

The Cuban Revolution.

Advices from Cuba report occasional conflicts between the Spanish and Cuban armies, with conflicting statements as to results.

The Nassau *Herald* reports the capture of the American brig *Mary Lovell* at Ragged Island by the Spanish man-of-war *Andalusia*. The brig at the time of the capture was in the possession of the British Custom House officers on the charge that she was carrying arms and supplies to the insurgents in Cuba. The British war steamer *Cherub* has sailed from Nassau for Ragged Island to investigate the affair.

Charges have been made against some of the Spanish officials of sympathy with and secret aid of the rebels. Four companies of Spanish troops are reported as having gone over to the enemy.

A large number of Cubans, civilians, have been arrested, charged with complicity with the revolution and banished to the island of Fernando Po, a penal station on the west coast of Africa. Many of them were among the most respectable citizens of Havana—merchants, manufacturers and brokers. They declare that they have not even been made acquainted with the charges upon which they were arrested, and their banishment, though ostensibly to save them from the vengeance of the Spanish volunteers, may be a device to avoid the necessity of presenting evidence that would warrant their detention. On the occasion of their departure a serious popular demonstration took place, and demonstrations of disloyalty were made in the shape of seditious cries and expressions of sympathy for the involuntary exiles. A Cuban, laboring under great excitement, made himself conspicuous by his shouting "Viva Céspedes," "Libre Cuba," and other expressions of animosity toward the Spanish government. He was arrested, court-martialed, sentenced to death and shot at dusk in the evening. A sentinel shot and instantly killed a police commissary named Romero, and the volunteers shot a Spaniard and a negro.

The Revolutionary Junta have sent a petition to this government asking recognition as belligerents and giving many good reasons therefor.

A monster meeting was held in N. Y. City on the 25th ult., in sympathy with the revolution. Mayor Hall presided and made an eloquent speech, in the course of which he said the Cubans were suffering from tyranny similar to that which induced the American colonies to throw off the yoke of Great Britain. They had shown themselves believers in the maxim, "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow." Resolutions expressive of sympathy with the struggling Cubans and urging the granting of belligerent rights as soon as possible, were adopted amid great enthusiasm.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was introduced, and made a forcible address, advocating the right of Cubans to self-government. Subsequently other speakers addressed the meeting.