

CUBA.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

The Case of Zenea Before the Spanish Court Martial.

Strong Effort Made to Condemn Him.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 28, 1871.

Zenea, charged by the Cubans with being a Spanish spy, but held as an insurgent by the Spaniards, is still in prison in the Cabana, and his trial progresses slowly. No doubt he came to Cuba with a safe conduct from the Spanish Minister at Washington, and that the Spaniards are bound in good faith to protect him; but there is a strong desire among the volunteers for his death, and great pressure is brought to bear upon Valmaseda for condemnation. Zenea was implicated in the attempted revolution of 1851, and was then doomed to death, but escaped to the United States. Now the court which is trying him is seeking to compel him to prove that he was pardoned at the time, hoping to shirk the effect of the safe conduct, and condemn him for the offence committed twenty years ago. In answer to the questions asked him by the Court, he said that after the Queen proclaimed general amnesty at that time he went to the Spanish Consul in New York, where he then resided, and took the necessary oath of allegiance. He adds that the Consul told him this was all that was required. Under the proclamation the Captain General has tried to save him, but he has no friends either among Cubans or Spaniards, and will be executed if this pretext can be established. These facts are known to many people here, and are the subject of much criticism.

Rebel Atrocities on the Island—Execution of Six Persons who Desired to Surrender to the Spanish Authorities—The Rebel Papers on the Herald's Specials.

HAVANA, Feb. 28, 1871.

A Cuban, just returned from Puerto Principe, reports that Ignacio Agramonte has recently executed six persons who he suspected of a desire to return to Spanish allegiance. One of these was a mulatto woman, the wife of a soldier named José Béle, who formerly belonged to the corps of Cornelio Pono. She was accused of trying to persuade her husband to surrender, and was hung on the 1st of February, near the village of Las Pañas. A man named Luis Argilagos was executed at the same time. Colonel Bobadilla, charged with their execution by the Cuban court martial, was ordered to bury the woman with her clothing on out of respect to decency, and her property was given to her husband.

These events elicit much comment as opening up new horrors in the closing days of the rebellion. The Spaniards have never yet executed a woman for disloyalty, and it is not the least part of the surprise occasioned by the event that it occurred so soon after the virtual pardon of Madame Cespedes.

The *Diario*, to-day, in reviewing the manifesto published in *La Revolucion*, refers to that paper's accusation against Mr. Fryce as the author of these despatches, saying it knows not whether he is your special correspondent, but the picture of insurrection in its last agonies naturally provokes the charge of his being bought with Spanish gold. Fryce is well known here and in New York, and it is due him to say that he is not answerable for the HERALD'S special news from this place, and that all the accusations against him are unfounded.