

WEST INDIES.

CUBA.

President Grant's Message—Spanish Anxiety Over the Action of the United States—The *George H. Upton*, Her Cargo and Her Doings—The Fate of the Landed Party—An Embezzling Don—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 16, 1870.

Pompous articles in the Havana journals, and pompous speeches by the Spaniards, all come to nothing when the Cuban question is seriously treated by the people of the United States or its Congress. All feel their littleness and comparative weakness, and if the matter was not so serious it would be amusing to watch the change of tone of the Press and public, according to the tenor of the news. The message of President GRANT on the Cuban question was telegraphed almost verbatim by the Spanish Minister in Washington to the Captain-General, and was issued as an extra by the official *Gaceta*, and widely distributed. The importance of the message, and the influence it exercises, may be understood from this circumstance, as not even the most important events in Spain receive such a distinction. The whole goes to prove that the United States are the governing power on Cuban affairs, and not Spain or Spaniards; that this island will belong to the United States before many years have passed, without the shedding of a drop of blood or the expenditure of a single dollar, provided the Government keeps aloof from interference with Cuban matters, except in so far as to take steps to change the character of the war, and give the Cubans the same privileges the Spaniards now enjoy.

THE UPTON'S LANDINGS.

The telegram of the Captain-General, dated Puerto Principe, the 15th, is as vague as the clearest student of Cuban matters could wish. I translate it verbatim:

"The Captain of the *Partida de Manlabon* announces that at a place called La Herradura, which he was traversing with some volunteers, he surprised a party of the enemy conveying arms and ammunition in boxes; four were killed on the spot, the volunteers capturing the convey and guarding it. The military commander, with cavalry and volunteers, has gone to take charge of it and has ordered a gun-boat to leave Gibara for the purpose of capturing any craft or enemies who may attempt to escape. All the valuable cargo which the steamer *George* (*George H. Upton*) brought from New-York has been captured, six insurgents being killed and one wounded. The fourteen men remaining under the orders of the so-called Col. LONO have gone to the Chaparra Mountains, and troops have been sent in their pursuit."

We know that LONO was in Columbia with two hundred men, awaiting an opportunity to come to Cuba, and also that the *Upton* had only discharged a portion of her cargo. The above telegram, although so confusedly and guardedly worded, appears to indicate that the *Upton* had succeeded in landing the second expedition, which confirms a rumor that a steamer, undoubtedly the *Upton*, had been seen off the coast near the Ensenada de la Herradura, a small bay, where she must have landed the rest of her cargo. Much of the *Upton's* cargo is yet hid along the coast, and the Cubans are making strenuous efforts to bring some of it into the interior, a very difficult undertaking if the state of the roads, the very insufficient and primitive means of transportation, and the vigilance of the numerous Spanish detachments is taken into account. But, nevertheless, we know that about thirty thousand cartridges and over two hundred rifles have reached the interior, and are now in the hands of the Cubans, to whom the smallest quantity of fixed ammunition and modern arms is a matter of importance.

WHERE THE SPANIARDS GET INFORMATION.

The landing of the *Upton's* cargo was known in New-York before it was known in Havana, and the information was received by telegraph from New-York as to where and when said cargo had been landed. There is a screw loose somewhere, and somebody has either played the spy or else talked more than was convenient. Nearly all information regarding the plans and movements of the Cubans has come from New-York and caused the failure of nearly all expeditions.

THE FATE OF THE EXPEDITIONISTS.

The fate of the expeditionists, when caught, is stereotyped, it being the usual four shots through the back. The three men captured on Cayo Cruz, two of whom were executed, namely, GUITERAS and PERALTA, and the third of whom, CAMINA, who was sentenced to only ten years in the penitentiary because he turned State's evidence against his two companions, are the latest authentic cases known. We shall soon hear of more of these cases, as some of the *Upton* expedition wandering about the mountains must inevitably fall into the hands of the Spaniards.

SHORT-COMINGS OF A DON.

Don ADOLFO PALAN, a Spanish officer, is to be court-martialed at Cienfuegos for having exceeded his authority. The Court is to be presided over by the military commander of Cienfuegos. His offense is supposed to be the appropriation and possible taking away of goods and cattle from the farmers, for which property he failed to render any account. He is also accused of ordering a man to be executed as an insurgent, when that gentleman merely protested against PALAN's high-handed proceedings.

DEATH OF A CUBAN LEADER.

The Santiago papers confirm the death of LOUIS MARCANO, and furnish us with some particulars regarding this distinguished Cuban leader. LOUIS MARCANO was a Captain of the now extinguished Santo Domingo reserves, and was one of those who, from the beginning of the war, did the most in favor of the revolution. In Santo Domingo he fought by the side of Col. WAGLER, at Jaina, and gained a certain importance among his countrymen. He understood guerrilla warfare, and undoubtedly induced MODESTO DIAZ and MAXIMO GOMEZ to join the Cubans. LOUIS MARCANO was the one who induced JULIAN UYARTE to sign the capitulation that gave Bayamo to the Cubans. His death, so many times announced, is undoubtedly a happy thing for the Spaniards, for he was a bitter enemy and was a good guerrilla, being accustomed since his boyhood to mountain war. He was worth more than all the physician, lawyer, druggist and school-teacher Generals the revolution has produced.

THE LAST ORDER OF A CUBAN GENERAL.

The following remarkable document is the proclamation issued by the Cuban General, CALIXTO GARCIA, three days before he fell on the battle-field:

CUBANS: Every day that passes shows the end of the brilliant epoch inaugurated in the fields of Yara to be nearer. Read the Spanish papers, and you will see how they demand that the island be abandoned. You will soon see the termination of the deed that began with the cowardly abandonment of Santo Domingo, which is to be followed by that of Cuba and Porto Rico, the last bulwarks of Gothic tyranny in America, as a deserved punishment inflicted by the Almighty upon the gold-thirsty nation that did not conquer but exterminated the primitive inhabitants of the island. Noble descendants of PIZARRO, BONAPARTE and ALMAGRO, return to your unproductive mountains of Asturias and Catalonia and fertilize them if you can; but away forever from these happy fields where you have written in bloody furrows the sad history of your barbarous domination. Away from here! Were you to remain among us, your hated contact alone would be sufficient to stain the liberty of our country. But, before leaving, listen to these words which are said to you by every Cuban: War without mercy to the Spanish adventurer, who arrived here fattened and hero-footed; who, after becoming rich and powerful by stealing and plundering, has endeavored to extinguish the sources of knowledge and wealth in our country. With those there is no peace or friendly

possible. Peace and friendship to everyone, but war without mercy to the thieves that call themselves merchants.

LOS CAHIZAS, 1st of June, 1870.

CALIXTO GARCIA.

This order is made much of and extensively circulated among the Spaniards, who use it as a document to fan the embers of patriotism.

QUAIMODO.

HAYTI.

Arrest of Counterfeiters from New-York—The Country Deluged with Spurious Bills—Financial Troubles of the Government—Ovation to the British Charge d'Affaires.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Thursday, June 16, 1870.

The Government have at length succeeded in verifying the suspicion, long entertained, that a large proportion of the counterfeit paper money with which Hayti is flooded has been coming from the United States, but it has also ascertained that the parties principally engaged in this fraudulent business are Haytians. The detective measures were so well taken that some time ago it was discovered that the head-quarters of the gang were in New-York, and their movements all became known to President SAGET's agents in that city. Some weeks since, the Government here received information to the effect that two of the counterfeiters would positively leave New-York for Hayti, in the steamer *City of Port-au-Prince*, about the end of May; and accordingly, no sooner had that vessel, on her arrival here on the 7th inst., dropped her anchor in this harbor, than Mr. PRESTON, of the Treasury, accompanied by several Custom-house officers and soldiers, stepped on board, and inspected whether two men, by the names of GRANT and D'ARMANT, had come on as passengers. Being told they had, he demanded to be shown their cabin, and upon search being made, several counterfeit notes of the denomination of \$20 were found loose in a tin box forming part of their luggage. This was sufficient. The two men were immediately arrested, put in a boat with a squad of soldiers, taken on shore and marched off to prison, where they now lie awaiting their trial. A further search made subsequent to the arrest resulted in the discovery, it is said, of fully two million of dollars of the spurious paper, made up in packages along with dry goods. GRANT and D'ARMANT, both natives of Hayti, have been for some months in New-York, looking after the manufacture of counterfeiters and their transmission to this country. The bills are fine specimens of the engraver's art; the imitation of the genuine note being so close as almost to defy detection even by experts.

ACTION OF MR. BASSETT.

GRANT is an American subject and ARMAND a Haytian. Mr. BASSETT, the American Consul, pretended to extend his protection over these criminals because they were on board of a vessel flying the American flag; but the authorities quickly made it known to him that a merchant vessel alongside of a dock in a Haytian port was not under his control, but under Haytian authority. Mr. BASSETT protested against this ruling in the presence of the two French Consuls. But at this juncture a bundle of the counterfeit paper was taken out of the baggage of the prisoners before Mr. BASSETT'S eyes. Mr. BASSETT'S exertions to protect these criminals has thrown a great damper upon the American influence with the well-to-do Haytians.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

The fact, now notorious, that a large proportion of the paper currency of Hayti is counterfeit, is causing a great deal of trouble, and threatens to have a paralyzing effect upon the local trade. The Government have issued a proclamation threatening the severest measures against persons attempting to pass the false money, and requiring all Haytians, under heavy penalties to receive the genuine paper as a legal-tender. The decree also announces that foreigners refusing to receive the latter will be immediately deprived of their trade licenses. Some idea may be formed of the financial troubles which confront SAGET'S Government, when it is stated that according to the estimate of a trustworthy Haytian journal, the paper money now in circulation in the country amounts to no less than \$500,000,000 Haytian currency. In a project of law now under consideration in the Legislative Council, and likely to be adopted, it is provided that there shall be no further issues of paper money. Such are the exigencies of the situation, that it is also proposed to suspend payment of all debts, whether of the Revolutionary Government, now a power, or of preceding Governments—excepting the French debt—until after a thorough examination and proper verification of all the national liabilities, a work which is likely to take some time to accomplish.

PROPOSED WEST INDIA CONFEDERACY.

A Cuban Envoy Extraordinary from CARRERES has arrived here, asking help for the insurgents, in view of establishing a confederacy including Cuba, Hayti and San Domingo, under the moral protectorate of the United States, which will be free of expense to the United States Government.

BANQUET TO THE ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVE.

On the 25th ult. Hon. SPENCER ST. JOHN, the British Charge d'Affaires, who has represented his Government here for several years, was honored with a grand banquet on the eve of his departure for England on leave of absence. The demonstration was intended as an acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by Mr. ST. JOHN to the party now in power during the late civil war, as well as an expression of friendship for England. President SAGET attended the banquet, taking the head of the table, with the guest of the evening on his right hand, and one of his principal Ministers on his left. Among the toasts drank on the occasion were "The Queen of England and the Emperor of the French," "President GRANT," and "The City of Port-au-Prince to the City of London." The conduct of the British and French naval authorities in the West Indies toward the insurgents who took up arms against SALNAVE'S Government was lauded to the skies by the speakers at the dinner, but there was not the slightest allusion during the whole affair to the conduct of the United States during the late struggle here. Hon. MR. BASSETT, the American Minister to Hayti, was invited to the banquet, but excused himself.

SALE OF WAR STEAMERS.

Two of the Haytian war steamers, purchased in the United States, have been sold at auction, the *Republique* and the *Alexandre Peltou*. They were bought by Haytians—the former being knocked down at \$8,000, and the latter at \$5,000, gold. On the presumption that the steamer *Atalanta*, purchased by the Salnave Government, and which was lost on her way from Philadelphia to Port-au-Prince, must have been insured in America, one of the papers of this city urges upon the existing Government the propriety of making a demand through its representative in the United States for the amount of the insurance, arguing that as the vessel was paid for with the money of the Haytian people, and not out of SALNAVE'S own means, the amount for which she was insured rightfully belongs to Hayti, and ought to be paid over to SAGET.