

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The Spanish Gunboats—Arrival of a Spanish War Steamer—The Privateer Cuba—The United States Steamer Frolic—Suddenly Ordered to Wilmington—Departure of the Dictator for Cuba.

A rumor which gained credence yesterday that the Spanish gunboat No. 1, lying at the Delamater Works, at the foot of Thirteenth street, was preparing for sea caused some little excitement in Spanish and Cuban circles, but it was soon found that there was no foundation for the many statements afloat respecting her. The Spanish gunboats are closely watched by the United States steamer Maria, and the slightest movements on their part are noted. It is an utter impossibility for any of them to escape to sea without permission of the government. If by any chance No. 1, No. 2, or any other one of the members eluded the vigilance of the naval authorities, the rest would surely be lost to Spain, and this consideration will act as a damper on any ill advised attempts of the Spanish to violate our neutrality laws. One gunboat is undoubtedly ready for sea, and will probably take coal on board this morning for a final trip in the bay. It may be confidently stated that no forcible attempt will be made to defeat the laws of the United States by the Spanish agents in this city, and that the action of our government will be awaited with deference and patience.

The steamer Euterpe, chartered by the agent of the Spanish government in this city to convey to Havana the armament and ammunition of the mosquito fleet, has been ready for some days past, but although the United States Marshal, after an inquiry, offered no opposition to her clearance from the port she did not venture out. She is not entirely loaded, having room for 2,000 barrels more, but although Messrs. Mallory, the owners, from whom the ship was chartered, were informed that it was highly probable that she would be filled up with similar sort of stuff which is in her hold before her departure, it is now evident that she was detained for quite a different cause. The Spanish man-of-war Hernan Cortes arrived in the harbor yesterday from Havana for the purpose, it is said, of convoying the Euterpe and protecting her from the attacks of possible Cuban privateers.

The Spanish war steamer Hernan Cortes is anchored at quarantine, but it is expected that she will come up to the city to-day. She left Havana on the 30th ult., and had a very stormy passage. All are well on board. The vessel is bark rigged and carries six guns and 130 men. The following is her list of officers:—Captain Francisco G. de Queredo, Commander; Lieutenant Constantino Rodriguez, Executive officer; Ensign, Francisco Lazaga, Francisco Lopez and José Valverde; Paymaster, Joaquin Boado; Chaplain, José Moyron; Engineers, Juan Lanthen, Guillermo Avila and Guillermo Gollia.

The Cuban Junta in this city have received despatches from Wilmington which favor the idea that the Cuba will be released and permitted to go on her way rejoicing. She will fire twenty-one guns on Monday next, in honor of the anniversary of the independence of the republic of Cuba. This may be startling, and, perhaps, a little disturbing, to the court in which her legal status is to be determined on the same day.

Somewhat in conflict with this opinion, however, is the fact of the sudden departure, night before last, of the United States steamer Frolic (Admiral Gordon's flagship) for Wilmington. The Frolic was ordered to sea by a telegram received from Washington at nine P. M., and departed so hurriedly that she left her executive officer, the navigating officer, flag lieutenant, paymaster and surgeon, all of whom were on shore that evening.

The Monitor Dictator left for Cuban waters yesterday morning, and it is understood that her departure was also suddenly determined upon at Washington.

A MANIFESTO BY THE CUBAN JUNTA.

The representatives of the republic of Cuba in the United States have prepared a manifesto consisting of an argument and an appeal to the American people for a recognition of the independence of that republic. The manifesto is to be issued immediately, and after referring to the present condition of the Cuban republic, with an established government, a numerous and disciplined army, vessels of war and in exterior organizations for furnishing supplies, and also to the fact of the republic having been recognized by several States, claims that if the United States government cannot recognize the belligerency of Cuba, it at least might refrain from affording aid to Spain. The document quotes from the laws of nations to show that the Cuban republic has complied with all the requirements necessary to secure recognition, and gives copious extracts from the former decisions of our government by which the vessels of revolutionary colonies have from time to time been admitted into the ports of the United States.

After an elaborate argument to show that the United States should admit Cuban privateers to our ports, the manifesto concludes by declaring that the refusal of shelter to a Cuban vessel in distress by the American government would be to embrace the cause of Spanish despotism and to form an alliance with Spain against Cuba.