice or consent by a foreign country, accompanied by and perpetuated by her people, but because Cuba's rulers are sent with the blood of her people, who have died only for their individual comfort, drawing their sustenance and support from the hard-earned wealth of the individual.

Allow us to add, with the greatest difference and solemnity, that the difference between the rebellion in Cuba and the rebellion in the United States is the present resisting of a foreign power for liberty, and determined with this last effort to secure to ourselves and our posterity those unalienable rights of liberty and freedom of the individual.

"Patria y libertad!"

Approved by the Supreme Junta and ordered pro clated by the General-in-Chief, Republics of Cuba.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, March 1, 1899.