

CUBA.

Movements of Captain General de Rodas.

Cool Reception of His Excellency in the Central Department.

Conflagrations on the Increase Throughout the Island.

General Puello Relieved of His Command.

The steamship Missouri, from Havana, the 2d, via Nassau, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings the latest advices of the progress of affairs in Cuba. The purser has our thanks for favors received.

Another Tremendous Proclamation—The Captain General Addresses Himself to the Insurgents—Serious State of Affairs—Puello Relieved—General Carbo to Succeed Him—Insurgent Attacks and Successes—Jordan's Departure Reported—The Usual Encounters—An Interesting Letter from Donato Marmol.

HAVANA, April 2, 1870.

This capital has for some days past been in a fever of anxiety as to the results of the Captain General's visit to the Central Department. That fever is now allayed, and the results are before us. Dissatisfied with the winter campaign, which, under Puello and Goyeneche, was to annihilate the insurgents, and did not, he heroically comes to the rescue of his bewildered generals, proceeds to Puerto Principe, accompanied by a brilliant staff, Napoleon Arango, the great President, and a detachment of the Gulas de Rodas, and issues a proclamation. It is a well written document. It contains many of those large words with which the Spanish language so much abounds. It represents the olive branch and the sword. It paints delightful pictures of ease under the dominion of Spain, so much celebrated in all times for its mildness and the horrible effects of her wrath if once incited to it—which she has not been yet. It announces that a vigorous campaign is to be inaugurated, in sublime indifference to the fact that the rainy season, when campaigning is impossible, is at hand, and his soldiers, already feeling the deleterious effect of the climate, are beginning to die of the cholera. Whether it will frighten the insurgents almost to death, which is not probable, or be received with equally sublime indifference, which is, the public can judge for itself.

The Captain General has relieved Puello, who for some time has been an object of derision to his officers, and it is understood that on the return of his Excellency here the Segunda Cabo, General Carbo, will be sent to the command of the Central Department.

D. Francisco Javin de Varona, a stock farmer, who had resided in the country, was on trial in Puerto Principe for disloyalty.

Dates from Santiago de Cuba to the 25th states that the *bomberos* (armed stremen) of that city had offered to garrison the estates in the vicinity, and so enable the troops thus employed to be used against the insurgents. Some few small encounters are reported, showing the presence and activity of the insurgents. The *Bandera Española* publishes two or three letters from General Donato Marmol, written after his successful attack upon and destruction of the estate Las Chivas. A translation of them is annexed. From the Cinco Villas and the Eastern Department come the usual reports of encounters, but they are without interest. The old story of the embarkation of Jordan for the United States has been revived. The Commandant of Santa Cruz, in a telegram, says:—Don Antonio Gonzalez de Varona, who recently presented himself to this command, has assured me that the Chief Jordan, the so-called General-in-Chief, has embarked near Guanaja for the United States. No one attaches any credit to this, however.

The insurgents have appeared near St. Domingo, in the jurisdiction of Sagua, and forces from the city of the latter name and from Remedios have been sent out against them.

The following are the letters of General Donato Marmol herein referred to:—

LIBERATING ARMY, DIVISION OF CUBA,
HEADQUARTERS IN EL MIGUAY, March 15, 1870
To Citizen FREDERICK W. RAMSDEN, English Consul in Cuba:—

In the attack upon the hacienda Las Chivas, made by the forces under my command on the 13th inst., was made prisoner the English citizen Charles Daquila, employed on said estate in the capacity of machinist. Although the nation which you so worthily represent in Santiago de Cuba has not to me if convenient, up to this date, to recognize the sacred right which justifies the Cubans in throwing off the yoke of despotic Spain, notwithstanding the thousands of sacrifices which we have made the last seventeen months, I believe it just not to proceed against the citizen Daquila, and have directed that he immediately be placed at liberty, and at the same time that he be the bearer of the present communication. I trust that the course I have here pursued will continue to be observed by the Cubans, and though England has not recognized the justice of our revolution, I do not doubt from your illustrious judgment that you will use your influence that the English nation shall at least intercede with ferocious Spain that this war be conducted according to the rights of nations, humanizing it, and that she should not continue in her sanguinary system of persecutions, without quarter towards defenceless women, old men and children, who have committed no other crime than having made common cause with the Cuban patriots. Will you be pleased to acknowledge receipt to me of this communication?

I offer to you the assurances of my consideration and respect.
DONATO MARMOL, Major General of Cuba.

The following is a letter to the wife of Mr. Ramsden:—

MIGUAY, March 16, 1870.
CITIZENESS SUSANA DE LA TORRE DE W. RAMSDEN:—

MY FRIEND—The opportunity which presents itself to direct a communication to your husband I take advantage of to write these lines. I do not propose to give you an idea of the conduct of our enemies, for my poor pen is not sufficient for the task. The Spaniards have converted themselves into a terror for the old men, the women and children, whom they cruelly persecute, and whose bodies remain unburied, food for animals. I accept with indifference a war with the enemy without quarter; but I see with indignation that Spanish rage vents itself only on these unhappy creatures. Your sensibility would be excited to tears if you could know the disgraceful acts which in the field of revolution afflict our dear Cuba.

The correspondents which until now I have had had that place are to-day silent, perhaps frightened by the constant threats of the ferocious ruffians. The inviolable person of the representative of England can render services of great value to the Cuban cause, receiving my communications and forwarding them to their destination in a foreign land. To you as a Cuban I entrust the forwarding of this measure. In doing it you will contribute your part to the freedom of our sister Cuba.

Salute in my name, affectionately, all your family, &c.
DONATO MARMOL.

Another letter of same date from Marmol to Theodore Brooks, of the house of Brooks & Co., in Santiago, is published. It seems the estate "Las Chivas" belongs to a widow Stephens, who resides abroad and has been held inviolate heretofore, owing to an arrangement with Brooks & Co., who had the estate in charge. Marmol complains that this arrangement had not been lived up to, and so the estate was destroyed by order of the Cuban government.

Don Eduardo José Natter y Casas, a well-known Cuban of this city, was shot this morning for disloyalty. He was formerly connected with the *Boletín Commercial* of this city, was educated in Connecticut and lived for a considerable time in the United States.

Arrival of the Captain General—A Cool Reception—Fires Throughout the Jurisdiction—An Expedition from Nuevitas—Heavy Loss to the Troops—Families Declining to Present Themselves—The Cholera.

NUEVITAS, March 23, 1870.

His Excellency the Captain General arrived here on the 23d, accompanied by a brilliant staff, a detachment of the Gulas de Rodas, and Napoleon Arango, the traitor. He immediately entered the train which was in readiness, Arango taking a seat in the same car with him, and soon after started to Puerto Principe. His Excellency was very coolly received here. The customary honors were paid him, but not a single viva greeted him nor manifestations of any character, but, on the con-

trary, much seeming indifference. This was no doubt the result of his arriving in company with Arango, who is very obnoxious to both parties. It is stated that he will remain in Puerto Principe a few days and promises to make the loyal of this city a short visit on his return. On his arrival he had the pleasure of witnessing an immense fire that was raging along the coast in the vicinity of the estate Desengaños, belonging to Señor D'Pedro Sanchez Doltz, late British Vice Consul here, the buildings upon which have been entirely destroyed. The fires in this locality and extending all the way to Puerto Principe have been innumerable of late and little save fire is seen or thought of. Passengers coming down on the train mention that fires were observed on both sides of the railroad, and the garrison occupying Panto Pilon, eighteen miles from Puerto Principe, were compelled to abandon the place on account of the devastation from fire there. These are the combined work of the troops and the insurgents. On the 19th a column, about 2,000 strong, under command of Colonel Aguilar, left here to scour the country, taking the direction of the Baya, Los Desengaños, Santa Lucia and other farms and estates along the coast. On the first day the insurgents burned the plantation where the troops were to rest that night, and orders were then given by Colonel Aguilar to burn everything on their march, which orders were duly fulfilled, as during the four days they were out fire and smoke were continually seen along the coast. They acknowledged a loss of five on their return here, but I am assured by a Catalan volunteer who was with the column that out of 600 of his regiment, forming a part of the force, sixty had died, some from fatigue and others from insurgent bullets. From the same informant I learn that they saw but one of the insurgents dead. The Cubans, as usual, kept up a running fire, keeping out of sight of the troops, and greatly demoralizing them by firing upon them from concealed localities.

Arango's Address to the Cubans.

El Funal, a political paper published at Puerto Principe in the Spanish interest, reproduces the address of Napoleon Arango to his fellow insurgents, whom he has recently deserted in order to throw himself upon the clemency of the Captain General de Rodas. The document appears in the *Funal* of the 26th of March, with exulting comments by the Spanish editor, and is in substance as follows:—

Arango commences his long letter to the Cubans by stating the manner in which Holguin, Puerto Principe, Cinco Villas, and other districts failed at first to second the cry of independence raised by Cespedes on the 14th of October, 1868. Arango, convinced of the heterogeneity of the Cuban population, and foreseeing the miseries about to fall upon the island, united in the protest forwarded by Puerto Principe to Cespedes protesting against his course, and holding him alone responsible to posterity. Nevertheless, Cespedes proclaimed Cuban independence at Yara, although he and his companions were destitute of arms, ammunition and provisions, had no idea of the realities of revolution and rushed on unthinkingly. This first impulse of popular enthusiasm took the government by surprise and gave the patriots the victory at Bayamo. The gallant Camagueyans joined their Bayaman brethren, and Arango went with them, representing Puerto Principe, but with views divergent from those of Cespedes. However, he had hardly reached the Eastern Department ere he saw his error and was satisfied that the people had rushed blindly into something the end of which he could foresee. He, then, at once began to agitate the idea of changing the watchword of independence for that of adhesion to the revolutionary programme of Cadiz. He even persuaded Cespedes to adopt this view, and when, subsequently, the latter did not carry it out the reason he assigned was his fear of not being obeyed by his comrades in the original movement. Arango returned to Puerto Principe, and there, still lamenting his error, he called together a Junta at Clavellinas, which he induced to adopt his special view of the case, and it appointed him General-in-Chief, to confer with General Vinasoda. He found the latter indisposed to make any concessions until authorized to do so by his government. Arango then obtained four days' prolongation of the truce, and called another convention at Minas, which agreed in sentiment with the previous one at Clavellinas, although an actual vote was omitted by request of the Canaan delegation. Arango went to work against the continuation of the war, on the additional plea that its supporters were arbitrary in imposing their opinions upon others. Here the Don pleads his own case at length, and cites the acceptance of Dulce's concessions by Bayamo, Las Clavellinas and Las Minas as a proof that the country desired peace. He then goes on to denounce Cespedes as a self-constituted dictator and the Congress of Puerto Principe as utterly unauthorized. A few deputies of Cinco Villas, he says, organized the present government, which should rather be called the Venetian than the Cuban republic—a handful of men undertaking to represent a million and distributing the offices among themselves. He then heaps accusation upon accusation against the Junta, viz., violence, anarchy, pillage, tyranny and "playing with the lives of men as though they were but dice." He then enlarges voluminously upon the power and the clemency of Spain, the unconcern of the United States, and his own sound judgment, complete information and spotless patriotism, and thus winds up:—

BRITISH.—No more tears, no more blood, no more ruins! Return to your hearths, and let a fraternal embrace forever unite Spaniards and Cubans and combine our efforts to make this beautiful island, which is the pearl of the Antilles, become the pearl of the whole world.

With this he offers them amnesty in the name of De Rodas, and dates the document March 23.