

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Further Particulars of the Battle of Sabana Nueva—An Important Cuban Victory—Spanish Loss, One Thousand and Two Hundred Officers and Men; Insurgents' Loss, One Thousand—The Popular Heroes of the Day—The Effect of Valmaseda's Brutal Proclamation.

Correspondence of the New York World.

HAVANA, May 15.

The Spanish mail steamer Barcelona came into port yesterday morning, having five wounded Spanish officers and sixty-four wounded soldiers on board, all sufferers from the Spanish defeat at Sabana Nueva, or Bonilla, as some call the recent battle in the district of Puerto Principe. My private advices received by her substantially confirm the reports I have given you about this truly important Cuban victory. The Spanish loss, as ascertained by one of my friends from a Spanish officer of high rank, amounts to 774 officers and men, independent of the colored troops that passed over to the insurgents, which included raises the Spanish loss to nearly 1,200. The Cubans lost about 1,000 officers and men, so you perceive at once that the battle of Sabana Nueva must have been the most hotly contested as it is the bloodiest battle thus far fought in this war, and the fact that the insurgents, despite their bad discipline and armament, were the victors, is no small feather in their cap. It has made extremely popular heroes of Quesada, the Marquis of Santa Lucia, Angel Castillo with the Cubans, while it has sunk General Letona's popularity with his fellow-Spaniards to many degrees below zero. To his further annoyance, he has had a very violent quarrel with General Amable Escalante, and has been forced to place him under arrest. It seems that Escalante arrested, and then shot, five ex-Cuban insurgents to whom General Letona had given *salvo conductos*, or amnesty papers. He was called to account for this downright quintuple murder, when he accused Letona of selling the papers, and of making the amnesty business a speculation; and, subsequently, charging him with proving recreant to Spain, offered to make the same good at the point of the sword. General Letona declined the proffered duel, and placed Escalante under arrest. Efforts are being made to have Captain General Dulce remove General Letona from the military command of the districts of Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, that are likely to be crowned with success. He ranks as major general, while Escalante and the other three Spanish generals in the two districts, Lesca, Mena, and Ferrer, are only brigadiers. General Angel Castillo has had five Spanish prisoners shot in retaliation for Escalante's shooting, and has burned down the Racers and Santa Margarita sugar estates.

News from Santiago are to the 8th inst. The Spaniards have recently shot a very prominent Cuban, Don Antonio Rodriguez, and six persons of less note, accused of being spies for the insurgents. These repeated executions, together with Count de Valmaseda's infamous black flag proclamation of April 4th, and Captain General Dulce's confiscation decree, have rendered the insurgents in the district furious and desperate, and they have replied to the Spanish orders forfeiting their lives and properties with a declaration of war without quarter and mercy. They have already proven that they are terribly in earnest about this by burning down the mills and dependencies of three more sugar estates and fourteen coffee plantations, and shooting a number of Spaniards, exact account not given. So far, no less than twenty-three sugar estates and forty coffee plantations, the properties of Spaniards, have been destroyed in the district, which demonstrate how great the ravages of war have already been within its limits. The following are the names of the sugar estates ruined, with the number of hogsheads that each made last year attached: San Andreas, 600 hogsheads; Abundancia, 1,100; Laguna, 400; Banabacoa, 1,000; Isabelita, 320; Santa Anna, 1,000; Santa Isabel, 700; Hatillo, 2,000; San Jose, 500; Yarayabo, 1,800; Vega Grande, 500; Mariel, 500; Peru, 350; Giro, 700; Hicotea, 800; Chivas, 1,800; Caney, 500; Ternpu, 450; Caridad, 500; Barraquera, 250; Esperanza, 300; San Felipe, 1,200; Cupey, 400; and San Juan, 520. Major General Buceta and Brigadier Generals Deterre and Pellicer arrived in Santiago on the 3d, from Havana, together with 1,000 men, making 2,200 reinforcements received there since the 20th of last month. On the morning of the 8th, Generals Buceta and Deterre left with 2,500 men to try to open communication with Count de Valmaseda's army at Bayamo. No deaths from cholera have occurred in Santiago for three weeks, but in the town of Guantamo, shire of the neighboring district of the same name, the disease was still taking off a number of victims every day.

News from Gibara are to the 11th, brought here by the steamer Barcelona. The insurgents have of late so successfully pressed the Spaniards in the district of Holguin that these are limited to the possession of Gibara and the shire town, Holguin. They have failed to take the latter place solely because of their want of artillery. One-half of the Spanish forces of the district are at Holguin, under Lieutenant Governor Obregon, and the other half at Gibara, under Colonel Benegasi. On the 9th, 270 reinforcements arrived at Gibara from Havana by the steamer Montezuma, but Colonel Benegasi would not stir with them for the relief of Lieutenant Governor Obregon, but was awaiting, before doing so, the arrival of a battalion of 600 men, promised him by General Letona, and which, in fact, left Nuevitas for Gibara on the 11th. A number of men and arms, and a quantity of ammunition, are reported to have been recently landed not far to the eastward of Gibara by the English steamer Salvador, from Nassau, for the Cubans. This vessel is commanded by a Captain Carlin, who was the most successful of Confederate blockade-runners during the American civil war. He has had the pluck and daring to come to Havana itself last December and purchase the Salvador, then lying in the harbor, from a very loyal Spaniard, and take her to Key West, where she was duly fitted out for blockade running. Her first trip in that line has been successfully made; but if in her second, third, or any future voyage, she should chance to fall into the grip of a Spanish man-of-war, her daring commander will be very likely to suffer death from the Spanish naval authorities. I understand, however, from one who knows him well, that he is too good a sailor and smart a man to ever be caught napping, and too brave to allow himself to be taken alive by the Spaniards.

News from Manzanillo to the 10th announces the arrival there of about 1,500 Spanish refugees from Bayamo and Jiguani. This does not look very much as if Count de Valmaseda is making any headway towards re-establishing Spanish sway in those two districts, for if he was, their Spanish residents would surely not have left their homes to the number of 1,500 men, women and children, and sought refuge in Manzanillo. Lieutenant Governor Ampudia returned on the 2d to that city, after a fruitless expedition with 700 men to the Sierra Maestra. He lost an officer and a soldier on the way, but did not have any engagement with the insurgents worth reporting. News from Bayamo, received in Manzanillo, places Count de Valmaseda as still there, doing little or nothing in deeds to back up the terrible words of his 4th of April proclamation. His troops are reported to have had but one fight of late with the Cubans, and this occurred only a few miles from Bayamo. According to the Spanish accounts of the action, Colonel Campillo attacked at night a party of insurgents and killed fourteen of them before they could get away, and then, for fear the insurgents might return the compliment and attack him, hastened back to Bayamo, and since, he and Count de Valmaseda have done no small amount of official bragging and boasting, so far as to affirm that the fourteen men killed were nearly all officers, including Captain General Cespede's chief quartermaster, his chief of staff and two aids. The Count and the Colonel, however, leave us in blissful ignorance as to what was the Spanish loss upon the occasion. Colonel Andriani has reached Bayamo with his column of troops and train of provisions that he some time ago started with from Manzanillo. He was repeatedly harrassed on the way by the insurgents, and lost thirty men in fighting them.

The news from Trinidad shows no changes in the military situation there. The insurgents are yet in force near Trinidad City, but have decided not to attack the place, because they are without the artillery necessary to do so with success. Mallibran Guillermo Brumen Carlos Recio, and the seven other insurgents that some time ago surrendered under promise of amnesty, which they received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the district and were set at liberty, but were immediately arrested by the Trinidad volunteers and reimprisoned, are appearing before the Trinidad Military Commission that is hearing the volunteers' objections to their amnesty, and will decide whether they are sufficiently weighty to warrant their detention or not. From Cienfuegos I learn that Lieutenant-Governor Estafani has issued two very severe edicts. The first provides for the concentration of all serviceable horses at the fortified positions of the Spaniards within the district, the outside plantations to have only such horses as are absolutely required for plantation use, and these, too, horses the least fitted for military service. The second edict, even more rigorous and despotic than the first, orders all members of families, men, women and children, having relatives in the insurgent armies, and who live outside the Spanish lines, to abandon their homes and come to reside within those lines under military surveillance. This is equaling Count de Valmaseda in rigor if not in ferocity. The usual number of skirmishes are announced for the past five days in the districts of Cienfuegos and Villa Clara, and as the Spaniards boast of but one of them, the conclusion is fair that they have fared badly in all the others. This only successful skirmish then, was fought six leagues south-east of Arimoa, and according to Spanish accounts the insurgents lost seven men killed, including a Lieutenant Pena and two captured, including Captain Andres Diaz, who is to be tried by military commission, which, in this island, is about tantamount to saying he will be shot. The insurgents of Cienfuegos and Villa Clara have resolved upon full and

quick retaliation for all injuries done their followers in person and property, and if a correspondent of the DIARIO DE LA MARINA is to be believed, they have commenced proceedings on an extensive scale, having in four days burnt down two sugar-houses and shot thirty-four prisoners. I must add, however, that the correspondent explains that many of these victims were Cubans shot for desertion, who had once belonged to the insurgent armies, but had afterwards run away and submitted to the Spanish authorities.

The steamer Comanditario, the merchant-vessel once captured by her Cuban passengers, and then recaptured by a Spanish man-of-war in British waters, having been fitted out by the Spaniards on a war footing, left here yesterday to cruise along the Vuelta Abajo coast. According to the DIARIO DE LA MARINA, this makes the thirty-eighth steamer on naval service around the island. Captain General Dulce has ordered the immediate confiscation of all the properties of sixteen more designated Cubans, among them Generals Felix Bouyon, Juan G. D. Villegas and Luis M. Arredondo, of the insurgent armies of Cinco Villas. The 12th being General Dulce's feast-day, he was serenaded that evening by all the military bands in Havana, and showed his appreciation of the compliment by inviting the several band-masters and many officers of volunteers and regulars to a fine champagne supper. This is the last feast-day he will pass in Havana, for he fully determined upon returning to Spain by July 1, whether his successor be appointed or not. That will be about the time the \$8,000,000 borrowed by the Government from the Banco Espanol will give out; and his reforming Excellency is not at all disposed to meet pressing financial embarrassments in addition to existing military and political difficulties, so he will be off and leave to his successor that "sea of troubles" in which the Captain General of Cuba will have to flounder after July 1. Hon. Edward Lee Plump, the new American Consul General here, arrived on Tuesday, and on Thursday paid an official visit to General Dulce, but will not enter upon the discharge of his duties until Monday. The United States steamer Contocook returned on Thursday from Key West, with Admiral Hoff on board. The British war-steamers Philomel and Cherub came in on Thursday and Friday, and the Eclipse, same nationality, left on Friday morning for Nassau, where Commodore Phillimore will consult with Governor Walker, of the Bahamas, before making a final demand upon Captain General Dulce for reparation for the outrages committed in the capture of the Mary Lowell, Galvanic and Comanditario.

The Tide of Travel over the Pacific Railroad.

[From the Daily Central City (Colorado) Register, May 15.]

On the 1st of May fifteen thousand people in California were booked for an overland trip by rail. The tide of travel has fairly commenced, and the time has now come when tourists will make a trip to the Rocky Mountains before climbing the Alps or indulging in a sail on the Rhine. For an American to visit Europe for pleasure before he has visited our own beautiful landscapes or mountains, waterfalls, waving pines, and broad, green parks, is ridiculous; and justly subjects him to unfavorable criticism abroad. Our mountain scenery is as wild, beautiful, romantic and sublime as any Europe can present, with the advantage that it is on a much grander scale. No brooks sparkle brighter or are better filled with trout than ours, and no climate on earth is more invigorating, clear and beautiful than ours. One might spend a dozen summers in exploring our mountain chains, and still the half would not have been seen. Let those of the East who have the leisure and money, but are lacking in health and vigor, come and camp awhile in our beautiful nooks, bathe in our hot and cold mineral springs, and regain youth, vigor and health. No portion of the world offers so much variety of scenery, and it is time that Americans understand. If they want further testimony let them read Samuel Bowles's book and follow his example. Our artists already appreciate our importance, and have been flocking here in great numbers to transfer a portion of our beauties to canvas, but they ought not to be left alone in the enjoyment of its pleasures.

What Railroads Do for Real Estate.

A computation, made with great care by Gen. John S. Shultze, of Manchester, New Jersey, and presented by him during the past winter to the Legislature of that state, as an evidence of the influence of railroads on the development of the country, shows that the advance in value of improved and unimproved lands on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Road, between Manchester and Long Branch (a distance of about twenty-five miles), during the five years immediately succeeding the completion of said road, was \$10,195,500 on \$6,824,500, an aggregate increase of 149 per cent., or twenty-nine per cent. per annum. The progress indicated may appear almost incredible to persons unfamiliar with the past and present status of the locality alluded to, but we believe it to be rather understated than otherwise.

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