

Another Foul Murder in Havana.

The Outbreak Among the Volunteers in Matanzas.

THE PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The steamship *Bienville*, Captain Baker, arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, with three days later news. The purser will accept our thanks for favors received.

Still Another Murder—The Outbreak in Matanzas—Determined Action of the Governor—The Ringleaders Imprisoned—General Orders to the Volunteers—Goyeneche's Official Report—A Reconnaissance—Valmaseda's Movements—Jordan's Property Sequestered.

HAVANA, Feb 10, 1870.

Up to this date no discoveries have been made as to who was the assassin of Mr. Isaac Greenwalt, and it is entirely safe to say none will be. Applauded by his comrades for the act he had committed, and, indeed, assisted by them in its consummation, and with no reason to believe that he would be punished more than have others for similar acts, it is clear enough that the assassin had no reason for concealing himself; and no one doubts that the head of the police could place his hand on him at any moment he chose; but the man was a volunteer, he was assisted by volunteers, and without some energetic action on the part of the American or Prussian government, such as in the case of the former the past gives us no warrant to expect, he will never be brought to justice. It is indicative of the popular sentiment here that the journals, while yet harping on the assassination of Castañon, have no word of description or condemnation for this far more dastardly outrage.

On Sunday evening following this murder another was committed by a party of men on Felipe Valdez, a carpenter in the Havana Railroad shop. During the night he was taken from his residence, killed and the body placed on the railroad track over which the train habitually passed early in the morning, in order that it might be run over by the cars. It was, however, perceived in time. Valdez, though a native of the island, was a long time resident of the United States, though it does not appear that he ever took out papers of naturalization. So far as is known nothing has been done in the matter.

The outbreak in Matanzas, following the receipt of the news of Castañon's death, as mentioned in my last, was like to have been most serious in its consequences, and was only quelled by the determined action of the Governor. An infuriated mob of volunteers gathered before the palace and demanded that the prisoners charged with disloyalty should be delivered to them. The Governor, having ascertained that the few regular soldiers garrisoned there would stand by him, ordered them to load their pieces. He then informed the rioters that in no case would he yield to their demand, and that unless order was restored he would send to Colon for troops for that purpose. This bold action intimidated them and they dispersed. Afterwards, at the direction of the Captain General, six of the ring-leaders were arrested and sent here, and they are now in the Cabañas fortress.

Following these and other outrages, with which the readers of the *HERALD* are familiar, the Captain General began such encyclopedic action as was practicable. He called together the commanders of the volunteers and informed them that they would be held responsible for the good conduct of their men; he directed that the volunteers should neither wear their uniforms nor carry arms except when on duty, and issued the following general order to be read to them, which has not been made public:—

HEADQUARTERS—GENERAL ORDER TO THE CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS.

OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLE OF CUBA, Feb. 3, 1870.

VOLUNTEERS—Yesterday the capital of this island witnessed a civil funeral which will leave deep impressions on the noble hearts of those that defend the holy cause of our Patria. The corpse of the unfortunate Don Gonzalo Castañon was conducted to his last home, and all classes of society assailed to pay a tribute of esteem to him who was a tireless hero of the nationality of which to-day he is a martyr. This solemn, magnificent, sublime act took place in the midst of admirable order and decency, of respectful silence which seemed impossible in the crowded multitude which obstructed the streets, and contemplated in amazement the spectacle of a people who, silent through grief, directed their prayers to heaven in favor of the dead. The volunteers gave still another proof of their circumspection, their generosity and their patriotism, not consenting that a cry should disturb this solemn funeral ceremony, not even to manifest their indignation against the assassins of him who with honor was their companion. This grand religious ceremony terminated, and near night some fanatical persons, drunk or crazy, gave vent to subversive cries and were arrested, to be judged by the tribunals, while others paid with their lives for their temerity, and for this reason I address my voice to you to-day. Those that break the laws and punish with their own hands in place of furthering the ends of justice give the impression that they commit an act of vengeance. These men tarnish the noble corps to which they belong, injure the cause of Spain and can only be censured by our enemies. These men will respond before the tribunals for their conduct. Volunteers, I recommend that all and each one of you be a abidant of the law, sustainers of authority and of that justice which is one of the words of my programme, which I will fulfill and cause to be fulfilled. Your Captain General CABALLERO DE RODAS.

For the past forty-eight hours the city has been very quiet. A few offences are reported, but not of a political character. Johnson and Foster, victims of the affair on Sunday, are said to be slowly improving.

The official report of General Goyeneche concerning his recent march from Puerto Principe adds little to information already furnished. No large body of insurgents was encountered, and, of course, no engagement took place. In the outset he speaks of the march as a reconnaissance to Guaimaro, Casorro and Guanica, where the chief elements of assistance were concentrated, in order to appreciate their importance, judge of the state of the country and the necessities of the approaching campaign. It is a usual way for commanders in this island to speak of any military operation which results in nothing as a reconnaissance, and this may be fairly set down as among that class. He places the insurgent loss at seventy-seven killed, including six officers, many wounded and sixteen prisoners, and his own loss one officer and four men killed, three officers and twenty-two men wounded, the greater part lightly, and six confused. A new campaign will be inaugurated at once, when more or less will be accomplished.

Dates from Santiago de Cuba to the 4th mention the departure of Valmaseda, after being much felicitated, for Manzanillo, Bayamo and thence to Las Tunas. What his immediate purpose is is not mentioned. The *Bandera Española* reiterates the story of complete pacification and says the troops in their movements encounter no enemy. From Manzanillo and Bayamo we learn that preparations were in progress for the reception of Valmaseda. A journal of the 26th place of the 6th mentions a surprise on the 26th ult. of the encampment of Maxim Gomez, where were captured munitions, horses, provisions and correspondence. Among the latter was a letter from Quesada attributing his deposition to his having ordered two executions by shooting and having removed a sub-prefect. Also that "the filibuster Jordan, disenchanted at the non-fulfillment of the promises of the government of Cespedes, had embarked for the United States," in which, of course, there is no shadow of truth.

Dates from Trinidad mention the execution on the 1st inst. of Don Andres Matamoros, a youth twenty years of age, who was made prisoner at Pajo Viego. He met his death with admirable serenity. An encounter on the estate Caridad with the insurgents under the chief Lugones is reported, in which four men were killed, including said chief.

The Havana journals of last evening announce the receipt of telegrams from the Cinco Villas to the effect that the remaining bands of insurrectionists are being actively pursued by the troops; that some small encounters had taken place in which some were killed, wounded and captured, and that a number of horses and arms were taken; which are precisely the notices that have been passing over the wires from that locality for the past six months. A doctor, practising in the city, has been arrested, charged with an attempt to poison the editor of *Ahora Maza*, a satirical paper, for whom he was prescribing, and he is now in prison.

The Departure of Valmaseda for Las Tunas—Imposing Ceremonies on the Occasion—A Subscription on Foot for His Children—Confirmation of Insurgent Successes—A Spanish Force Ambuscaded and Cut to Pieces.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 4, 1870.

The great Valmaseda leaves to-day for Las Tunas, and we are so inconsolable, or at least the *Bandera Española* says so. Yesterday being his saint's day, a ball in his honor at the Palace was numerously attended, and a grand illumination took place. Most imposing ceremonies will take place on his departure this afternoon, when he will address the volunteers. A number of prominent citizens will escort the *Cienfuegos*, which carries him outside the harbor, in a small steamer.

Colonel Juan Ojeda will remain here as Governor *ad interim*. The French Brigadier Deleure is still here, but I presume is not to be trusted with the command of the town.

A subscription has been set on foot here for the children of Valmaseda, initiated by some officials, who have contributed largely; but as they are connected with confiscated estates and other lucrative positions they can well afford to do so. Many of the ~~arrangements are much disputed as being called on to~~

subscribe from one to two hundred dollars for the benefit of a lieutenant general with a large salary, and, what is of much greater moment to a Spaniard, ample opportunities for increasing it. At early morn recently many little strips of paper were found in the streets on which were printed "Valmaseda el ladrón fidiendo limosna" (Valmaseda, the robber, seeking alms).

The news of the capture of a convoy by the insurgents, as mentioned in my last, is confirmed. It consisted of some eighty mules, all of which were lost. Another disaster recently befel the Spanish near San Luis, resulting from an ambuscade into which a body of them fell, and for which Jordan and Marmol got the credit. A trench was formed across the road, which was manned by a few men. Upon this the Spaniards advanced, when the main body of the Cubans fell on the flanks of the Spanish force and cut it to pieces. The loss is variously estimated from twenty to sixty.