

3 December 1862, 1

General Thomas Jordan.

We can cheerfully endorse and approve the following remarks of the *Southern Literary Messenger*:

Battles are the test of Generals, because they discover the merits or defects of previous labor. Fighting is the least arduous part of a General's duties. A battle seldom lasts more than a few hours, but it takes months of toil to prepare for it. It is the organizing, drilling, maintaining the discipline, hygiene, the commissariat, the cheerfulness, confidence and equipment of the troops which tries the intelligence, the firmness, the whole nature—the strength of body, mind and heart—of a General. The command of a great army implies vast labor of every faculty a man possesses. In this labor, the General is assisted by his Adjutant. But who hears of the Adjutant? Who can tell the name of NAPOLEON's Adjutant, of WELLINGTON's, EDGENE's, MARLBOROUGH's, CAESAR's? Yet the names of these silent workers, to whose capacity Generals are oftentimes largely indebted for their success and renown, deserve to be remembered.

The Adjutant of BEAUREGARD is Brigadier General THOMAS JORDAN. We can bear witness to the incessant, arduous, various, vexatious and wearing labor this officer performed in doing his part in the work of preparing the army for the first battle of Manassas. That he labored as diligently and effectively in aiding Gen. BEAUREGARD to organize—with what wonderful celerity and perfection we know—the army that took the field at Shiloh, cannot be doubted. Let no man underrate the services of an Adjutant. If he do his duty he performs truly great service to his country. His labors never end. He knows no holiday. All day long and far into the night he must toil. There are no furloughs for him. Sunday is not in his calendar.

To Gen. JORDAN the press of the country is greatly indebted for his unvarying courtesy and kindness to its agents and correspondents. A man of system, of indefatigable energy, of large brain and remarkable capacity for various labor, he is withal a man of culture and refinement, a gentleman who finds in the elevation of official position no excuse for the indulgence of that bearish and boorish "insolence of office" which may become a corporal of the guard, but is too often found in officers of the highest grade. Such a man, while he might be vexed by the tattle of silly correspondents, would have too much discretion and too much regard for the amenities of social and polite intercourse with the press, to issue a sweeping act of banishment, which includes a gentleman of as high character and sound judgment as "P. W. A.," of the *Savannah Republican*.

In his new department at Charleston, S. C., General JORDAN has doubtless gone to work with his wonted assiduity. In behalf of the press, to which he has been so steady a friend, we tender him thanks and best wishes.

The Charleston Mercury.

12 December 1862, 1

GENERAL JORDAN.

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19 February 1864, 1

Brig. Gen. Thomas Jordan—We have had numerous occasions to visit the Headquarters of this Military Department, the business of which is known to be under the charge of this officer as Chief of the Staff of the General Commanding. The department embraces three States, widely separated, and necessarily requiring order, method and ability for its administration. All of these, with courtesy of deportment, and a temperament peculiarly adapted to the trials of such a position, are combined to an eminent degree in this gentleman. The papers are arranged, classified and indexed in so systematic a manner that we have never known the slightest difficulty in finding one, no matter of how long standing. Gen. Jordan is well supported by Capt. O. S. Sy, but the plan and execution are, no doubt, mainly due to the industry of the Chief of Staff, and this methodical and business like arrangement of his office. Field duties are vastly important, but they require a head to set the machinery in motion and to keep it in working order. In all these important particulars no department in the Confederate States is conducted in a manner more useful to the commonwealth than that which is so fortunate as to have the services of the Chief of the Staff in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.—Columbia Gazette.

New York Tribune
22 July 1869, 1

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

SPANISH REPORT OF THE DEFEAT OF GEN. JORDAN.

HAVANA, July 21.—Dealers have been arrested in Manzanillo for selling goods to the rebels. The loyal Cubans of Santa Espirito have issued an address to their misguided rebel brethren, urging them to return to their allegiance. The insurgents, 800 strong, under Gen. Jordan, have been defeated with heavy loss. Gen. Jordan was wounded.

NEWS FROM SANTIAGO AND MANZANILLO.

HAVANA, July 21.—Late advices have been received from Santiago de Cuba. On the 11th inst. the American war steamers Albany, Gettysburg and Centaur arrived at that port. Admiral Hoff and the officers of the fleet paid a visit to the Commander of the Eastern Department. Major Rios, with sixty men of the Spanish troops, had had a sharp engagement with the Cubans near Manzanillo. Twenty of the latter were killed and 12 captured. The Spanish loss was not given.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. RYAN AND COL. CURRIER IN CANADA.

CLIFTON HOUSE, ONT. July 21.—Gen. Ryan and Col. Currier, of the Cuban service, are here and intend making Clifton their headquarters for the present.

THE PATRIOTS AT FORT LAFAYETTE.

The Cuban patriots took up their abode within the grim walls of Fort Lafayette, with the impression that they would be speedily liberated. Day after day passes and nothing turns up. Hope deferred begins to make the heart sick. It is true the men were seeking an island home, but not so small an island as the artificial one they are now on. It was currently rumored yesterday morning that U. S. District Attorney Pierrepont, in company with Secretary Fish, would visit the prisoners during the day, for the purpose of studying their temper, and ascertaining whether they were willing yet to give up the Cuban business and settle down into the monotonous routine of common existence. It was supposed if these officials found the sinners sufficiently repentant, the District Attorney, whom the prisoners regard as their chief persecutor, would order their liberation. But the sun went down again yesterday, and no friendly or unfriendly official made his appearance.

The anxious gaze of the prisoners was often directed up the Bay, in the hope of seeing some Government vessel coming to—at least make a change. Anything for a change! Fort Lafayette is becoming monotonous. These men feel more and more, every day that they have been unjustly and cruelly dealt with, not by the officers and soldiers who have them now in custody, but by some power back of these. Yesterday they expressed their conviction that Gen. Vogdes, the Commandant of the Fort, had done all he could for their comfort. They feel

that they have cause of complaint against some subordinate officers; but these were young second-lieutenants, anxious to exercise their incipient authority, and were not actuated by any ill will toward Cuban patriots. The quarters of the men are necessarily very uncomfortable, and if long occupied may breed disease and death. The charred timbers and rubbish of the old fort lie in confused disorder over the inner court and on the floors of the cells. The prisoners have only a few blankets. Gen. Vogdes cannot issue them Government clothing or bedding, because they are not prisoners of war. He has furnished them clean straw to sleep on. This is the best he can do. They are served the same rations that United States soldiers are served. The principal visitors to these unfortunate men are newspaper reporters. On Saturday, for some reason best known to himself, a reporter from a Sunday newspaper represented himself to Gen. Vogdes as a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE. Whether he thought the representative of the Sunday Journal was not worthy to be trusted with important facts, or that he wished to dignify his own person by this claim, is not known. The certainty is, however, that he will find it difficult hereafter to get a seat in the barge which plies between Fort Hamilton and Fort Lafayette. The men complain very much at the indifference shown by those who claimed to be active friends of the cause. They get no money from those whom they assert ought to have funds in their hands. They hear nothing more of the New-York Junta, and they have only received some small gifts of money from personal friends, about enough to furnish them with tobacco. In answer to the inquiry what will you do if liberated? Some of the more intelligent say: "That depends on how we are liberated. These men are without money, and in a plight as to their dress and appearance that will render it almost impossible to get employment. The home of many of them is a long way from New-York; and they have not the money to pay their way home. If turned loose in the streets of this city, without money, and without employment, what can they do? If they were furnished the means to go home, most of them would go. Persecution and imprisonment cannot lessen the love for human liberty, and therefore, cannot lessen the interest in Cuban independence." This is the way they talk, and is, from all appearance, the way they feel. If an expedition, of almost any kind, offers the only chance to keep soul and body together, they will go in; but if the Government will provide transportation for them, many, if not most of them, will go home, and look after their own personal liberty hereafter.

THE CUBAN LIBERATORS.

The news of the capture of the Cubans in New-Jersey on Tuesday night created no little commotion among the friends of the Cuban cause. The question, "What have they done?" was continually asked, but no one seemed able to give a satisfactory answer. Rumors were flying as to the whereabouts of Col. Ryan and his friends. Some said that they were in New-Jersey; others declared that they were in the city. A majority of the public regretted that Marshal Barlow should go so far as arrest men who were not actually engaged in violating the Neutrality laws. When the news was received that United States District-Attorney Pierrepont did not go down to Fort Lafayette and release the prisoners confined there, as was expected, indignation was expressed. A dispatch was received during the day to the effect that Col. Ryan and Gen. Currier were stopping at the Clifton House, in Ottawa, Canada, where they intended to make their headquarters for the present. It is understood that Col. Byron is the only military officer retained by the Junta.

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

26 February 1870, 2

CUHAN NEWS.

New York, February 25.—Dispatches from Colonel Verocis announce the arrival of Quesada, via Yissau, at St. Augustine, Fla., leaving General Jordan in command. Quesada left Cuba on the 27th of January. He reports the Spaniards discomfited everywhere.

25 March 1870, 1

From the *Chronicle* of the
JORDAN'S ALLIANCE
 to the
 General of General Jordan, to the
 Captain General of the Alleged Proprietor
 to sell his Company, *Indiscretely*, the
 of the *Chronicle*, of Spanish War
 in the *Chronicle*.

We have been furnished for publication
 the following letter written by General
 Thomas Jordan, of the Cuban Army, and ad-
 dressed to Captain General De Rodas, in an-
 swer to the statement made some time in
 November last that he had offered to surren-
 der his command for a valuable considera-
 tion. The following interesting statements
 which clearly indicate that the Cubans have
 no idea of giving up the contest:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE LIBERATING ARMY,

Office of the Chief of Staff,

La Esperanza, Camaguey, Jan. 15, 1870.

I have recently seen in newspapers from
 New York, a telegram dated at Havana in the
 latter part of the month of November last, in
 which is stated that I have made propositions
 to your Excellency to surrender with the
 forces under my command, to the Spanish
 Government, for a certain amount of money.
 As all telegrams from Havana have to under-
 go a strict censorship in the office of your
 Excellency, without any doubt this was or-
 ganized with the sanction of your Excellency;
 and if this immense falsehood was not the
 direct conception of your Excellency, your
 Excellency was most assuredly its abettor, as
 your Excellency is responsible for the acts of
 the creatures of your palace, more so as your
 Excellency has suffered your emissaries in
 the United States to circulate this news with-
 out any contradiction.

Sir, your Excellency has not received, not
 even apocryphally, any such proposition—
 nothing that would have the least similarity
 thereto, and which could have any other ori-
 gin than that of Havana. If it is not so, I
 challenge your Excellency to lay the proofs
 before the United States Consul at Havana.
 A soldier since my adolescence, proud to be-
 long to a profession whose members of all
 civilized nations I am accustomed to recog-
 nize as men of honor, to whom it is repug-
 nant to fight their enemies with unworthy
 arms, I came to Cuba expecting that even
 the Spanish officers were gentlemen. But I
 soon found, too truly, around me the proofs
 that they were tigers rather than soldiers;
 but the skunk, not the tiger, tried to annih-
 late his enemy with filthy odors. When I

have seen the subordinates of your Excel-
 lency assassinate aged men, helpless women
 and children, the sick in the hospitals, the
 wounded on the battle field, the demented,
 which even the savage Indians respect and
 honor; yes, when I know that their practices
 are to inflict obscene mutilations on the
 corpses of their enemies and commit incredi-
 ble and diabolical atrocities of all kinds, it
 should not really surprise me that Spanish
 officers can be found who soil an honorable
 profession with false inventions like the one
 I treat of in this letter.

But I was not prepared, sir, to see a lieuten-
 ant-general and viceroy of Spain intend
 to bespatter his enemy with dirt thrown by
 his own hands. Honorable soldiers do not
 make use of such arms, and I leave the sad
 honor to your Excellency to be the first one
 to do so. Nobody will believe you; the re-
 sults will not recompense even the small
 amount outlayed to give course to your false-
 hood.

I have inaugurated the new year with a
 blow worthy of true soldiers, which five bat-
 talions of Spanish soldiers will easily forget,
 carried out on our part by a mere handful of
 men, who on their own soil and on the thresh-
 old of their homes fought for liberty against
 foreign oppression and inveterate spoliation.
 With this I have at last convinced this people
 what can be accomplished with a good meth-
 od of warfare, and if I live one month, sir,
 I assure you that what has occurred in the
 "Mina" de Pana on the 1st of January, 1870,
 will only be the prelude of what has to follow.
 Come, sir, to combat, at the head of your
 troops, like a soldier and in honor of the
 sword which you wear; do not attempt to
 throw me from the field, irritating me from
 Havana with the contents of filthy water of
 syringe.

I am, with all consideration, your Excel-
 lency's obedient servant,

THOMAS JORDAN,

To the Lieutenant-General De Rodas.

A private letter from General Jordan to a
 friend says:

The enemy as yet has been unable to get
 any advantages, and the dry season is fast
 waning. After that they can do nothing for
 months, and we can operate advantageously
 against them.

The above may be a genuine letter from
 General JORDAN, but it sounds to us very
 much like a bad translation of Spanish gas-
 conade. The banter in the last paragraph
 and the hydraulic mode of warfare sounds
 oddly for an American.

THE CUBAN COMMANDER.

GEN. JORDAN IN NEW-YORK.

HIS VIEWS ON THE CUBAN SITUATION—PATRIOTS RESOLUTE AND CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS—FERILITY AND RESOURCES OF THE ISLAND—FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE NEGROES AND CHINESE—OBJECT OF GEN. JORDAN'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

Considerable alarm was excited here in Cuban circles yesterday on learning that Gen. Jordan, commander of the Cuban army, had arrived in the city. At first it was thought that the General had deserted the cause, but this apprehension was speedily allayed. Gen. Jordan only visits the United States during the rainy season on the island, to give the Junta here accurate information as to the condition of things in Cuba, and to organize measures to secure for the struggling patriots the arms and ammunition they so much need.

The General had a long interview with the Junta at the Astor House yesterday morning, almost immediately on his landing, and fully explained to that body his views. The great need of the patriots, he says, is arms. Even without any outside assistance, the revolution can carry on a harassing guerrilla warfare, and ultimately achieve the independence of the island. But this will involve a prolonged war, and the destruction of all those industries for which the island is famous. There is no scarcity of men to fight. For every gun landed on the island there are five men ready to use it, and with an adequate supply of weapons, Gen. Jordan believes that the small outlying garrisons of the Spaniards could be captured in detail, and Havana besieged in three months.

Gen. Jordan is an old officer of the United States army, and was one of the chief quartermasters during the Mexican war, being specially charged with securing the transportation of the army on the return from that campaign. When the Rebellion broke out he entered the Confederate service, and was chief of Beauregard's staff through the entire war. Since the close of the Rebellion he has specially distinguished himself by the defense of his old chief, and by his bitter hostility to Jefferson Davis.

Gen. Jordan returns from Cuba in excellent health and spirits. He represents the island as salubrious and extremely productive. He has seen no part of Cuba that will not support cattle, of which there are immense herds all over the island, so that the supply of beef is exhaustless. Hogs, too, are plentiful, and the pork is particularly fine. The climate is generally agreeable. The southern part of the island is hot and unhealthy, but no fault can be found with other portions. Gen. Jordan was disappointed in finding abundance of horses and mules in the Camaguey district, to which his operations have been chiefly confined. No trouble was experienced in getting transportation, excepting wheel transportation. That can be obtained in the central part of the island at all times, unless in the summer season, when, the roads are impracticable for everything but infantry. Gen. Jordan has ridden 3,500 miles on horseback through various parts of the island, and speaks in highly eulogistic terms of the productions, the scenery, the climate, and the people. He says that if he were to describe Cuba as he knows it, he would be accused of exaggeration. Sugar grows without care, and can be cut for 20 years on the same root; whereas in Louisiana it has to be renewed every three years. In Louisiana, too, the cane has to be cut and the sugar made before frost sets in; whereas in Cuba the cane can be cut month by month, and sugar made the year round, thus greatly reducing the number of hands employed. The cacao tree, from which chocolate is made, is also very profitable, and the Cubans are just learning its value. A plantation will last 30 years, and will give two crops a year without fail. Sugar also is an unerring crop.

The mineral resources of Cuba he describes as extremely rich, copper in particular being abundant and of the finest quality. Pasturage is plentiful; there is abundant water power for machinery, splendid timber, and the fruits are unsurpassed.

The people are represented as everywhere hopeful and confident, thoroughly bent on achieving their independence. The great trouble has been the want of arms and ammunition. Last year there were landed 5,000 arms; before that they had only about 3,000; and with these weapons the patriots had to contend against 40,000 Spanish troops. Since last May there were landed on the island less than 1,500 arms and 1,000 round of ammunition.

The negroes are capable of doing good service, and fight magnificently. When Gen. Jordan first went to the island he thought the patriots should set free their slaves, but had no faith in the policy of arming the blacks. Now he believes the negroes not only worthy of manumission, but he has shown his sense of their fighting qualities by making his escort of negroes, commanded by a negro sergeant. The limit to an effective army in Cuba is not men, but weapons and trained officers. Powder even the Cubans are making for themselves, and of a good quality. All its constituents exist on the island in abundance, with the exception of sulphur, but this can be imported at from three to four cents a pound. Gen. Jordan has just sent 3,000 lb of sulphur from Nassau, sufficient to make 300,000 rounds of ammunition. Cuba, however, has large supplies of this material in the caves, which are very numerous. In the Cinco Villas district alone there are deposits to supply the whole island, but the patriots are unable to get access to them.

The Spaniards are drawing all their resources from sugar and coffee. To do this they have to occupy the plantations with garrisons of from 50 to 100 men. This, of course, necessarily diminishes their effective strength. The work on the plantations is all done by slaves, and with the proceeds of the sugar and coffee so raised the Spaniards carry on the war.

In the Camaguey district the families of the patriots reside on their estates, but when the enemy appears they go into the woods. They all have houses in the woods, as near as possible to their regular homes, and run there when an alarm is raised. After the column has passed they return. In the Oriente society is entirely broken up, the people living in the woods, often in great distress. Both there and in Camaguey the better class of people remain in the cities.

Agriculture is measurably destroyed. Nothing is grown but the bananas, which thrive without cultivation. Fresh meat is abundant. Hogs run wild all over the island. Poultry is numerous, and there are plenty of wild guinea hens. An army of any size can be easily supported.

Gen. Jordan has come to New-York to ascertain if some other than the past system of warfare cannot be inaugurated. He hopes to raise an American nucleus around which the patriots can rally. Then he can form an army. Under the present system, he finds it impossible to do this.

The patriot chiefs think they can do better each fighting on his own account. Gen. Jordan says that with a small body of Americans he could break down this feeling and unite the scattered forces into one effective army. The island, he says, is the finest field for military operations in the world—and a few men can accomplish great material results. When he fought the battle of Las Minas, last New-Year's Day, he had only about 600 men against five battalions of the finest Spanish infantry, his command being intrenched. The Spaniards charged twice bravely, but his Remington guns, worked by negroes, slaughtered them like sheep.

On his return to Cuba, Gen. Jordan proposes to carry on the war in the Cinco Villas district. That he regards as the only way to get a harbor. He intends to liberate the slaves in those States there now occupied by Spaniards. This has been all along the uniform policy of the patriots. Wherever the Spaniards are there is slavery; where the Cubans are there is freedom. In the Cuban army there is no separation between white and black, but the negroes and Chinese fight in the same ranks with the other combatants.

The Chinese, says Gen. Jordan, are strong, muscular men, and fight splendidly. He describes them as the most furious devils he ever saw, and on one occasion he witnessed a Chinaman knock four Spaniards in the head with his musket. The General says he is now a great advocate of negro soldiers, and when he goes back means to take with him if possible some old negro warriors and use them as sergeants, to set a good example to the others, and to excite military pride and spirit among the Cuban negroes.

Cuba, he says, can become ultimately free through the guerrilla system to which the patriots are at present obliged to adhere from the small supply of arms, but it can only be by a prolonged, devastating war, in which the resources, the industries, and the wealth of the whole island must be destroyed. With a supply of arms the war will be a short one, and the sugar and the coffee and other plantations will be saved to the commerce of the world.

Gen. Jordan is very earnest in urging upon the Cubans the necessity of carrying on the war in accordance with recognized military principles. Another important point he insists upon is due obedience to proper military authority. Each chief at present following pretty much

his own inclinations, and obeying or disobeying orders as he sees fit. Various illustrations of the disastrous effect of this lack of discipline occurred under Gen. Jordan's command.

The cruelties of the Spaniards, Gen. Jordan describes as utterly incredible. No one can conceive the fiendish and often grotesque barbarity they have shown to the poor natives. On one occasion the General stayed all night in a patriot's house. About three weeks after-

ward a Spanish detachment went there, caught the owner, an old man, grinding sugar-cane, killed him with a machete, or long knife, cut his bowels open, took out his entrails, and filled the cavity with the liquid sugar. If they catch a man at work they never spare him; if he is idle he may escape. This policy is carried out to break up agriculture—they want to ruin the country and force the people into submission. At present the Spaniards are not burning the villages and plantations, but they are cutting down everywhere the bananas, which are the main support of the people.

Under no circumstances, says Gen. Jordan, do the Spaniards spare a prisoner, and their policy has forced the Cubans in some instances to retaliate. Gen. Jordan has, however, opposed this retaliation from the outset. The report that he shot on one occasion 300 prisoners he pronounces utterly false. He only shot three, who had been sent to his quarters from one of the districts in the Cinco Villas. On the march these men tried to escape. Gen. Jordan had no place to send them to, and the Camara had passed a law that under such circumstances prisoners should be shot. Before that was done, however, a council of war was held to see what the law was. The prisoners were sentenced and shot. Gen. Jordan indorsed the proceedings, because it was the law of the Camara, but said that he would do so no more. When Quesada ordered him to shoot the first prisoner he captured, he refused. Gen. Jordan is, however, of opinion that the Cubans are thoroughly justified in killing their prisoners, because the Spaniards don't spare one. He regards it as perfectly legitimate retaliation. The Spaniards have even shot insane men, and unarmed, and even wounded men whom they have surprised. They also poison food and leave it in the way of the Cubans, and on several occasions have hung dead men into the wells which the patriots were obliged to use. Once they put five of their killed into a well, and Gen. Jordan and command for two days drank the water without knowing it.

The patriots hold their own in the Cinco Villas and Cienfuegos districts where they have destroyed a very large portion of the cane-fields. With their limited resources, the Cubans have done some incredible things. There has hardly been a fight in which the Spaniards were not five times more numerous than they, yet from the nature of the country they can carry on the war without a possibility of the Spaniards conquering them. By this course, however, the country will be laid waste, the women compelled to go almost naked, many will die from sickness, the island will be well nigh depopulated, and the people left thoroughly demoralized.

The Cubans have no money, but they don't want money. What they need is arms, and the introduction of military method in carrying on the war. In obtaining supplies, Gen. Jordan does not propose to violate the neutrality laws. He believes arms can be sent to Cuba, and powder, too, without any breach of our international obligations. At the same time, he protests against allowing the Spaniards free access to our markets for arms and ammunition, and forbidding equal facilities to the Cubans.

SKETCH OF GEN. JORDAN'S OPERATIONS.

Gen. Jordan left New York on the 4th of May, 1869, on the Peritt. He did not leave in command of an expedition, but went to Cuba to organize the Patriot army. He landed on the island on the 11th of May, and was then placed in command of the Cubans who also sailed on the Peritt, as well as those who came to remove the arms into the interior. He remained until August in command of the Department of the East, when he was called to Camaguey to become chief of the General's staff and second in command. Here he attempted to organize the army, and remained on duty until the middle of December, when Gen. Quesada turned over to him the entire command, and he was placed in charge of operations by the Government of the Camara.

Before, however, he could concentrate the troops which were largely scattered, Puella, the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces in Camaguey took the field with a select corps of about 2,000 infantry, four pieces of artillery, and 200 cavalry, and moved out to disperse the Government, the seat of which was then at Palloque-mado, near Guaimaro, a beautiful village which Quesada

New York Tribune

7 May 1870, 5

burned under a false policy. Puella is a San Dominican, a brave fellow, who joined the Spaniards in their war and distinguished himself greatly. He is an educated man, having been brought up in France. The Spaniards took him into their service, where he has remained ever since. Puella was not the author of the plan of the campaign—that was drawn up by a man named Fara, a person of decided talent. Had Puella only carried it out well and moved with celerity, it would have been impossible for the Cubans to resist him. As it was, he allowed Gen. Jordan to study his movements and to be prepared for him with a masked battery.

Gen. Jordan was only able to get together in his front a force of less than 600 men and one piece of artillery. Here behind their intrenchments the patriots awaited their approach. The Spaniards charged twice, and were twice beaten back. At the third charge, all their ammunition being gone, the Cubans had to retreat. Puella remained on the field long enough to bury his dead, then intrenched and lay three weeks besieged by the patriots. Meanwhile Goyeneche came out with 2,500 men to his relief, but previously made a descent upon the region of Najaa, where were supposed to be the workshops of the Cubans. The result of this movement, however, was simply the capture of 300 pairs of shoes and ten reams of paper, though it was announced in the Spanish papers that the column had destroyed the workshops. The shops, in fact, which were of no value, had been abandoned and set on fire by the Cubans, and the movement of the Spaniards did not interrupt the making of powder for a single day.

Afterward Goyeneche marched in the direction of Guaimaro to relieve Puella, who had not been heard of. After going to the battle-field and finding traces of Puella's defeat, and that he had retreated to the sea-coast and gone back to Principe. Goyeneche retraced his steps by the royal road to Principe. Gen. Jordan lay in wait for him at a place called Cueco. He advanced, and would have been surprised, as Puella was, but for the premature discharge of a single gun.

The battle then commenced. In one part of the Cuban line, about 100 yards were occupied by some raw levies from Villa Clara, under an untrustworthy officer. As soon as the battle opened, these raw levies deserted their positions, leaving the line open and the gap was seized by twenty Spanish soldiers without opposition. This broke the line, and the patriots had to retreat, inflicting, however, upon the enemy a loss of at least a hundred, and with but three killed and a hundred wounded in their own ranks. In the battle of Las Minas 600 Spaniards were slain, and the effect of the victory upon the Cubans was such that they would have made Gen. Jordan Emperor if he had desired such a position.

Goyeneche then retired to Principe. Three weeks later he moved out back in the direction of Guaimaro and dispersed his troops in the villages of Sibaniou, Cascorra and Guaimaro, all of which were in ruins, having been burned at an early part of the war by the Cubans. At the same time another column under Puella moved again from Baja and occupied the three large sugar estates of El Oriente, San Bartolo, and San Miguel. The object of these movements and posts was to collect the families about them and thus force the men to go in. Since February the Spanish forces have been occupied in this way, thus losing the greater part of the season suitable for active operations. They have really succeeded in gathering no persons of any genuine importance, and have only released the Cubans from the burden of supporting these families. Most of the people who went in to them were induced to do so by the want of clothing, which, in consequence of the long blockade, has become reduced to the last degree.

As an illustration of the unsubstantial character of Spanish operations, while they have had employed in Guaimaro, since the 25th of December last, from 5,000 to 10,000 men, the latter being their present force, up to the 1st of April they had only succeeded in killing 15 and wounding 50 of the Cubans, exclusive of the non-combatants, whom they had surprised and butchered.

Most of the Cubans are as resolutely bent on independence to-day as ever they were, and are hopeful of ultimate success, expecting to achieve it by the system of guerilla war such as was successful in San Domingo.

The Cubans unfortunately have no capacity for organization, and nothing has been done in that direction. They believe, says Gen. Jordan, that the island can be freed ultimately without it. Every man of importance and influence in Camaguey is in the revolution. Many of them are in favor of annexation to the United States, the only Cubans against it being in Nassau and New-York. They do not favor annexation because that is their only hope for gaining their liberty, but because they believe that without annexation they will have a repetition of South America, and because annexation to the United States would develop the resources of the country.

The patriots know nothing about the proposition to annex San Domingo. Cuba, says Gen. Jordan, is worth more to this country than San Domingo, and the people are far superior to the Dominicans, who, according to the General, are a very bad set. Three or four of the latter are in the Cuban army; and he describes them as the worst men he ever saw, treacherous as snakes. Many of the Cubans are very fine men. There is a great deal of enterprise among them. Many, both men and women, are well educated. Cuba would form a magnificent State. There are leaders in the Camara who would be ornaments to the United States Congress.

Céspedes has not been deposed by Fortin, as has been announced from Havana. He was, on the 1st of April, in Cañao, and near him the Camara, or Cuban Congress, was in session, or at least went into session on April 7, after a recess during March. They were formerly at Palaguemado, a rich sugar district, and one of the most fertile in all Cuba. The Congress keeps up regular meetings, and is almost in permanent session. It embraces a fair representation from that portion of the island under revolt, and all the island is in revolt from Colon eastward.

A new Cabinet was organized in March, with Carlos Mola, a very able gentleman of Camaguey, as Secretary of the Treasury, Antonio Lora, of Villa Clara, as Secretary of War, and Raphael Morales of Havana, Secretary of the Interior. There is a regular civil organization in Camaguey, including an efficient postal service and judiciary. The country is sub-divided into civil districts, with a civil administration, the civil power being perhaps invested with too much authority for the situation of the country. The Government is effectively organized in all its parts. There are shops for the manufacture of shoes and saddles now in full operation; also for the manufacture of powder, the constituents of which are in great abundance, but the sulphur mines are in the vicinity of one of the principal Spanish posts, and inaccessible to the patriots.

Another great need of the soldiers is clothing. There is no bread, but the people find a sufficient substitute in the banana. Vegetables are plentiful.

The defection of Napoleon Arango has been of no benefit to the Spanish Government. He had really no influence at the moment of the going over, in consequence of his course resulting in the death of his brother Augusto. Only a few weeks before he forsook the patriots, he made professions of devotion to the cause of Cuba to Gen. Jordan through his brother, Fernando Arango, and proffered his services.

The Spaniards have neutralized their amnesty proclamations by shooting in the most outrageous manner many of those who gave themselves up on the strength of a promise of pardon. The effect of this treacherous conduct has been to destroy all faith in their professions. The campaign for the present season is virtually over. The rainy season begins in Cuba early in May, and is at its height about the middle of June. Not only does the condition of the roads make it impracticable then for the Spaniards to carry on the war, but Europeans are unable to withstand exposure to the alternations of the weather, the rains and hot sun bringing on fevers which are terribly fatal. Most of the Spanish troops now on the island are new levies from Spain, and the coming season, judging from the experience of the past, will decimate their ranks.

In reality, the Spaniards are to-day no nearer the re-establishment of their power over the Cubans than they were a year ago, although they have numerous small posts scattered thickly over the country, as the Cubans pass without difficulty around these garrisons. The patriots have had to refrain from offensive operations in order to save their powder for defense. A great number of cane fields had been destroyed, principally in Cinco Villas, up to the middle of March, so that the next sugar crop will be materially diminished, and the Spanish sinews of war thus cut off. The object of the Cubans is to deprive the enemy of these resources. Much has been done to that end already. During the next season the work will be thoroughly accomplished.

GEN. JORDAN ARRESTED.

The Cuban Leader Apprehended on a Charge of Violating the Neutrality Laws—His Denial of All Knowledge of Any Military Filibustering Expedition—Proposed Capture of Señor Ruyaz.

Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, a well-known leader of the Cuban insurrectionary forces, who has been staying in this City for several months past, was arrested at his boarding-house, No. 24 East Ninth-street, on Monday evening, on a bench warrant, issued at the United States Circuit Court. Exclusive mention was made of the proposed arrest in the TIMES of yesterday. The prisoner was apprehended by Deputy Marshals ROBINSON and KENNEDY, who visited the house under the guidance of a private detective, named A. W. DAVIS, better known as the "Spanish Spy." The warrant charged Gen. JORDAN, together with one or two other persons, one of whom is believed to be Señor RUYAZ, now at Philadelphia, with "setting on foot a military expedition against a foreign State (Cuba) and enlisting persons to serve as soldiers in the service of a foreign people," to wit, the people of Cuba. Gen. JORDAN expressed considerable surprise at the charge, but requested his custodians to allow him to procure bail. Later in the evening, he was taken to the residence of Judge WOODRUFF, who fixed the amount of bail at \$10,000, after which the accused was taken before Commissioner GEORGE T. BETTS, who released him after the bond had been given, and after he had stipulated to renew the bond on the following day. Yesterday morning Gen. JORDAN appeared at the United States building in Chambers-street, accompanied by Hon. B. K. PHILLIPS, his counsel, and by several Cuban friends. The case being brought to the notice of Judge WOODRUFF at the Circuit Court, the latter commented on the neglect of the District-Attorney to fix the amount of bail previous to the execution of a warrant in the case in which the accused person was to be arrested at night-time. He mentioned that the amount of bail should be named in advance of the execution of a warrant. Subsequently Gen. JORDAN gave a bond for \$10,000 before Commissioner SHELDON for his appearance at the February term of the Court, to answer the indictment against him. Two sureties were required for him, one being LEONARDI DEL MONTE, of No. 21 West Forty-seventh-street, the other CRISTOBAL ALFONSO, of No. 79 West Forty-seventh-street. The indictment in the case was found by the Grand Jury on Monday. The officials at the District-Attorney's office refused to say anything about the alleged offense, or to furnish the counsel for the prisoner with any particulars. It was reported that the complaint was brought by the counsel for the Spanish Consul. Gen. JORDAN himself denies having had anything to do with organizing a filibustering expedition to Cuba, in violation of the Neutrality laws.