

CUBA.

Execution of the Assassin of Greenwalth.

An Effort Made to Save Him—Appeal to the Foreign Consuls—Incidents of the Trial—Addresses to the Volunteers—The Carnival—Burning of Estates—Opinions of the Press on Montpensier's Arrival in Madrid—The Introduction of Chinese Laborers into Louisiana.

HAVANA, March 8, 1870.

The assassin of Isaac Greenwalth has been executed. Justice is appeased, and it has been demonstrated before the world that the Captain General, as the first authority, can inflict punishment for an offence upon a volunteer of Havana, though an excess of patriotism is offered in extenuation of the deed.

Though the assassin, D. Eugenio Zamoray Barrera, a member of the Fifth battalion of volunteers of this city, was not positively identified by the surviving victims of his murderous act, or by other eye witnesses, yet the direct and circumstantial evidence given on the trial, was such as to leave no doubt of his guilt, and he was on Friday evening convicted and sentenced to death, and at twelve midnight was placed in the Capilla, where the last moments of condemned criminals are passed, whence he emerged to his death at four P. M., of Saturday, the 5th.

Though his death was demanded by every sentiment of right and as a guarantee for the future protection of peaceful foreigners, there were found those even among the better class of Spaniards anxious to bring about his pardon. At the head of these was Don Ramon Herrera, a wealthy merchant here and owner of the Antilles line of steamers, colonel of the Fifth battalion volunteers, who made a personal appeal to the various foreign consuls, urging them to use their influence to save his life. Naturally this was declined; these gentlemen, prompted by an instinct of right, refused to interfere with the course of justice. Had they done otherwise they would have brought down upon themselves the execration of all Americans, for as one of such the life of Greenwalth was taken, and by the civilized world. To the honor of the Captain General, be it said, that he strongly disapproved of this attempt. He called the captains of the Fifth battalion together and inquired of them if they proposed to stand by the authorities, to which they unanimously responded that they did. At the same time he notified those endeavoring to bring about a pardon that they would be made personally responsible for any trouble should it arise. Both the trial and execution, which took place at the Caballas fortress, were public; and the foreign consuls, accompanied by a naval commander of their respective nationalities, were invited to be present at the former and accepted. The execution was attended by details from each volunteer battalion and such of the public as chose to be present. A few Americans were among the number. At the hour mentioned, four o'clock, the religious services having been performed inside, the condemned emerged from his cell accompanied by his ghostly consoler, after whom he repeated his prayers. He was a large, finely formed man, measuring six feet and some inches in stature; his physiognomy was decidedly bad, and such as would likely be possessed by one who confessed to nine murders, as did he. He manifested perfect serenity and on reaching the appointed place dropped on one knee of his own accord. A handkerchief was tied about his eyes and the men detailed for the execution immediately approached to within a yard of him and fired at his head and breast. His death was instantaneous. It is mentioned among the incidents of his trial that several of his friends, wishing to prove an *alibi* swore that he was at their respective houses at the time of the murder. He made full confession of the deed.

Difficulty was anticipated on Saturday night and during Sunday, but though the latter was the last day of the carnival and the people were allowed to go about masked with perfect freedom, owing to the moral effect of the execution and the precautions taken by the government none occurred and everything passed off as pleasantly as in the most peaceful city in the world.

On the morning of Sunday appeared in the journals the following address to the volunteers:—

VOLUNTEERS—There occurred some days since in this capital a horrible act, in opposition to personal security, and which resulted in the death of a foreigner and the severe wounding of two others. These foreigners with another, who fortunately escaped unhurt, were peacefully passing by a public place most frequented by the inhabitants, when they were assaulted, without knowing for what, by a man armed with a revolver and pique, who followed by others, started the cry of "Death." These strangers were under the protection of the banner of Spain, and the guarantees of the laws of the country. This assassin outraged the laws and disgraced the flag, for which he has suffered death as a just satisfaction.

The unfortunate Zamora, who committed and has expiated his offence, was a volunteer, and although each man has his individual reputation, he had also a collective one, and the combined reputation of all that corps was affected by this deed, as it has returned to its brilliancy without a stain through its punishment.

Volunteers, since the perpetration of this deed you have formed your judgment, and, reprobating it, you have remained on the side of authority as always the expression of the law. The law has been complied with. Let the island know, let Spain and the world know that you are the best help to order and justice, as knows your Captain General.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

In this trial has been established the precedent happy for foreigners, of having present their respective consuls at trials affecting them, which, once a custom, will go far to prevent a repetition of the many acts of injustice which have been committed. The result of the trial shows how ridiculous was the attempt to place upon the Cubans the odium of this most dastardly murder.

As mentioned, Sunday was the last day of carnival, and full permission having been given to wear masks, the excitement and hilarity during the afternoon and evening were very great. The Paseo was crowded with carriages, extending a long way down the street leading thereto, and elegant turn-outs, including four and six-in-hand, were abundant. Among the maskers and occupying one carriage, were caricatures of the members of the Cuban Junta—D. Miguel Aldama, Jos. Morales, Lemus and Antonio Fernandez Mamoste; also of Donna Emilia Casanova. In the evening hundreds of people, on foot and in carriages, were in and about the park, intermixed with a very considerable number of masks, and the festivities continued up to a late hour. I am happy to record the fact that neither at the ball or on the streets, as near as I can ascertain, was there the slightest outbreak.

We have nothing additional of interest from the insurrection. The Pelayo, from Neuviatas, was due yesterday, but has not yet arrived. From the Ciego Villas we have telegrams reporting the usual number of encounters.

The *Duero*, in its edition of the 5th, speaks of having seen letters from Holguin stating that Valmaseda was to move towards Bayamo on the 28th ult. or 1st inst. The same journal, after doing all possible to inform itself, positively denies the statement of the shooting of Golicoria.

La Voz del Comercio, of Santi Spiritus, in its issue of the 2d, announces the burning of the estate of Ortiz, near that place, by the insurgents. The chief, Santos, with 200 men, attempted to burn another estate near, but failed.

A meeting of the Freemason's lodge in this city, was entered on Saturday evening by the police, and the members arrested. Among them were a number of foreigners, including one or two American naval officers. These were detained until Sunday morning and then released, after testifying that the meeting had no political object. The Cubans and Peninsulars present were detained for examination.

The announcement of the arrival of Montpensier and family in Madrid and his intention to take up his residence there has caused a little sensation here. The *Duero* expresses the opinion that these indicate that his candidature has gained ground, and indirectly approves of this by urging that the interregnum should not be prolonged. The *Voz de Cuba* regards it as indicating that the question of the monarchy is already prejudged in his favor.

To a limited extent Chinese labor is about to be introduced into Louisiana from this island. Colonel W. H. Roberts, of that State, has contracted for 240 Chinamen—160 from Havana and eighty from Cienfuegos. They are employed and paid by contractors who deal with the American employers. One hundred of these will go to the estate of General Wade Hampton, in Washington county, Miss., and the balance to the plantations of Colonel Roberts.