

# CUBA.

## Movements of Troops in the Central Department.

## THE RECAPTURE OF THE COMANDITARIO.

## Usual Bluster and Braggery by the Spaniards.

## Reported Insurgent Victory Near Santa Cruz.

**Official Announcement of Speedy Termination of Insurrection—The Reported Capture of Céspedes Officially Denied—A Riot Averted—Movement of Troops in the Central Department—A Vigorous Campaign Promised—Cubans and Press Distrustful—Details from Various Jurisdictions—Reported Defeat of the Spanish Troops from Santa Cruz.**

HAVANA, April 12, 1890.

We are officially assured that the ultimate triumph of the Spanish cause in Cuba is inevitable, it is imminent, the insurrection is controlled, is conquered. The occasion of this pleasing assurance was an anticipated riot among the volunteers on Sunday last, caused by the announcement that Céspedes had been captured and was shortly to arrive at the Villa Nueva depot. An immense crowd, mostly of volunteers, in and out of uniform, gathered there, and had Señor Céspedes been so unfortunate as to have arrived, then and there he would have been cut to pieces in a moment. Through the influence of officials the threatened difficulty was postponed, and on the following day Dulce, whose hatred to the Cubans seems to be growing malignant, issued the following address:—

**SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT.**

MINISTERS OF THE THEATRE OF INSURRECTION are highly satisfactory, that the rebels are abandoning their cause, and that their situation is dangerous and difficult in the Central Department; but the report circulated to the effect that Céspedes, the incendiary of your property, the assassin of your families and of your friends, binds himself in the Principe Castle, is a flagrant falsehood, invented by some one whose interest it may be to keep alive the anxiety and agitation on the spot, to be spread abroad in a sense calumnious and offensive to your dignity as Spaniards and to the honor of our beloved country. I tell it to you once, without fear that the events will contradict my assertion. The definite triumph of the Spanish cause in Cuba is inevitable. It is sure. It is imminent. The insurrection is controlled; it is conquered. Voe to those who attempt to revive it!

Volunteers! Endeavor by persuasion to convince the overcredulous and impatient. Take possession yourselves of every one who propagates news which, however agreeable its tenor may be, is liable to contribute to the excitement and fever of the passions. Have confidence in me, as your Captain General completely confides in you.

DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, April 12, 1890.

The principal attention of the government at present is directed to the Central Department, in and about Pucric Principe, and troops are being concentrated both upon the north and south sides for operations there. In the early part of this week two vessels, loaded with troops and mobilized volunteers, sailed for Nuevitas, and during the past night the Pajaro del Oceano sailed for the same place, landed with troops, horses and supplies. From the south the troops scattered through Trinidad, Cienfuegos and other jurisdictions in the west, for whom, as is claimed, there is nothing left to do, will move up from Santa Cruz and, as is expected by the Spaniards, easily wipe out the Camagueyans. On Monday last the artillery column recently arrived from the Cinco fallas, left by train for Batubano, and a short and decisive campaign is promised.

The Cubans, as usual, smile at all this, and claim that with the withdrawal of the troops the insurgents will spring up by thousands again in the west, and that their movements will be likely to threaten Havana.

General Dulce has decreed an augmentation of 1,000 *guardia civil* for this island for the better protection of the jurisdictions of Cardenas, Colon, Sagua, Cienfuegos, Santa Clara and Remedios. For their maintenance a tax of three and one-half per cent on the amount of profit of each estate will be levied.

The *Voz de Cuba*, in referring to Dulce's declaration concerning the near termination of the rebellion, warns its readers against being over confident. It pertinently adds:—"Where are the hosts of rebels that existed but the other day? They have not been killed. They have not been made prisoners. They have not presented themselves. *Ergo* they are still wandering over the country. Therefore let us be wary, for fear that the insurrection breaks out anew more vigorously than ever."

There is a rumor that General Escalante arrived here on the train of Sunday, which was expected to bring Céspedes, and that he died during the following night of his wounds.

Since the alarm of Sunday the cafes and drinking saloons have been ordered to close at ten P. M.

According to the latest dates from Manzanillo a party of volunteers surprised Don Francisco Céspedes del Castillo, brother-in-law of the far famed Cuban leader, and three companions. They were making a desperate effort to escape, and in the affray one was shot by the volunteers, and turned out to be the above named brigadier, who had gone to pass the day on an estate close by. One of the party was a lady.

The recent steamers from the coast have brought the following items of news:—

TRINIDAD, 10th.—Governor Miliano published on the 7th an address to the inhabitants of that jurisdiction full of patriotic effusions. At the same time the papers publish the arrest of the following individuals, all highly respectable citizens of the city:—José M. Fernandez de Castro, Francisco Cisneros, Nicomedes Cantero, Cristobal Fontan, Rafael Medina, Juan Luis Padilla, Antonio Garcia, Francisco Frangere, Sebastian Font, Juan Gandara, Alejandro Muxo, Benito Zafuena, Rudesindo Tenreiro, Manuel Gelabert, Rafael Vignut, Pio Pedrosa, Pedro Jose Rodriguez, Lucas Castro, Gabriel Juarez, José M. Valdespino, Francisco Prat, Ramon Sarracina, José Antonio Cortes, Leandro Gonzalez, Ernesto Escobar, Antonio Frías, Manuel Hernandez.

CIENTFUEGOS, 11th.—Last night, at ten o'clock, a special train arrived with General Leizaola, who goes to Havana to receive orders from General Dulce. The rebels were in front of Gaylian. The towns of Manicargua, Seibabo and Sierra are said to have been destroyed by fire.

VILLA CLARA, 11th.—General Pelaez, chief of operations in Cienfuegos, arrived here yesterday evening, and was conducted to the residence of General Leizaola. Sergeant Emilio Bouda, of the Second mobilized volunteers, is summoned by the court for desertion.

SANTA CRUZ, 7th.—Another column arrived on the 4th from Principe, under Colonel Goyeneche and again left on the 6th, with a convoy of provisions, together with 200 colts. On the 7th the steamer Villacorta came with 1,000 rations and 700 chasseurs of Aragon. The next day they were to leave for Principe, along with 200 more infantry, one squadron of light horse and two pieces of artillery—all under Brigadier Ferrer.

SANCTI SPIRITUS, 9th.—General Puella has taken up his quarters with Colonel Acosta, and was surrounded by 200 troops in the course of the week. Several parties of rebels have appeared near the city, from three to six miles off. They are mostly fugitives from Sagua, under Aguado. Governor Mediavilla has ordered all the outside "casas" or country stores to remove to the nearest qualified towns, and prescribes several restrictions affecting the transit in town, ordering an account to be given of all the mules fit for loading, which the citizens may possess.

SAGUA, 8th.—Governor Trillo fought the rebels commanded by the Pole, in the cane fields and swamps of Santa Cruz, Liebana; one company of Tarragona and four of Castalia completely routed them. They had forty to sixty killed and more than 200 wounded. The Spanish forces had one killed, Lieutenant Gorochevici, and eleven wounded. Of the rebels that were wounded more than half have died since, including the President of the revolutionary Junta of Villa Clara.

YAGUAJAY, 8th.—Some of the Second volunteers, and others from Remedios, have been incorporated with the 11th mobilized. On the 7th they went a little out, but were recalled, the news having come that General Puella, with another column, had already attacked and dispersed the enemy, with great loss to the insurgents. A section of artillery, with two pieces, has been formed here, and another of cavalry is being organized.

PUEBLO PRINCIPLE, 31st ult.—The column, under Colonel Goyeneche, of the 11th Infantry and Union Chasseurs, escorting a convoy of provisions and munitions, has returned from Santa Cruz; they were only slightly molested on the way by the rebels on going, but on the return they found the road covered with 2,000 rebels, occupying several entrenchments, from which, however, they were dislodged with great losses killed and wounded, while the government forces had six killed and twenty-six wounded. With 4,000 troops the rebellion in Camaguey could be completely put down. There is a complete dearth of food—articles of first necessity, sell at fabulous rates; but the convoys which were to leave Santa Cruz on the 6th and 8th will bring a fair supply of provisions. The difficulty is to convey anything to Principe, not so much owing to the enemy, but because of the absence of vehicles. The insurgents have beef and vegetables, but want bread, rice and gunpowder, and they took very gloomy. It was said that 2,000 to 4,000 were ready to lay down arms upon the simple promise of saving their lives.

CONSULACION DEL SUR, 6th.—In Nuevitas all is quiet. The volunteers are sufficient to keep order.

FINAN DEL RIO, 11th.—More volunteers are being organized. Governor Ruiz is inciting the people to support the government cause. A cavalry packet

have brought in several political prisoners from Mantua.

**The Recapture of the Comanditario—Demand of the English Governor for Her Surrender—Diplomatic Response of the Spaniards—Complications Probable—The Mary Lowell Declared a Lawful Prize—Washington Government Notified—The Press on American Citizenship—Arrest of Cubans—Various Items.**

HAVANA, April 12, 1890.

A recent quotation of the *HERALD*, as applied to the Spaniards in their contest in this island, that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," was well made. The conversation between the commander of the Cherub and he of the Spanish gunboat Luisa, which took place after the capture of the Comanditario by the latter, seems to have been of more importance than was supposed. As first reported by the Spanish papers—whose general stupidity is wonderful to behold—the thing seemed only worthy of laughter, and was so treated by your correspondent. It now seems, however, that it was a formal demand from the Governor of Nassau, through the commander of the Cherub, for the surrender of the Yara, or Comanditario, and of the captured "pirate," as having been taken in British waters; that the demand was treated with most imbecile and insulting bravado by the Spanish commander, causing the other to withdraw in disgust. This statement is fully substantiated by an authoritative report of the matter in the *Voz de Cuba*, a translation of which I forward you, and to which I refer. The same, in official form, was communicated to Dulce by the commander of the Luisa, accompanied with the slip of paper upon which was sketched the flag referred to in the narrative and against which the Spaniards are fighting so hard. The British Consul General had an interview with Dulce on the subject, and expressed a certain diplomatic astonishment at the given version of the matter, without, however, at all committing himself in the matter. Evidently the sketch of the flag was regarded as damning evidence of a grave offence against international law by the Dona, and it was made a subject of serious conversation, during which the Consul made sly allusion to an insurgent flag which graced one corner of the apartment and which was held as an important capture. Whether or not the British government will allow the legitimate demands of its representative to be thus contemptuously treated by a Power whose weakness has been its protection for long years remains to be demonstrated.

The commander of the San Quintin has published a communication in the papers here, denying that the sole credit, if any credit there is, is due to the Luisa, which went out from here under his orders, and did not move a paddle wheel save in accordance with them. He attributes the capture to the cowardice of the crew of the Comanditario, and claims that the very little glory of the affair should be shared with all the vessels present, including the *Marsella*, accidentally there.

As you have been informed by telegraph, the Admiralty Court has declared the brig Mary Lowell a lawful prize. The facts concerning her capture have been correctly stated in the *HERALD*. She was in charge of a custom house officer at Ragged Island, and was taken as she was about moving from man-of-war anchorage to the inner harbor. The four men taken with her, who, as before stated, have been released, are here, and fully corroborate the statement of Mr. Wilson, the custom house official, and his brother, already published. As near as I can learn, the point upon which the court bases its action is as follows:—Owing to the conformation of the island and the shoals by which it is surrounded a considerable circle is necessary in moving from "man-of-war anchorage" to the usual harbor occupied by the merchant marine. While I cannot speak with certainty I am led to believe that in making this circuit the vessel would need to go quite a mile from shore. The Spaniards claim that she was thus moving when captured, although the custom house officer places the seizure at "man-of-war anchorage." However the facts may be, the vessel has been declared a prize, and another question remains to be settled between Spain and Great Britain.

Upon receipt of the news of the decision by the Consul General of the United States, the Penobscot was despatched to Key West to communicate the fact to the Washington government, most unnecessary care being taken in the meantime to keep the matter secret.

The question of foreign citizenship is being discussed by certain of the journals of the island in a vein which indicates the very height of lunacy. *La Voz de Cuba*, in a recent issue, quotes a leader of *El Imparcial* of Trinidad upon the subject of Cubans availing themselves of their American citizenship, and says:—"The result is that it forces the necessity on the government of declaring the expulsion of all natives of Cuba who may have become citizens of other countries, unless they renounce that citizenship and return to the bosom of Spanish nationality within a prescribed time. To this the government has a right." Evidently *La Voz* does not like any interference in the shooting and garroting, and desires Cubans to return to the nourishing bosom of Spanish nationality, in order that they may be taken off without trouble. Then, as though disgusted and determined to kill any way, it adds:—"This is the surest means wherewith to dispose of that iron armor with which they believe themselves favored; but oh, how mistaken they are! A native Cuban becoming a citizen of the United States the same as a Spaniard, an American or an Englishman, is expelled, imprisoned and shot; our commanders of vessels hang at the yard-arm a Frenchman, an Italian, a Russian—one and all, if attempting to conspire." Their ravings would be regarded as of little importance were it not that a rigid censorship overlooks everything that is published here, and they are, therefore, in one sense, stamped with the approval of the government.

Arrests continue to be made here, and the city is gradually becoming terrorized. No person, whether native or foreigner, knows when he retires to sleep that he will not be arrested before morning, as the custom is for a guard to visit the victim after midnight, and, when in bed, arouse him, search his papers and hurry him off to prison. Among those recently arrested in this manner is Don Francisco de Armas, a young lawyer, and brother to Don Jose de Armas y Céspedes, the well known journalist, now at Nassau. Señor de Armas is an American citizen, but he will probably derive but little advantage from that fact. It is asserted that Don Julio Ibarra, manager of one of the Havana banks, has also been imprisoned, and the police are said to be after Don Juan A. Colorme, manager of the Alauza Banking and Coolie Immigration Company, and prominent member of the municipality.

Twenty-nine political prisoners arrived here on Sunday last from Trinidad. They were taken before General Dulce. Most of them are gentlemen of wealth and position.

A letter from Trinidad the 9th says:—"The Spanish authorities here are making arrests every day among the Cuban population, and at present writing it is impossible to say what they are going to do with them. If they keep on at this rate the prisons will soon be full."

The steamer *Almendaris*, from Sagua, brought more political prisoners from Villa Clara.

Some additional facts have come to light concerning the execution of Leon. The High Court of Justice sat the night before the execution, and representations were made to it, claiming that Leon and Medina came under the amnesty, and urging reprieve on the ground of recent action of the Cortes concerning political prisoners here. The case was examined with much care and attention and this conclusion was arrived at that the death penalty should be suspended. This was referred to Dulce, who did not approve, and ordered that the death penalty should be carried out at eleven o'clock. No doubt he was influenced by the previous action of the volunteers if the execution did not take place. It is stated that he telegraphed to Serrano, who told him to exercise his discretion. Neither seemed willing to assume any responsibility in the matter. The mayor of the plaza, in charge of the ground at the time of the execution, has been dismissed for not preventing Leon from speaking. He is accused of encouraging it rather than otherwise.

A rumor has been generally current here for a few days past that Innocencio Casanova had been released. Inquiry, however, proved its falsity, and his complicity with the capture of the Comanditario is insisted upon.

It is given out that the police are aware that certain explosive toys, brought from New York, are in the city, and are to be used on a preconcerted occasion, possibly at the dinner to be given to the Catalan volunteers, now expected. Great preparations are being made for the reception of these volunteers, triumphal arches are being constructed and a grand dinner given them at this barracks. Some demonstration is anticipated, and it is not unlikely that a few will be killed.

The four mariners of the brig Mary Lowell were set at liberty on the 13th, after having been detained since their arrival in a filthy dungeon. They were set at liberty without resources or a pass, and are therefore liable to be arrested at any moment by policeman or volunteer. They have applied to the Consul and will be looked after.

I am well informed that a certain party in the interest of the Spanish government recently went to New York for the purpose of subsidizing a portion of the American press. This may account for the sudden change in the course of certain journals touching matters on this island recently observable.

Colonel Navarro, of the volunteers, while marching at the head of his command, a few days since, in the Pajaro de Tacón, died suddenly while haranguing his men and crying "¡Viva España!" attributed to heart disease.

The United States steamship Penobscot, Captain Eastman, returned from Trinidad and Cienfuegos on Tuesday morning. She was completely covered with barnacles, and it cost the men immense labor to clean her as far as possible. It is now supposed that the Comanditario went to the Mississippi on this account. An expedition from Baltimore is reported, mostly composed of Irishmen who served as artillerymen

during the war. The government has been made aware of this through its many spies in the States.

A schooner from New Orleans with seventy men and arms is reported captured. No details.

The Spanish war steamer came in yesterday and went out again together with the *Pizarro*.

**Patriots in Good Spirits—Outrages by the Spanish Troops—True Result of Leaca's March, Corroborative of the Herald's Accounts—Quesada Captures Convoy from Santa Cruz to Principe—Cuban Assembly Arrests Napoleon Arango—Wreck of the St. Stout.**

NEWS, April 10, 1890.

Arduous is the task to get intelligence in such times as these and in such a country as Cuba. The news mostly comes through the government sources, and even as it is I cannot find two individuals who can give the same account. Some honest engineer rarely comes through the lines, and only then can I get a glimpse of what is going on in the country.

The hatred of the Spaniards towards the Cubans is daily increasing, and were their wishes and desires carried out not a native would remain alive. The Spaniards think that the rebellion will be put down within two months. This song they have been singing ever since the revolution commenced, and in my humble opinion they will keep on singing it with the same result as heretofore.

I hear that the patriots are in good spirits in this section of the country, that they keep on the same kind of warfare, sticking to the old adage of "ne that fights and runs away," &c. On March 29 a party of sixteen soldiers and eight volunteers commanded by a sergeant started across the bay to surprise a party of seventy-four negroes led by one named Pasto Recio, who were said to be at the plantation of Don Pedro Sanchez. They returned the following day with twenty-six horses, provisions, three old fowling pieces and four slaves, the Recio party skedaddling on their approach.

On the 25th two companies, numbering 150 men, commanded by the Governor of this city, went to the plantation Buena Vista, owned by Don Gregorio Lore de Mola. They did not find the enemy, and returned with seventy-two head of cattle, after setting fire to all the buildings. This was a very picturesque place, situated on the railroad, about seven miles from here. The Governor was greatly exasperated at the soldiers, and so were the volunteers, but nobody was punished. The soldiers always do the burning in the same way, and the blame is laid to the insurgents.

On the 2d a corporal stabbed a soldier, thereby causing immediate death. The same night a party of 150 volunteers and regulars, commanded by the Governor, started for Punta Pedra, a village nine miles from here, inhabited by charcoal burners. Five of these were surprised in their beds—some with their wives. The men were all instantly shot before their families. Thus many poor wretched perishes. All and everybody residing beyond the limits of the town are in danger of losing their lives. The Spaniards do not calculate that many have not the means to come out and live in the city, and rather than run the risk of starvation they expose themselves to be thus shot down like dogs in any of the raids the troops make.

The Spanish gunboat Africa arrived lately from Gibrara. I heard from one of the officers that forty insurgents gave themselves up to the Governor; one-half of them had arms and these were immediately shot without trial.

On the 30th ult. the tugboat *Gitana* brought the master and crew of the American brig St. Stout, wrecked at Paraden Key on the 21st. She was loaded with guano, from Navassa, bound for Wilmington, Del.

From Principe no news has been received direct. An engineer arrived lately from the Minas, and he tells me that there were only 700 insurgents to oppose the march of Brigadier Lesca from Guanaja to Principe, and that their loss was insignificant in comparison to the losses of Lesca.

General Quesada did not command at the fight in Cubitas. Colonel Boza was in command, Quesada being sick with the measles. It is very strange that Brigadier Lesca has not sent for the provisions he left at Guanaja. He was to return forthwith, and it is now nearly two months since they left that spot.

The underground telegraph brings the news of a sharp hand to hand encounter between General Quesada's troops and a column from Santa Cruz going to Principe, in which this latter lost their convoy and the former had 100 killed. I give this for what it is worth, being only current among the patriot sympathizers.

Leopold A. Price has been recognized by the authorities as United States Consular Agent in this city, during the absence of Mr. Richard Gibbs.

I have just heard, from good authority, that Napoleon Arango and his brother Manuel have been arrested, by order of the Cuban Assembly, at Sibanicu, and that they are held in that place to be tried by all the chiefs, on charges made against them as traitors and inducing their brother Augustus to go to Principe to treat with the Spanish authorities, thereby being the indirect cause of the assassination of that lamented patriot.

## ANOTHER SWINDLING OPERATION.

**A Vessel Clearing from Port with False Papers—Attempt to Defraud Insurance Companies.**

A telegram from New Orleans printed in yesterday's *HERALD* states that the parties implicated in the under-mentioned fraud had all absconded. The cargo had been discharged by the United States Marshal, and only 200 bales of trashy cotton were found to represent 650 bales, for which bills of lading had been signed. The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 16th gives the following particulars of the case:—

The Collector of the Port, Colonel Casey, acting upon information received from his officers yesterday morning, directed Special Deputy Surveyor Charles H. Keith to seize the American brig C. C. Colson, Captain Pratt, lying at post 16, foot of St. Joseph street, for attempted violation of the revenue laws and because it was reported she had on board arms for the revolutionists in Cuba.

In investigating this affair we have unraveled one of those ingenious and daring schemes of robbery which are occasionally brought to light, but which are not unfrequently successfully accomplished. It seems that the brig C. C. Colson, a vessel of 303 21-100 tons, arrived here in February last from Messina, and was in March purchased by Francis H. Page, a citizen of New Orleans, for the sum of \$14,000. Mr. Waddy Thompson holding a mortgage upon her for the sum of \$15,000. The brig was then advertised for Liverpool, and to the casual observer who passed post 16 there was nothing suspicious about the craft; she was apparently loading for Liverpool with ordinary freight—cotton, staves, moss, cotton seed, &c. All things worked along very smoothly until a president of one of our insurance companies was called upon by Captain George Baker, who informed him that he had been approached by parties interested in the brig with the proposition to take command of her and to destroy her at sea, for which service they proposed to give him the sum of \$5,000. He was astounded by so outrageous a proposition, but, determining upon the course he should pursue, said he would consider the matter. The President, after consulting with numerous insurance friends, advised the captain to lead the parties on, and, without absolutely committing himself, to induce them to believe that he would take command of the vessel. This he did, and it was not long before he was approached by the same parties with the request that he would sign bills of lading for 250 bales of cotton, which had not been placed on the brig; this he declined to do, and they were compelled to procure another man, Captain Julius A. Pratt, who was placed temporarily in charge, and who signed the bills of lading, upon which the money was realized by purchasing exchange. Things were now brought very rapidly to a crisis; the detectives of the insurance companies reported that but few bales of cotton had gone on board, and these were mostly rubbish, or what is technically termed "moss." Wednesday the ship was regularly cleared by Captain Pratt, and the following freight appears upon the manifest:—2,400 staves, shipped by C. Fussy; 65 bales of cotton, by James Seymour, and 89 bales cotton, 23 bags cotton seed and 21 bales of moss by J. C. Forbess. The staves shipped by Mr. Fussy were it is asserted, the only bona fide shipment, and all the rest of the cargo, which actually consists of some sixty bales of moss and 200 or 300 bales rubbish, was made up for the express purpose of defrauding the insurance offices and banks, for it is believed that exchange for the full amount of the supposed value of the cargo, some \$115,000, has been already negotiated. The papers being obtained they were handed over to Captain George Baker, who, it was understood, was to take command of the brig Wednesday night, just previous to her departure. Everything was in readiness that night, and the arrival of the captain with the vessel's papers was all that was waited for. A steamer was seen to back down near the brig but soon left her, and as Capt. Baker did not appear, she was unavoidably detained and finally seized, as stated above.

The Colson's cargo, we learn, was insured in New York and English offices. One company in New York had a full line of about \$40,000. We have as yet been unable to ascertain in what institutions the exchange was negotiated.

## HOMICIDE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

[From the Worcester Star, April 20.]

Richard Lamin was fatally stabbed at Westboro last Sunday evening, about seven o'clock, by Thomas Keegan. The parties had a difficulty some time ago, and meeting in a room Sunday evening, the old drinking two or three times a week, the old trouble became a topic of discussion. After some hard words Lamin struck Keegan and a struggle ensued. Keegan was cutting tobacco for his pipe when the trouble commenced, and as Lamin was rushing to him, he rushed toward and struck Lamin with the knife in the thigh, severing an artery and causing almost instant death. Keegan has lived in Westboro several years, and has always been considered a quiet and orderly citizen. He is about forty years of age, and has a wife and six children. Lamin was a city-bred man, and leaves a wife. Deputy Sheriff D. P. Newton, coroner, held an inquest on the body of Lamin yesterday morning, and the verdict was in accordance with the above facts. Keegan was subsequently examined before Trial Justice Giliza, and fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.