

HAVANA, March 13.—The Voz de Cuba newspaper publishes the following: The second expedition will soon be sent to Fernando Po with prisoners convicted of political offences against the government. A riot occurred to-day in Liguera street, and several of the participants have been arrested and sentenced—one of them to death and another to carry a ball and chain during the remainder of his life.

The Diario, in a leader to-day, argues against the confiscation of the property of rebels. The insurgents are commanded by a Polish general, and have burned the bridge and torn up the rail between San Marcos and Sagua la Grande.

HAVANA, March 11, via Key West, March 11.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The insurgent leaders propose concentrating their forces and establishing the seat of government at Mayari, or some town in the jurisdiction of Santiago. Aid is soon expected from Yucatan and other places.

Advices from Nuevitas to March 9th have been received.

The insurgent representatives in the assembly of the Central Department have decreed the absolute abolition of slavery. All patriots are, however, to be indemnified for their losses of slaves. The freedmen may become soldiers, or remain in the country and cultivate lands. An iron-clad ship, with Armstrong guns for the insurgents, has been sighted off Green Key, and Spanish cruisers have been sent to search for her.

The Governor General has refused to permit either Cubans or Americans to leave the country. The troops have committed many outrages on the plantations in the neighborhood of Nuevitas.

HAVANA, March 14.—An official despatch reports that a battle has taken place at Mayari, the headquarters of the rebel forces in the Eastern Department. The Government account states that a column of 500 regular troops, supported by a heavy artillery force, carried the fortifications of Mayari, and captured the town, which was defended by 200 insurgents. No rebel version of the affair has yet come to hand.

HAVANA, March 13, via Key West, March 11.—The Cuban Revolutionary Assembly, which was convened in the Central Department, has decreed, by and with the advice and consent of the military commander, the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery. This action will tend greatly to strengthen the Cuban cause at home and abroad.

HAVANA, March 14.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The substance of the Cuban Abolition Proclamation is as follows:—Slavery, brought to Cuba by Spanish domination, ought to be extinguished with it, and the Central Assembly therefore decrees:—

First. That slavery is abolished. Second. Opportune indemnification. Third. Freedmen to bear arms. Those who cannot will ask for the cause. Fourth. The freedmen are to have the same rights and privileges as white men. Fifth. All patriots, whatever their color, are under the same obligations to the cause. The decree is signed by Cisneros, and is issued by De la Castelló.