

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

SEVERAL ENGAGEMENTS.

HAVANA, May 7.—The journals to-day publish accounts of several engagements between the troops under Count Valmaseda and the Cuban forces, in all of which the Spaniards claim the victory. Captain-General Dulce, accompanied by a battalion of volunteers, will visit Matanzas on Sunday next.

THE SPANIARDS SHORT OF TROOPS AND MONEY—INSURRECTIONARY DEMONSTRATIONS—A BRITISH COMMODORE DEMANDING EXPLANATIONS.

HAVANA, May 6, via Key West, May 7.—A meeting of wealthy Spaniards was held at the Government Palace, at which the necessity of sending to Spain for more troops was suggested. Captain-General Dulce, who was present, complained of want of money.

Insurrectionary demonstrations have been made in the Vuelta-Abajo region. The mobilized negro troops at Nuevitas show signs of insubordination, and threaten to rebel. Advices from Sagua to the 5th show that the rebels are operating around Remedios and La Chica. Troops left Sagua suddenly for the interior.

Dates from Jamaica to the 1st inst. have been received. Commodore Phillimore will demand the release of vessels captured in British waters, the liberation of their crews, and exemplary indemnity from the Spanish authorities at Havana. He will also require an explanation of the circumstances connected with the landing of Spaniards on British territory. If the reply to these demands is unsatisfactory, he will make reprisals.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION—THE TRUTH ABOUT THE RECENT EXODUS OF RECRUITS—SPANISH SPIES AT WORK—NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The late highly-spiced and exaggerated sensational articles relative to the sailing of the Arago with an indefinite number of recruits for the Cuban army, published by certain journals, have caused no little excitement and curiosity in the city, and as each paper has its own garbled account of the affair, different in all essential particulars from that of any other, there is but little prospect that the excitement will soon be allayed or the curiosity satisfied. As far as can be ascertained the article published in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday is correct in every particular. In proof of that portion of it denying that the Arago had sailed on Sunday the following document, received yesterday from the Custom House, and concurrent testimony furnished by United States Marshal Barlow, are sufficient.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Collector's Office, May 7, 1893.
To HONORABLE Wm. C. CROSSLAND.

"This is to certify that the steamer Arago, Wm. E. Pflie master, was cleared from the port of New-York to the port of St. Thomas, West India, on the 5th day of April, by Wm. E. Croson.

R. W. WILKINS, Deputy Collector.

[Initialed] W. M. Cleaves Clerk.

J. H. Cullen.

The result of the investigations made by Marshal Barlow has satisfied that officer that the Arago sailed on Monday at noon. At the Cuban Headquarters the greatest caution is observed to prevent Spanish spies, of whom there are said to be large numbers in the city, from obtaining any information as to the movements of sympathizers. It was for this reason that the name of the mysterious vessel, which carried out the 400 recruits on Tuesday, was either painted over or covered with canvas. It may be remembered that a short time after the present insurrection first broke out, Gen. Cepedes commanding the patriot army of the Eastern Department, captured the town of Bayamo, and with it a large number of Spaniards, whom he paroled. These ultimately joined the Spanish army again. This fact having been proven to Gen. Cepedes, he has sent to the Captain-General at Havana, through the Committee in this city, a communication in which he sets forth at length the atrocities committed by the paroled Spaniards, and informs the Captain-General that as much as he (Gen. Cepedes) is opposed to bloodshed and warfare, he has been obliged to issue orders to his subordinates to execute immediately any of the paroled Spaniards who may fall into their hands. This order only relates to those who were paroled at Bayamo.

THE LIZZIE MAJOR AFFAIR—ARRIVAL OF HER PASSENGERS AT NEW-YORK—THEIR STATEMENT.

The British brig Lizzy, Capt. Roberts, which anchored in the river on Thursday night, came into dock yesterday, opposite the Pierpont Stores, Brooklyn, having on board Mr. Annibel and Mr. Raymond V. Rivas, who were forcibly taken from the ship Lizzy Major, during her voyage from Carbarien, Cuba, to New-Orleans, by the officers of the Spanish cruiser Fernando Catolico, and sent back to prison in Remedios, Cuba. There were also landed from the Lizzy, yesterday, a Cuban planter named Bell, and his relatives, consisting of eight persons, whose plantations, worth \$15,000, had, they alleged, been destroyed by the Spanish soldiery. The Bell family intends to settle in New-York. Messrs. Annibel and Rivas were put under arrest because the captain of the Lizzy Major, although he had cognizance of their having obtained passports, had forgotten to state the fact in his manifesto. They state that after they were taken on board the Fernando Catolico they were treated with the utmost indignity, as it was supposed they were some of the insurgents who were fleeing from Cuba. Had it not been for their own supplication, and the entreaties of one of the officers of the vessel on their behalf, they would doubtless have been shot ere their arrival at Remedios. During their stay in prison, not the slightest effort was made on the part of the authorities to bring them up for trial. They were huddled together with hundreds of others, and not the least care taken of their personal comfort or the cleanliness of their apartments. Through the influence of friends, who persuaded the Spanish authorities that it was unwise to confine these gentlemen, as they were American citizens, on the 19th ult. a "pardon" was granted to them. On the evening of their liberation, they entered the office of a Mr. Elshop, an American gentleman of Carbarien, to ask assistance, and met there Capt. Roberts, who, after hearing of their misfortune, volunteered to give them accommodation in his vessel, which is a very small one, during the passage to New-York, provided they were willing to sleep on the floor of the cabin. This they agreed to do. Capt. Roberts, who has spent considerable time on the island, corroborates their narration of many outrages perpetrated on unoffending Cubans. They say that all Spanish citizens able to bear arms—from 15 years old to 60 may become volunteers. When Capt. Roberts was loading his vessel the men on board the lighters on being remonstrated with for pilfering the cargo and disobeying orders, threatened to shoot him and cried out "Am not I a Volunteer?" He was once taking breakfast with two other British seamen in the Marine Hotel at Carbarien, and hearing a disturbance on the street he ascertained that a company of Spanish volunteers were dragging two Cubans to prison at Remedios, an adjacent village. The trio passing the route that evening found the bodies of the two prisoners so pierced with bayonets that not a square inch of white skin could be observed. The volunteers on their return to Carbarien informed the military authorities that their prisoners had escaped, and their excuse being well understood the affair was hushed up. Even laborers who have not been in the Spanish navy will not be allowed license to work about the docks, as may be seen from the following letter which Capt. Roberts received prior to his departure for New-York:

CARBARIE, March 7, 1893.

The commander of the Fort called upon us, and states that you have two laborers on board of your vessel who are not Licensed mechanics, which is against the law. If you at once discharge them, and take licensed men, which you can prove by bill at Key Francisco, or wait here for them, he will not notice what you have done, otherwise he will be obliged to enforce the law. Yours truly,

ENCARNA A. C.

Messrs. Annibel and Rivas, as also their Cuban fellow-passengers, speak in high terms of the treatment they received from Capt. Roberts during their voyage to New-York. The former gentlemen have sought this city, especially to gain compensation from the Spanish Consul for the sufferings they underwent in prison, and the inconvenience they have experienced by their illegal arrest.

THE SPANIARDS VIOLATING THEIR WORD OF HONOR.

The following extract is from an official dispatch from the headquarters of the Cuban Revolution:

When Bayamo fell into the hands of the Patriots, the garrison of that place capitulated and bound themselves never to take up arms against the Cubans. These same soldiers and their officers, regardless of the pledge given when they surrendered, and of the kind treatment they received, have by degrees all returned to the enemy's ranks, and are to-day remarkable for their spirit of destructiveness and their acts of savage cruelty. Therefore, since the system of leniency which the Liberals have heretofore adopted, meets in this case, as in all others, with inevitable treachery, the General-in-Chief of the Cuban Liberating Army, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, sends to the President of the Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico, established in the City of New-York, a dispatch addressed to Gen. Domingo Dulce, threatening to enforce the decree of reprisals, already issued under date of the 8th of February, 1893, from the application of which he has thus far, for the sake of humanity, refrained.

F. J. BROWN,
Secretary Republican Junta.