

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Effects of Dulce's Proclamations—Amnesty for All Political Offences—Dulce's Latest Manifesto—Change of Sentiment in Havana—Autonomy for Cuba—War Summary—Clerical Morals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869.

The different proclamations of Gen. DULCE, and the concessions granted therein to the Cubans, have been attended here and in the territory not yet affected by the revolution with a very great effect. The union of the revolutionary party in Havana has been broken, and dissensions have crept in that will preclude all possibility of singleness of purpose or action on their part. A great many, formerly staunch adherents of the party, have accepted the rights and privileges conceded, with the best possible grace, and manifest an intention of according to DULCE's administration an earnest and unqualified support. As a proof of the sincerity of their professions, a deputation, headed by Messrs. DE ARMAS, TAMAYO and CORREA, and possessing a sort of *carte blanche* from the Captain-General, have gone to Nuevitas for the purpose of pleading with the revolutionary leaders for a cessation of resistance on their part to the authority of the Government, and an acceptance of the rights and liberties granted, as being the best thing possible under existing circumstances. I hardly think, however, that the mission undertaken by them will be attended by any favorable results, and believe that the Government of Aquilera and Cespedes will refuse energetically all offers of compromise emanating from whatever quarter. It is, moreover, hardly to be expected that the efforts of this committee will meet with that respect and consideration on the part of the revolutionists to which they are, probably, entitled, when it is considered that the cause of the Spaniards in the Eastern Department was never before so gloomy as it is now. The only reasonable conclusion, seemingly, to be arrived at is that to the force of arms alone, and not to fair words and promises, will be due the suppression of the revolution. If there is any possibility of saving the island for Spain, DULCE is eminently the "right man in the right place," and his conduct thus far has called forth the highest eulogies, even from the avowed enemies of the Spanish domination. As a sample of his principles, and from its importance as a public document, I give below his proclamation of amnesty, published to-day in the *Diario* and *Prensa*.

"Superior political Government of the ever faithful Island of Cuba." "Forgetful of the past and hope in the future." These words, written and signed by me, involved a promise, which respect to authority, and the rectitude of my conscience obliged me to comply with. It was prudent, however, before fulfilling it, to examine all the circumstances which produced the present condition of the Island of Cuba. The examination made and the judgment formed, it is natural that I should select a policy that will amalgamate all interests; conciliate all legitimate ambitions, and open up a spacious and cloudless horizon to the patriotism of all.

It, impelled by a sentiment which history will one day qualify, and urged on by one of those resolutions in which passion usurps the place of prudence; it the incredulity of the few and the impatience of the many, installed the insurrection in Yara, and disturbed, with violent aggressions, the calmness and tranquility of this Spanish province, it is now time to employ the remedies necessary to put an end to such a lamentable calamity. It matters not that the standard of rebellion still waves in the eastern and western parts of this integral portion of the Spanish nationality. I have come here to resolve the difficulties of administration and government by a liberal policy, and I will follow in this path until the complete development of liberty in its most necessary manifestations is effected—until the Government is fixed upon a solid foundation.

I speak with frankness. It will not be the fault of the Provisional Government of the nation, nor of the authority which in its name has returned to you already important political rights, if unfortunately the fratricidal contest continues any longer.

In the exercise, then, of the extraordinary faculties with which I am clothed by the Provisional Government of the nation, I decree the following:

ARTICLE 1.—Amnesty is conceded to all those who for political causes are suffering punishment, are under accusation or in prison, all of whom will immediately be set at liberty, and may return to their homes without being molested for their acts or opinions anterior to the publication of this decree.

ART. 2.—All those who, in the space of forty days shall lay down their arms, will be entitled to the same privileges.

ART. 3. The suits instituted for political offences, whatsoever may be the condition they may be found in, will be considered terminated, and they will be remitted to the office of the Secretary of this Government.

ART. 4. The Governor and Lieut.-Governor will give notice of the compliance with this decree.

DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, 12th January, 1869.

The proclamation granting freedom of discussion to the Press has also been published, but as I gave you a synopsis of its contents in my last, I refrain from inserting it here.

CHANGE OF FEELING IN HAVANA.

To the recent privileges granted the Press we are indebted for the inundation of small fry periodicals that are now deluging Havana, and promise to become as "thick as leaves in Valambrosa." Their politics consist in publishing a lot of miserable trash, which they dignify by the name of poetry, laudatory of Gen. DULCE and the new liberties they are enjoying. As yet no good liberal-progressive organ has made its appearance, although it is expected that one will shortly appear, combining talent with devotedness to the real interests of Cuba.

COLONIAL ASSEMBLY FOR CUBA.

Deputations from the corporations of Cienfuegos and Trinidad were appointed to felicitate Gen. DULCE on his safe arrival. The Cienfuegos deputation were kindly received by DULCE, and they solicited, on the part of those whose representatives they were, the right of Cuba to her own autonomy. Gen. DULCE, in replying, thanked them for their warm expressions of sympathy and support, and in answer to their demand informed them that autonomy might come in the course of time, but that he was convinced that at present it would not only be injudicious but dangerous for the general welfare of all.

POPULARITY OF THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

At the Tacon Theatre, on Saturday evening, Gen. DULCE appeared and was received with hearty demonstrations of welcome by the greater part of the audience. The Riego Hymn was sung by the company and added to the general enthusiasm. Many "Vivas" were given for DULCE, who responded to them by crying "Viva Cuba." I question very much if many of the rabid revolutionists would really prove as liberal in their ideas as Gen. DULCE. The following characteristic anecdote of him is now going the rounds here: Shortly after his inauguration, a body of citizens collected in one of the thoroughfares and gave vent to plenty of radical cries, such as "*Viva la Libertad*," "Cuba," &c., when one of the alarmists ran to inform the Captain-General of the supposed danger to the public peace. The latter listened to the story very quietly, and then, with a mischievous sparkle in his eye, he remarked, "Oh! don't alarm yourself, my dear Sir, these people have been troubled for a long time with disease of the throat, from their lungs not having been exercised sufficiently; I have been troubled myself considerably, and I can assure you there is nothing in the world so efficacious for it as plenty of 'vivas.' Let the poor fellows viva as much as they please."

SUMMARY OF REVOLUTIONARY NEWS.

The most conflicting reports are in circulation here this morning, and it is almost impossible to arrive at a truthful estimate of the real condition of affairs in the revolutionary district. Cuban accounts state that VALMASEDA and forces are hemmed in by the revolutionists under QUESADA and SANTA LUCIA, on the road from San Miguel to Cascorro, and that a large portion of VALMASEDA's artillery train has been captured. They assert also—though how they can get their information I am unable to state—that Gen. DULCE has received a letter from VALMASEDA, in which the latter states that, if reinforcements are not forwarded promptly, he will be compelled to surrender. Spanish accounts state, on the contrary, that VALMASEDA and LONO had effected a junction, and given battle to the insurgents; that the latter were defeated, and Bayamo taken possession of, VALMASEDA leaving a garrison of 100 men in the city, which force, however, was afterward withdrawn. The cholera is reported as having arrived there, and was committing great ravages among all classes. Letters received here from Santiago de Cuba state that the revolutionists have left the neighborhood of that city, and the plantations in the vicinity for a circle of ten leagues have com-

menced working again. At Cienfuegos, recently, the Government officials made a descent on a freight train about to leave that point, and captured 200 pounds of powder, which was on its way to the revolutionists. PABLO VALDES, who was conducting the transportation of the powder, and the director of the railroad, Mr. FORTUN, had both been arrested, and all communication with them had been interdicted. They will be tried by a military commission.

FRACAS.

The Police authorities of this city are exercising great vigilance just now, in order to smother, in its inception, any attempt at creating a revolution. A party of them paid a visit last night to the "Figaro Cigar Factory," to take possession of a box of arms, of the arrival of which they had received information. Resistance was offered by a body of the employees of the factory under cue PANCHITO VALDES LEON, and a *mêlée* ensued, in which a Celador policeman was killed, and several men on both sides were wounded. VALDES and some of his comrades were arrested and are now in prison. Meantime the arms have been taken possession of by the Police and the demonstration has been quelled.

CLERICAL MORALS.

The priest of the parish church of Trinidad, who was arrested and lodged in jail by order of Gen. LERSUNDY, still remains there awaiting the action of the Judicial au Morales. The accusation against him is horrible. He is charged with the killing of his own child—illegitimate of course. The evidence established against him is said to be overwhelming.

QUASIMODO.