

# RELEASED THE AMERICAN SAILORS.

Two Citizens of the United States  
Who Were Imprisoned in San-  
tiago at Liberty on Parole.

MUST REPORT ONCE A WEEK.

Marshal Martinez Campos Arrives in  
Havana and Is Enthusiasti-  
cally Welcome.

POWDER FROM BALTIMORE.

[SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]  
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 23, 1895.—The Span-  
ish authorities to-day released Bolton and Rich-  
elleu, two American sailors, who have been in  
prison here for suspected complicity in the  
revolution.

They are required to report once a week to the  
court until their trial takes place.

The American Consul here protests that the  
men tell a straight story and are innocent.

CAMPOS NOW IN HAVANA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
HAVANA, Cuba, April 25, 1895.—The steamer  
Villaverde arrived here at ten o'clock this  
evening with General Martinez de Campos and  
his suite.

The streets were decorated and illuminated  
and thousands had gathered near the docks to  
greet the new captain general. The cheering  
was incessant.

AN INSURGENT DEFEAT.

General Salzedo Said To Be in Pursuit of the  
Rebel Leader Maceo.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
MADRID, April 25, 1895.—A despatch from  
Havana this evening says:—"Colonel Tegerizo,  
with 200 troops, yesterday defeated 700 insur-  
gents. A Spanish captain and six Spanish sol-  
diers were killed. Twelve insurgents were killed  
and forty were wounded.

"General Salzedo is pursuing the insurgent  
leader Maceo, who is in the district of Zara-  
guica."

FOR SPAIN'S INFORMATION.

Costa Rica's Agent in Paris to Proceed to  
Madrid Without Delay.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
PARIS, April 23, 1895.—The government of  
Costa Rica has instructed the Costa Rican agent  
here to proceed to Madrid at once and furnish  
the Spanish government with all the available  
information in regard to the expedition of the  
insurgent leader Maceo against Cuba.

BROUGHT NEWS OF GOMEZ.

Two Spanish War Ships Tried to Prevent His  
Expedition from Landing.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]  
KEY WEST, Fla., April 23, 1895.—Letters just  
received by the Havana mail from Santiago  
de Cuba, dated April 17, say that the officers  
of the British war ship Mohawk, which has ar-  
rived there from Inagua, bring news that Gen-  
erals Marti and Gomez and their party have  
sailed thence aboard the German steamer Nos-  
trand, clearing for Port Antonio, Jamaica, via  
Hayti, but it is believed they purposed at-  
tempting to land on the coast of Cuba from the  
vessel en route.

It is said that this steamer, under charter to  
the Seaboard Lumber Company, came to San-  
tiago a fortnight ago from New York, bringing  
a cargo of lumber consigned to J. K. Elwell,  
of that port. After discharging it he took a lot  
of cattle from Santiago for Port au Prince, in-  
tending, the captain said, to proceed thence to  
Jamaica. Several Cubans took passage on her  
for Kingston. It was whispered that she had  
in her hold a quantity of arms for the Haytian  
government, but the Spanish authorities at the  
time in nowise suspected it, and did not at-  
tempt to search.

Mr. Elwell, being seen about it, expressed  
surprise. He says if the Nostrand's captain  
brought arms on board or has implicated the  
steamer in the Cuban affair, he did it on his  
own hook, and without the knowledge or con-  
sent of the charter party or the consignee.

Two Spanish war ships left Santiago the mo-  
ment the news was learned from the Mohawk to  
endeavor to intercept the expedition, but the  
Cubans say the landing has already been ef-  
fected on the south coast, west of Santiago.

ALLIANCA AFFAIR OPEN.

Grounds for Believing That the Incident Has  
Not Yet Come to an End.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]  
HERALD BUREAU,  
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,  
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1895.

The most persistent inquiry at the Department  
of State to-day falls to verify the reported re-  
ceipt of advices from Minister Taylor at Madrid  
to the effect that the Spanish government had  
made a suitable response to Secretary Gresh-  
am's despatch in regard to the Allianca affair.  
The Secretary's response to repeated question-  
ing was that he had no news to give out on the  
subject.

It is quite evident, however, that the present  
status of the case, if not entirely satisfactory, is  
not causing uneasiness at the department, or  
some impatience over the apparent delay on the  
part of Spain in responding would have been  
manifested before this time. It is quite possible  
that when the new Spanish Minister, Dupuy de  
Lome, arrives in Washington, there may be  
some developments made public, but the retic-  
ence of all departmental officials on the matter  
up to this date leads to the belief that the in-  
cident has not yet been finally closed.

OFFICIAL DENIAL THAT THE SPANISH COMMAN-  
DER IS TO BE COURT MARTIALED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
LONDON, April 25, 1895.—The Central News  
correspondent in Madrid says Admiral Beran-  
ger, Minister of Marine, denies that he has or-  
dered the commander of the cruiser Conde de  
Venadito, which fired upon the Allianca, to be  
court martialed.

GUNPOWDER GOES TO CUBA.

A Large Quantity Taken from Baltimore on the  
Rydal Water.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]  
BALTIMORE, Md., April 25, 1895.—Considerable  
comment was created in shipping circles to-  
day when it was learned that the British tramp  
steamship Rydal Water, under charter to the  
Earn line, had sailed for St. Jago, Cuba, with a  
part cargo of powder and a large quantity of  
explosive caps.

The powder was the coarse, black sort, which  
can be used either for blasting or for heavy  
artillery. Each keg held thirty-five pounds of  
the explosive, so that, in all, there was stowed  
in the steamship's hold 35,000 pounds of powder,  
or enough to supply the Cuban army of insur-  
gents for no little time, if it falls into their  
hands.

In clearing the vessel it was stated the powder  
was for the use of the Juragua Iron Ore Com-  
pany of St. Jago in blasting the iron ore in the  
mines. Special permits were secured from the  
Spanish Minister in Washington and the local  
Spanish Consul for the shipment. Upon the  
steamship's arrival in Cuban waters a Spanish  
gunboat will meet her and convey her to St.  
Jago. It is said that to-day's shipment is to  
replace the explosives stolen by the insurgents  
from the iron company's magazines.

DEPUY DE LOME HOPEFUL.

He Has No Doubt That the Cuban Rebellion  
Will Soon Be Suppressed.

Senor Enrique Depuy de Lome, the new  
Spanish Minister to this country, arrived in  
New York yesterday. He came from Spain by

way of Cuba, whither he journeyed in company  
with General Martinez Campos. Senor de  
Lome came to New York on the Spanish line  
steamship Panama, as told in yesterday's  
HERALD. He was met at the dock by Arturo  
Baldrano, the Spanish Consul General; J. M.  
Coballos and half a dozen other leading Span-  
iards of this city. He will spend a few days at  
the Hotel Savoy. His wife will arrive in per-  
haps a week, from Spain.

Senor de Lome speaks of the insurrection in  
Cuba as a trivial matter. He says that the  
whole of the island will be at peace in a few  
weeks. He has great faith in the ability of Cap-  
tain General Campos to quell all the troubles.  
The Senor says that General Campos is a man  
of action and will not buy off the leaders of  
the revolution, but will subdue the island by a  
display of military force. He says that the  
best people of the island are with Spain, and  
that most of the revolutionists are colored per-  
sons. The new reform Home Rule bill that  
the last Cortez passed and that General Campos  
will put into operation, will go a great way  
toward restoring peace, Senor de Lome thinks.

The Minister did not care to discuss the Al-  
lanca affair, saying that it was a matter be-  
tween his government and that of the United  
States. He also asked to be excused from talk-  
ing about the alleged sympathy of Americans  
with the Cuban revolutionists.

NOT A GENERAL RISING.

Mr. E. C. Benedict Back from Havana on His  
Steam Yacht the Oneida.

Mr. E. C. Benedict, who arrived here yester-  
day from Havana on his steam yacht, the  
Oneida, was seen concerning the troubles in  
Cuba, and said:—

"I believe that the revolution there is not of  
a general nature, but that it has been greatly  
exaggerated by the rebels. General Campos, I  
understand, was sent there to preserve order  
more than to quell the insurrection. When the  
Oneida arrived at Havana it was closely in-  
spected by government troops who lined the  
docks. We had some difficulty in getting  
cleared owing to the doubt which seemed to  
exist concerning the yacht's purpose, but after  
an explanation we were allowed to land and  
were treated courteously. There was no demon-  
stration of a warlike nature in Havana or the  
vicinity, and it was explained to me that the  
government was not worried by the condition  
of affairs."

BANQUET TO CESPEDAS.

Cubans Give the Ex-President's Son a Rousing  
Reception with Eloquent Speeches.

The banquet given last night at Leon's res-  
taurant in honor of Senor Carlos M. de Ces-  
pedes was a success. About fifty Cubans and a  
few sympathizers of other nationalities were  
present. Many strong speeches were made, urg-  
ing Cuba to struggle for liberty.

Senor Cespedes is the son of Cuba's first Pres-  
ident, and comes here from Paris to secure aid  
for the insurgents. His enthusiasm was evi-  
denced last night by the fire of his words and by  
his frequent embraces of those who spoke for  
Cuba.

Senor T. Estrada Palma made a stirring plea  
for his country. Gonzalo Aneada, secretary of  
the Revolutionary Club in this city, spoke with  
the utmost force. Horatio Rubens, who is not  
a Cuban, made an eloquent address. Modesto  
Trado and E. Trujillo also spoke. Other speak-  
ers were Drs. Portuando, J. B. Luna, Carlos E.  
Aguirre, Zayas Bazan, L. Miranda and Alvarez,  
and M. Oscar Rochefort.

Some of the speeches were in English, some  
in French, most in Spanish, but in all there  
breathed the same spirit of firm conviction  
that Cuba must be free, joined to steadfast pur-  
pose, not to hope alone, but to act and to act at  
once.

The room was appropriately draped for the oc-  
casion, the most conspicuous object being a  
large Cuban flag, to which a toast was drunk.  
A reception at the Entre Nous Club followed the  
banquet.

CUBANS IN THE FIELD.

Figures Obtained by a Newspaper Published  
in Havana.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]  
HAVANA, Cuba, April 19, 1895.—Particulars  
of the progress of the revolution have been pub-  
lished during the last three days in La Lucha.  
It says that Don Irean Jose Canorte, of Man-  
zanillo, arranged for an interview with the  
Cuban Chief, Amador Guerra, who said he was  
cordially received by his soldiers.

The commandant, San Vicente de Gual, sent  
a letter from a friend to tell Guerra to return  
to the city, but this Guerra refused to do, saying  
he would remain in the field until his enemies  
were vanquished. Guerra said the position of  
the troops was very good, and the men had an  
intense desire to fight. There were two hundred  
cavalry, well mounted and equipped. He had  
commanded also the cavalry and infantry of  
Francisco Estrado.

All the time of this interview the troops were  
on the road to Campechuela and Manzanillo at  
a point called Guesema. At this place there  
had been a battle and Guerra had lost only four  
men. He was satisfied the revolutionary troops  
would be triumphant. He was sure there were  
seven thousand men in the Eastern part of the  
island.

In regard to the home rule party, he said that  
party was dead. He expected the foreign coun-  
tries would give the revolutionists some help,  
but if they did not there were plenty of men on  
the island ready to fight for liberty.

After the interview Guerra provided the cor-  
respondent with a military passport through  
the Cuban lines. The correspondent obtained  
this information as to the number of men who  
were in the field in the jurisdiction of Santiago  
de Cuba:—

Emilio Giral, 200 infantry; Alfonso Goulet and  
Lama del Gato, 500 men; Quintin Bandera,  
1,000; Bernardo Canacho, 100; Victoriano Gar-  
son, 400; Luis Bonne, 200; Eduardo Domingu-  
ez, 150; Victoriano Hierrezuelo, 300; Perico  
Perez and Antonio Maceo, 1,000, making a total  
of 3,850 men.

There are many versions about the death of  
General Croubet, and it is said he was shot  
through the forehead.

General Campos sent a telegram to Madrid,  
saying the province of Camaguey would be in  
revolt very soon and more reinforcements would  
be required.

The general opinion on the island is that Gen-  
eral Campos regards the revolt as very serious  
and that it is impossible to crush the rebellion.

MEDALS FOR TWENTY-TWO.

Soldiers Decorated for Their Firm Stand  
Against Insurgents.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 25, 1895.—One hun-  
dred insurgents under Ramirez Lozano, at-  
tacked Dos Caminos, eighteen or twenty miles  
from here, last Saturday. There were twenty-  
two Spanish soldiers in the town.

They stood together and kept up a steady fire  
on the storming party until Lozano gave up the  
attack and beat a hasty retreat with his men.  
The insurgents lost seven killed and fourteen  
wounded.

General Salcedo, commander-in-chief of the  
troops in this province, has given medals to  
the twenty-two men who defended the town.