

spot where Quintin Bandero had crossed with a large force of Cubans the day before.

Gomez, Bandero and other patriot leaders were camped near Sanct Spiritus. Their location was well known, but Weyler made no effort to attack them.

Bandero then with perfect ease crossed the trocha and is now in Puerto Principe.

Signs that Spain is hard pushed are becoming more and more manifest. The troops guarding Imperial roads are being withdrawn and the garrisons of the interior towns and cities are being reduced. Soldiers by hundreds are leaving for Spain by every steamer. Their places are taken by forces transferred from the country. Thus the interior is being rapidly abandoned, the seaports more strongly protected and a large number of troops sent back home.

All these are new moves in the desperate game Spain is forced to play. She is short of money and to raise a loan is impossible as long as the war is continued. Gen. Weyler is therefore preparing to declare the island pacified.

The rebels are active in every province. They never were more powerful.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Lieutenant Ramon Navarro, of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabella, which has just arrived here for the Grant memorial exercises, declares:

"Ruiz Rivera is dead of his wounds. We heard the news through a rumor that was going around the town just before we sailed, and I am sure that it is the truth. One of the last things he did was to thank his doctors and nurses for the care they had given him. He left \$500 in gold to be given to the wounded Spanish soldiers.

"Colonel Bacalloa will be tried for incendiarism, not rebellion, and if found guilty will be shot without a doubt."

ATHENS, April 24.—The following semi-official statement was made this afternoon: "In a fierce engagement at Mati yesterday the troops fought heroically until 6 o'clock in the evening and compelled the Turks to retreat, whereupon the Turks were heavily reinforced and our positions shaken and a retreat ordered. It is not yet known if the retreat was general."

This afternoon a second dispatch from the headquarters of the staff says:

"Our troops concentrated along the line of Pharsalitiz in consequence of these operations, the abandonment of Tyrnava and Larissa being considered inevitable."

ATHENS, April 24 (noon).—The Turks at noon yesterday strongly attacked Mati which was defended by General Mastaphos's brigade. After six hours' fighting, at a council of war, presided over by the crown prince, it was decided to order the retreat of the Greek forces from Tyrnava. The retreat was effected in good order.

Riccotti Garibaldi has arrived here. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

LONDON, April 24. — Dispatches from Athens this afternoon say that after a desperate battle at Mati, the Greeks were outnumbered and retreated with heavy loss. They abandoned

Tyrnava and Larissa and removed their headquarters to Pharsalea, a small town on the right bank of Pharsalitiz and at the north foot of a spur of Chassidira mountain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—The news received here from Epirus is most serious. The Greek division which defeated the Turks at Filiplada is continuing its march on Janina near which place a strong Turkish force is gathered and an important battle is likely to be fought. The most alarming news received from Epirus is that four battalions of Albanians belonging to the Luros division of the Turkish army have mutinied and are said to have deserted to the Greeks.

The latest advices from the seat of war indicate that the Greek forces have penetrated into Turkish territory reaching the rear of Elaseona on the Mount Olympus side, which is most serious news for the Turks, if true.

Divisions of the Turkish army stationed at Monastir and Salonica are about to start for Elaseona.

Edhem Pasha telegraphs that on Thursday the Korkein division of the Turkish army pursued the enemy and captured a quantity of ammunition, provisions and rifles. The dispatch adds that a portion of the Fifth division occupying Diskata, firmly maintained its position, inflicted considerable loss on the enemy and captured two prisoners.

The Turkish commander-in-chief announces that there was fighting at Milon on Thursday. A sharp fusillade began at Tchy-Hissar at 11 o'clock that night.

ATHENS, April 25.—(Midnight).—The spirits of the Athenians are rallying from the shock they experienced on the receipt of the news of the retreat of the Greek army from Larissa to Pharsala and the talk of persevering with the war is more general. Newspaper comments as a rule are more hopeful and people are beginning to recognize that the situation is not as critical as at first supposed.

A detachment of 250 Garibaldians have left the city for Epirus, but Riccotti Garibaldi remains to organize the Italian volunteers who constantly are arriving. Col. Manos, commander of the Greek troops operating against the Turks in Epirus, is leaving Arta and will resume his march upon Janina.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from the headquarters of the Turkish army near Tyrnava, Thessaly, published today, says:

"I have just received from Edhem Pasha confirmation of the disorderly route of the Greeks. 'I am seated in the captured Greek tent,' he said in French. 'It is finished. No one, however, understands why the Greeks abandoned a position strong and well fortified.'"

Edhem Pasha believes the Turks would speedily have crushed the Greeks, but, he says, the Greek commander was warned of the arrival of Turks by a priest belonging to the Greek village who heard Albanian soldiers singing. The Greeks fled southward burning the bridges and leaving vast quantities of stores, barley, maize and sardines and above all brandy. The Turkish officer jokingly

remarked to me, 'The Greeks must live on brandy.'"

At Tyrnava the shops were found empty and the population had disappeared. Edhem Pasha is maintaining strict order. He has posted sentinels at the doors of all churches and the prisoners are treated humanely.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, United States army (retired) has accepted the invitation of Mayor Strong on behalf of the city of New York to be one of the guests at the ceremonies attendant upon the dedication of the Grant monument.

In accepting the city's invitation, the general has written a letter concerning General Grant. As will be remembered, Gen. Schofield was not under Grant's immediate command in the field, but was intimately associated with him both during and since the war. At one time during the closing months of Johnson's administration he was secretary of war, and therefore, for the time being, was Grant's official superior. Their relations were always of the most intimate and confidential nature, and Gen. Schofield's views of Grant should be most interesting at the present time. In his letter, the general says in part:

"The greatest of all the traits of Grant's character was one that lay always on the surface, visible to all who had eyes to see it. That was his moral and intellectual honesty, integrity, sincerity, veracity and justice. He was incapable of any attempt to deceive anybody, except for legitimate purposes, and above all he was incapable of deceiving himself. He possessed the power of a perfectly accurate estimate of himself, uninfused to vanity, pride, ambition, flattery or self interest.

"Grant was very far from being a modest man, as that word is generally understood. His just self-esteem was as far above it as it was above flattery.

"When Grant's attention was called to any mistake he had committed he would see and admit it as quickly and unreservedly as if it had been made by anybody else, and with a smile which expressed the exact opposite of that feeling which most men are apt to show under like circumstances. His love of truth and justice were so far above all personal considerations that he showed evidence of gratification when any error into which he might have fallen was corrected. His pride in his own mature opinion was very great. In that he was as far as possible from being a modest man. This absolute confidence in his own judgment upon any subject he had mastered, and the moral courage to take upon himself alone the highest responsibility, and to demand full authority and freedom to act according to his own judgment, without interference from anybody, added to his accurate estimate of his own ability, and his clear perception of the necessity for undivided authority and responsibility in the conduct of military operations and in all that concerns the efficiency of armies in time of war, constituted the foundation of that very great character.

NICE, April 28.—Queen Victoria started at noon on her journey from Nice to England.