GEN. MILES AT PONCE.

All Preparations of All the Spaniards Had Been.

THEY'S TROOPS ARE IN FULL RETREAT.

Some Sentiment in Americans from Observing Spaniards—Army Will Advance in a Few Days

[illegible]

to use for peace was received here. It is thought to the Associated Press and was at once taken to Gen. Miles. The general attached his name [illegible] who is read it and will be able to know what effect it would have on the Spaniards but he prepared to turn on short and take the Jesus, pending an order from the President. The Associated Press dispatch was delivered at the office of the Spanish consul in the city. [illegible] a celebration at the San Antonio, at sunrising on Duke's pass.

Outside of the crowded fever on the transports and in Cuba, the general health of the army continues excellent and there has been no trace of yellow fever thus far.

Gen. Garcia's trouble to connect at Yaiza, the terminus of the railroad, [illegible] miles off, and will go [illegible] to make there until the army is ready to move, but it is thought the artillery will be brought up immediately.

The railroad is in good order, but south of the village which has been [illegible] Saturday, Gen. Roy Stone found several engines wrecked. The insurgents had been disconnected by Spanish sympathizers and the engines were wrecked. Gen. Stone sent them two hours to get the engines into working order, under guards of impressed men, and he then returned to the engines and had steam up and were ready to move.

The Spaniards will probably retire as far as Guayama, a distance thirty-five miles on the road to San Juan, where they are likely to make a stand if they receive reinforcements. They left here [illegible] artillery. Gen. Miles knew it even before Guanica that an attack of the enemy was never thought of by them. Not a gun was mounted. The engineers were not equipped, armed. All the guns, with one exception, that were abandoned in the arsenal, when they left Ponce, were spiked. The Spanish troops left Ponce at 10 o'clock at night, were disorganized and Mauser. There was not a shot in the harbor of Ponce, although two ancient [illegible] were there. The Spanish troops left Ponce for Guayama. There had been present there years ago, and repeated every effort to explode them.

It is evident from the wholesale desertion on the part of the Spanish volunteers that Captain General Macias must depend as a last resort upon the troops. There is not number now left in the whole island, and everything thus far indicates an easy conquest.

Gen. Wilson thinks he could take the island with his own troops, unaided, and he predicts that if the troops now expected reach Porto Rico will be [illegible] in less than three weeks.

Rewarding Colored Heroes.

Washington, July 31.—Six colored non-commissioned officers who rendered particularly gallant and meritorious service in the face of the enemy in the action around Santiago on the 1st and 2d inst., have been appointed second lieutenants in the two colored regiments recently organized in the regular army of the United States. These men are Sergeants William Washington, troop F, and John C. Fossett, troop I, of the Ninth cavalry, Sergeants William Wolfolk, troop H, Wyatt H. Rivers, company G, Moses Driskell, company H, and Andrew J. Smith, company C, of the Twenty-fifth infantry, commanded by Col. Duncan.

These six enlisted men were in the thick of the fight at Santiago, El Caney and San Juan and were high praise for their courage and efficiency.

The Ninth cavalry was also with the rough riders at La Quesna.

Family of Murderers.

Fort Arthur, Ont., Aug. 1.—The Moses family of Indians from Heron bay, who are accused of a number of atrocious murders, have made a full confession of their crimes. Six years ago they murdered two men named Davis, father and son, and then, this crime being discovered by three Frenchmen, they killed them, as well as taking their bodies out into Lake Superior in a boat and sinking it, tying stones to the bodies. They have just been up for their first trial for the crimes, the story of which was told in evidence in detail by the sister of the murderers.

Victor Emanuel Coming.

New York, Aug. 1.—Victor Emanuel, count of Turin, has left for Chicago. Among the count's baggage was a number of new and other articles for his hunt, and it is understood he will take a long hunting trip in the Rockies. From Chicago it is said, the count will go direct to San Francisco, but he intends to return by way of Denver, and from there visit Sacramento. He is said to admire the tons of the Astor and Vanderbilt hunts in the Rocky mountains below that point. From Denver the count may travel south and visit Mexico, but that portion of his trip had not been definitely settled when he left.

PORTO RICANS REJOICE.

Two Thousand in One Place Volunteer for the United States.

GEN. MILES REQUESTS NATIONAL COLORS.

Means to Supply Municipalities With Them—Four-Fifths of the People Welcome the Americans.

Washington, July 31.—Gen. Miles, in command of the Porto Rican expedition, sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger, which was made public at the war department at 11 o'clock tonight:

Ponce, Porto Rico, July 31, 1898. 9:12 a. m.—Secretary of War, Washington: D. C.—Four telegrams received and answered by mail. Volunteers are enlisting throughout with zeal and enthusiasm. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with us. They are longing to hoist, unite and wave emblem. The custom-house has already yielded $14,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move.

Please send any national colors that can be spared to be given to the different municipalities.

I realize that it is possible if the tariff bill is to be enforced in the ports of Porto Rico occupied by our forces to submit to the President for his action, the previously existing tariff imposing duties upon goods in force.

As to the government and military occupation I have already given the directions based on the instructions received by the President in the case of the Philippine islands and similar to those issued at Santiago. MILES.

Major General Commanding.

MORE TROOPS FOR PORTO RICO.

Fifteen Additional Regiments to Go Under Maj. Gen. Wade.

Washington, July 31.—The progress made in the peace negotiations has given the impression in some quarters to an extent that hostilities are to be suspended very soon. This will depend entirely upon the attitude of the Spanish government and the nature of its proposals to our demands. It has been made clear to the French ambassador that hostilities will not be suspended except upon the assurance of a full acceptance of our conditions, and that if the Spanish government should be so unfortunate as to make a counter proposal which should fall to provide upon Spain's part for the war shall cease.

Meanwhile, on the strength of information that our government has not been asked for the cessation of its campaigns, no order has issued from the war department today for the dispatch of an entire army division to reinforce Gen. Miles and Brooke in Porto Rico. This will be accomplished by the sixth division and will be commanded by Maj. Gen. Wade, at present in command at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. He is expected to have more than commanded in Maj. Gen. Breckinridge, inspector-general of the army, and to report to Secretary Alger at Washington for his orders as general and his aides.

The provisional division will consist of fifteen full regiments and Gen. Wade will select them, not from the troops under his old command alone, but with particular reference to an equitable representation in the Porto Rican campaign of all the states of the Union.

Secretary Alger feels that his department has been subjected to some severe criticism because of the delay in troops for active service, and proceeds at without foundation the allegation that politics have dictated the assignments. In the case of the Fifth Illinois volunteer regiment, which was withdrawn from the Porto Rican expedition in favor of the Illinois regiment just as the troops were about to board the cars, it has been thought in charge of the transportation, however, by appointment of the war department to make the change in every arrangement by which the sailing of the Fifth might not delay the sailing of those outside that gave to the Illinois regiment the place in the Porto Rico expedition.

The war department has received a statement which particularly in the interesting circumstances of the 100 men of the Twenty-fourth infantry, in connection with the seizure of Fort Duchesne. What was meant to have been a surprise for every one of the regiment's military friends, and it is expectated to wonder of mouth when it joins the field in the coming campaign.

BATTLE-SCARRED TEXAS.

Condition of the Vessel as It Lies in the Navy Yard at Brooklyn.

New York, July 31.—Half from the coast of Cuba, battle-scarred, partly wrecked and contrasted in every way with her immediate mate, Texas, the battleship Texas, which arrived here last night after a long and very interesting and dangerous cruise, lay in a sunken trap, the United States navy yard, today. Capt. J. W. Philip, the commander of the Texas, is now on his way to the Brooklyn navy yard. Rear Admiral Sampson, who is now in the Bay from Santiago, is on his way to the Brooklyn navy yard.

Admiral Sampson came from all sides. Every vessel the squadron's officers which he it sketch for all it was worth. The pipings belong of the Texas suffered with the Iowa's crew were from the ocean and experienced engineers, and the great color of the ships taking up by the people, who also photographed. The men in charge of the sketch gave us the Texas worked like a Boston bright [illegible] up by the people who watched the battleship Texas. Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York and the cruiser Brooklyn, the two most celebrated ships with which Admiral Sampson's squadron, with which Admiral Sampson's squadron,