Report of the Herald Commissioner, Mr. A. B. Henderson.

STATUS OF THE INSURRECTION.

Both Saddening the Story Plainly Told.

DOGGED AND IMPRISONED AT HAVANA

The Captain General Interviewed.

Central Department. COURTESIES TO OUR COMMISSIONER.

Release and Departure for the

Generals, Guides, Spies and Interpre-

ters at His Service.

RIDE TO VIAMONES.

Sickening Sight of Mutilated

Corses on the Battle Field.

WERE THEY CUBAN OR SPANISH DEAD?

Sylvan Beauties and Soldier Scenes

on the March.

INTO THE REBEL LINES.

Agramonte and Enrique el Americano Halt the Herald Man.

CUBAN OUTPOST.

March and Fight.

How the Patriots Dress, Eat, Sleep,

PRESIDENT CESPEDES.

The Herald Commissioner Conducted to

the Hero of the Revolution.

AL FRESCO INTERVIEW IN THE CUBAN CAMP

Hopes, Fears, Forces, Weaknesses,

Wishes and Wants.

TWELVE THOUSAND MEN IN THE FIELD.

They Will Fight to the Last

and Never Surrender. THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

Return to the Spanish Camp\_

Departure for Santiago.

THE THREATS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

General Riguelme's Indignation at

the Diario Article. AN INTERVIEWER INTERVIEWED.

HR. HENDERSON'S PERSONAL

STATEMERT.

The return of our late Cuban Commissioner, Mr. A. Boyd Henderson, to New York enables the HERALD to lay before the public the detailed result of his mission. Feeling that his course had been misconstrued, through circumstances over which he had no control, he expressed a wish to be heard

in his own desence and in explanation of his departure from Caba. The following is the conversation which then ensued:-"Do you desire to make a statement, Mr. Henderson, in regard to the impute 1 failure of your mission, as commented on editorially in the Herald of the 1st insi to

"Yes, I certainly do. I consider that my mission

was completed when I met the insurgents in the Central Department. After that had been accomplished I would have taken the first opportunity of leaving the Island of Cuba for New York. I was in greater danger after that than I had been before, because it was the behef of the Spaniards that I had seen only 100 men under Agramonte. With eren a suspicion that I had met Tresident Cesredes Imy life would not have been worth a moment's purchase. The telegram I sent to the Herald, giving the number of the insurgence I had seen, was in accordance with the ileas the Spaniards had, because the telegrams parsed through Spanish hands. If I had found a vessel at Nucvitas, Barracoa of at any other port before reaching Santiago de Coba, about leaving for the United States or any port in the West indies, I would have left at once. It was my intention when I went to Santiago to see the insurgents in the Oriental Department if possible without any

great effort; but it was absolutely necessary that I

should take the first steamer. It was my desire

not to kive the Spaniards and the "Ing intentions

to depart until the time of my leaving. The

Staniards, I may explain, were under the impres-

cion that I was going to spira the Winter in the

island of Cuba, and write up my correspondence

in the city of Havana,"

the effect that your hasty departure was caused by the Durlo article?" "That is true; but you must bear in mind that

that telegram, like all those I sent from Cuba,

could only reach you through Spanish hands. It

had to go to Havana before reaching the United States, and you see that in all probability it would have undergone some changes if the subject matter had been distasteful to the Spanish authorities. I may have erred in saying more in that message than that I had left the Island. Its object was simply to inform the Herald I was homeward bound, and at the same time to give what I considered an important matter, General Riguelme's solicitude for my safety. I think the HERALD should have refrained from any such strictures upon my actions until my arrival here, or at a port from which I could communicate directly with New York. I was really in less danger in Santiago, under Riguelme's protection, than when I had

"It was simply a coincidence that the article in the Diarlo appeared the day before the French steamer sailed. That was the first opportunity? had of leaving, and there would not be another opportunity for at least a week. I concealed the fact of my departure to prevent the Spaniards throwing any obstacle in the way. I notified the foreign Consuls of my intentions, so that they might inform General Riguelme, and by that means reduce the probabilities of his interposing any objection." "What were the chief dangers surrounding you?" "As General Riguelme informed me, I was in great danger from the laborantes, who sympathized with

the insurgents. They understood and believed that

been in the field with the Spanish volunteers."

"As to the article in the Diario?"

the New York Herald would hold the Spaniards responsible for my death, let me meet it from whom I might. The laboranles, he said, were interested in having me assassinated, knowing that the blame would be thrown upon the Spaniards. I know that the General was sincere in the belief that my life was in jeopardy. I am equally certain that I was in danger from the Spanish volunteers. The General also cautioned me not to go out after night, and only during the day when I was in company with Lieutenant Aguero or the American Consul. Without my asking him he vehtured to give me a permit to carry a revolver." "Was the popular feeling very high on account of the article in the Diario?"

clubs and at all the places of public meeting. The Spaniards said that I ought to give my opinions as to their claims. An officer of one of the clubs informed me the night before the article appeared that it would be published. The reason for this

curious procedure was, he said, that if my impres-

sions were favorable to the Spaniards, and that if

I published them in the Diario, I could not actually

"Yes; it was the topic of conversation at all the

contradict what I had said there when I reached New York." "Did you have any open evidence on the part of anybody of a desire to insult or molest you?" "No; on the contrary, I received every civility and the highest consideration from all persons, with two exceptions. These were, first, a Spanish captain at Divorcio, who declined an invitation from the Colonel of the post to dine with him on the ground that he would not sit down at the table with an American, I being at the time a guest of the Colonel. The second instance was that of a

Custom House officer at Nuevitas, who told me very frankly that he would like to hang me and every other American, also the English, and everybody who spoke the English language." "Have you, Mr. Henderson, any further statement with regard to the HERALD and yourself?" "It appears to me that my most just cause of complaint is from the fact of the Herald having pronounced my mission a failure before I had time to make a full explanation. In consideration, however, of the fact that the success of my mission could not have been, and was not, known to the Hebald, I must absolve it from all intentional

slight upon my courage and capacity, both of

which I claim to be vindicated in the full state-

ment of my movements which I have now furnished

THE MISSION TO CUBA.

to the HERALD."

Brief Instructions-First Plans in Ha-

lice. It was not without many misgivings as to the results that I undertook my present mission to

vana-Shadowed by the Spanish Pe-

this island. While making the necessary arrangements for the journey previous to my departure, I did not underrate the importance of my mission. For over four years a state of war had existed between the Spanish government and a part of the Cubans. For more than a year nothing had been known of the real condition of these insurgents. They had been completely cut off from intercourse with the world, and the reports concerning them were very conflicting. The Spaniards represented the Cuban forces as a handful of naked, ill-armed negroes and Chinese. The friends of Cuba Libre claimed that their army numbered at least ten thousand tolerably well armed men, and as an evidence of this pointed to the accounts of numerous engagements given in Spanish jour-It is true these accounts nals. genereported that the insurgents had been routed; but, said their sympathisers, it is an evidence there are still armed bands to encounter. To learn the truth was the chief object of my mission, but from the first the difficulties of my undertaking were as great as the doubts which surround the actual condition of the Cuban forces. I soon found it was no holiday task I had undertaken, and I must confess to some feelings of fear, to some trepidation on thinking of the difficulties I would be compelled to surmount and the dangers I would have to undergo. To visit the principal cities of the island guarded as I knew they would be by the dreaded Spanish volunteers, whose murder of the medical students in Havana is too fresh in the memory of the people to be repeated; to pass through the lines of the armies surrounding the men I was directed to meet, and there probably be received as an enemy, because I had passed safeir, were in themselves considerations almost sufficient to deter me. Remembering these difficulties, and further that on both sides this war had been conducted with a savage inhumanity unparalleled in modern times, it was not with the pleasantest anticipations that I came here. I HAD ARMED MYSELF IN NEW YORK,

as far as possible, with documents from various anthorities, to show when necessary the object of my trip. From the State Department, at Washington, I had obtained my passport. From the "Cuban Junta." in New York, I had gotten not only a passport. or certificate of the capacity in which I was engaged, over the seal of the "Commissioners of Cuba Libre" in the United States, but separate letters of introduction to Cespides, President of the Republic of Cuba, and to Generals Agramente. Garcia, Diaz and others, all of which were designed for my protection when I should reach the insurgents' lines. I also had an interview with ADMIRAL POLO, THE SPANISH MINISTER, in which I endeavored to obtain some assurance that I might be permitted to accompany the Spanish army, or a division thereof, in its move-

ments against the rebels. The only result of this interview was the Admiral's promise that he would write upon the subject to the Captain General of Cuba. I lest New York on Thursday. October 3, in the steamer Morro Castle (ominous name"), commanded by Captain Morton of whose subsequent good offices I shall hereafter have occasion to speak.

On the following Wednesday. October 2, we , steamed by the grim walls of HAVANA'S CHIEF FORTRESS, MORRO CASTLE, and entered her capacious barbor at about seven o'clock in the morning. Of Havana's numerous fortifications, as seen from the harbor; of the povel

appearance of the city itself, with its flat-recied.

chimperiess bale-nied houses of blue, reliew and green among which wave the palm banana and other tropical trees, as viewed from the deck of our steamer, anchored now in the middle of the harbor, it is not my province to speak. Soon after we anchored the Realth Officers ! bearded us, followed shortly after by those of the Custom House, and our passports were collected and sent to the city, we being assured that in about

half an hour a permit to land would be returned. Ent as one half hour affer another passed and no permission came, it was evident something was wrong, but what it was we remained in ignorance of although your correspondent had some fear that his presence might be the cause. I have since learned that this was the latt, as will bereafter appear. The desired betweeten was not with after imelies o'clock; then we harried to shore, and after a form of barrers examination made our

way to out abidiat places. It is not my interior to give an extended deectiption of Inda or of Havana. That has been so offen done that the prople of the United States ners at these propin, indoring assiduentaly to acquire

a knowledge of the Spanish language, and as quitly as possible communicating with those Cubans to whom he had letters of introduction, your correspondent pursued the even lepot of his way est ed etiminaups eld men fiseuora eaw ed lling information (given him by one of his new-made acquaintantes) that he was being SHADOWED BY THE POINT. Now, as thoughts of Spanish Sungerns, that's and the garrer dashed through his mind, he tere-

from the antiprilles. These premunary arrangements having been compleasa, upon October 13 your correspondent alquessoq

received on the 15th about noon. This, delivered by one of the Palace officials, dazzling in gold lace and uniform, was in the form of an order directing your correspondent to present himself at the Palace at twelve o'clock the next day. And now the bitherfo disturbed pulse of your correspondent became placid again, and he ventured to pay a visit to one of the gentlemen to whom he had been ac-

credited by the Commissioners of "Cuba Libre" in

New York, but was not long to remain in peace. IMPRISONMENT AND RELEASE.

In a Spanish Prison—Sent for by the Captain General, Remanded and Set Free-Private Chats with the Herald

Commissioner. I was sitting in my room in the "Hotel Telegra'o," at about six o'clock on the evening I received the Captain General's order, when an attaché of the house informed me a gentleman desired to see me outside, to whom I was at once presented by name, and the information given mo that I was in the presence of THE CHIEF OF THE POLICE OF THE ISLAND OF

CURA "Teniente Coronel de Ejercite, Ricardo Sanchez, Gese de l'olicia" (Richard Sanchez, Lieutenant

Colonel of the Army and Chief of Police), a tail,

slender man, with a dark complexion and light eyes, resumed the seat from which he had arisen when I entered, and, motioning me to another, said, through the attaché, who speaks English well, he desired to ask me a few questions, and then, consulting a paper in his hand from time to time, asked when I arrived in Havana, upon what steamer, how long I intended remaining and my business in Cuba. Upon my replying to the question he said I must ACCOMPANY HIM TO THE POLICE OFFICE.

It was with considerable uneasiness I accom-

panied the official down stairs, where we were joined by another uniformed, armed officer, who, calling a Victoria, mounted the box with the driver, while the Chief and I took the seat within. At the police headquarters we found my interpreter, who had walked, and through h m I demanded the cause of this arrest. His reply was I would ascertain in a day or two; that he did not know bimself; he had been ordered by his superior to arrest and confine me securely, but to give me every comfort possible. I was then taken

MY PRISON,

a small room adjoining the main one used by the

police. It was on the second story, with one window (barred, of course) looking down into a narrow street. At the door an officer, armed with a sword, was stationed. A servant within call was placed at my service, and a card, upon which was the word "Luis," the presentation of which to the servant would at any time bring me an interpreter. Writing materials and wine were brought me, and, sending the servant to the hotel with a note of encouragement to my wife and asking for cigars and books, I prepared to be as jolly as possible in this novel situation. Several Americans called during the evening, for news of my incarceration spread rapidly, and it was with great difficulty I prevented them from asking the immediate interference of Mr. Hall, United States Vice Consul General. I objected to this because I was confident that if I could see the Captain General my imprisonment would not be prolonged, while the interposition of the United States government through its Consul might totally defeat the object of my visit. At about ten o'clock a rude cot was put into my room, and, closing the door upon my guard, I passed my first right in a Spanish prison.

me, with the question (addressed to every one all over the Island upon rising), "Will you have case. con teche or case?" (coffee and milk or coffee) and informed that breakfast would be ready at eleven o'clock. Scon after Chief Sanchez, first asking permission, entered the room with the interpreter, and in

I was awakened on the morning after at about

haif-past six, by the servant ordered to walt upon

the grandiloquent style habitual to Spaniards, put himself at my service and asked if I desired anything. Before breakfast several American and one English gentleman called and insisted upon laying my case before the United States Consul. To this I objected strongly, as I was fully persuaded my imprisonment would not be prolonged after an opportunity should be given me to explain the object of my visit to Cuba, and that object would be in danger of defeat if too much prominence were given to my arrest. AFTER A SUMPTUOUS BREAKFAST I employed my time until three o'clock in studying the Cosa de Cuba, as seen in a small house across the narrow street. At that hour I was directed to

the Palace, and in a few minutes, ushered through spacious suits of rooms by officers and attaches, gorgeous in uniforms and gold lace, I was in THE PRESENCE OF CAPTAIN GENERAL CEBALLOS, the highest dignitary in the country. My guide or guard after a word or two was dismissed, and we were joined by the Captain General's Chief of Staff, Who speaks English with tolerable fluency and intenigibility. Ceballos, a middle-sized, handsome man, with gray bair, mustache and goatee, was attired in a plain dark suit of clothes, his military character shown only by a white belt about his

accompany an officer to the Captain General's in a

Victoria. Alter a ten minutes' drive we arrived at

waist. I was questioned very courteously as to the object of my visit to the island, or my business with certain suspected persons whom I had been in communication with in Havana. Without any concealment I stated I had been sent by the editor of the NEW York Herald to ascertain the true state of affairs in Cuba, and particularly the condition and strength of the insurgents, about which little was known. For various reasons it would be impolitic to give the conversation that ensued in extenso. It 13 sufficient to say that at the end of about an hour I was remanded to my prison, with the assurance that I would be released immediately, and directed when that desirable event should be accomplished to repair to the palace, when and where the matter would be further discussed.

day, and as night drew on wine and "refrescos" were brought, the guard was stationed outside the closed door, and my second night in prison followed. It was not until the afternoon of the next day that I was released, Chief Sanchez himself open-

ing wide the door of my cell and with unmistar-

But the order for my release did not come that

able gestures telling me I was free to depart. The arrival at that moment of Dr. Burgiss and your resident Havana correspondent gave the chief an opportunity to display that politeness of the grandiloquent order common to all genuine Spaniards. He not only assured me that I could hereafter command his services, but that his house was mine. and that I would do him the favor of permitting him in some way to share his exteem and respect for me. In the midst of such protestations, and with much bowing, the Chief, seeing us to our carriage, we took our departure with considerably more pleasure at leaving that hospitable mansion than I had felt upon entering it. The next day, October 18. I CALLED UTON THE CAPTAIN GENERAL at his palace and was without any trouble or delay admitted to his presence, and being joined directly

by the chief of staff, a long and interesting conversation ensued on the rebellion, the present condi-, non of the insurgents and my mission to the island. I was assured by both these gentlemen that the number of insurgents then in arms was less than twenty-five hundred and of these there were not more than six per cent whites. A map of the insurrectionary districts was shown me and the positions of the Spanish and Cuban forces pointed out. Letters of introduction addressed to "Ecsmo. Sr. Comandie, en Gese del Ejercito de Operaciones del Centro y Oriente. Don José Riguelme," and to, "Escsmo. Sr. Comdte Gral. de Pto. Ppc. Don Ramo'a

Fajardo," were then furnished me, with the assorance that both these officials should be directed by mail to give me every opportunity to ascertain the real condition of the insurgents. It would be presuming upon the ignorance of the people to pretend that the gist of your correspondent's interviews with the Captain General has been

given. That the great and unprecedent ed facilities afforded him to study the military operations, and the respect and honor theresitin universally. shown to the Herain commissioner by all Spanish off cisis with whom he came in courtact, point anertingly to something more than appears on the surlace, is not to be denied; and lowever pleasant in might be to gratify the cur osity of the public in this particular, and give a full account of the diplo matic negotiations which remaited so favorably for

the Herald mission, it can got be done at present. THEE CORRESPONDENTS LIFS ARE SEALED. and whether temporarily or elemany depends nor upon his own will but upon the wills of the present acting Captain General of Caba and Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister at Washington. The Herald educatal order to its correspondent

was, "Go and see the Cuban insurgents and ascertain for the information of the American people, the artual correlation of the war." the means to be used before lead to his discretion. With no necided feelings for or against elther of the parises other than the American inkewarm simpainy always given to the weaker side, ho

south, to ober the orders of his chief and used every legitimate means to that end. The situation must have a tolerably correct idea of this is and. Tolthe Cahan insurgenia suffering by their andmiss and the peculially of the war, in which there is not only no quarter given on the battlefield, but added to epanish distinct of America and her citizens, and the district with which Cubans

section and attentions of the ord and and infercourse whatever with their energies, made the proposed moderial ng one involving much danger, and to -light flomestike fight four periodical sessonie cream. cute and capito sir lad plant but the use of pared himself as lar as possible iora ristration i means perhaps not otherwise it ensible. I will only sat that in the new between my list

intervent with the Copies a Ceneral and October sa the day of my departure from Havana, while I was over in making preparations accessary for

A TIFTTER WO TER CATTAIN GENERAL. the antitude and the spicess of my plens. Mr. Bal "Bot pour rejection that this part to be the contraction of the part of the pa

vitas and Santiago de Cuba, and in every way displayed so much thoughtfulness and kindness as to make me feel under the greatest obligations to him. Some other precautions that I found it necessary to take for my safety in case I should afterward, find it advisable to return to Havana I cannot recount now.

By the 23d it was generally known throughout Havana that a correspondent of the HERALD had come to Cuba, had been arrested for supposed complicity with the insurgents, had been released and had received permission of the authorities to visit the insurrectionary districts, and I received information from a source I believe perfectly reliable that some of the most influential of the Spanish volunteer officers called upon Captain General Ceballos to remonstrate against it. THE CAPTAIN GENERAL WAS FIRM,

and refused to withdraw the permision he had given. It is, I believe, generally known that the present Captain General is the first one who has will be obeyed, that he is hated by them almost as | a short note to Reeve, asking him much as the insurgents. In a conversation subsevent my visiting the interior of the island.

START FOR THE REBEL REGION.

#### Liberal Steamer Travelling-Neuvital and Pacrto Principe-A Dinner with

Accsta-Passes and Preparations. I left Havana at noon of the 23d, in the steamer Cuba, and reached Nucvitas on the morning of the 25th. The voyage was uninteresting, save for the opportunity given to study Spanish human nature on the journey. One peculiar custom on the Cuba. which I never found on any other Spanish vessel was the very liberal distribution of "drinks." At eight o'clock A. M.

GIN COCKTAILS WEBE PASSED ABOUND

to all the passengers, about forty in number, and In half an hour a second round, and not one passenger on the deck declined the glass! At three P. M. Bass' ale was furnished in the same way, and every one partook. It was about nine o'clock on the morning of the 25th when we passed by a little, light armed fort, upon which stood a sentinel fighting spasmodically with a bandana handkerchief a cloud of mosquitoes, into the bay of Nuevitas, of which Irving says:-"Columbus, on arriving here, was struck with its magnitude and the grandour of its features; its high and airy mountains, which reminded him of those in Sicily; its fertile valleys and long sweeping plains, watered by noble rivers; its stately forests, its bold promontories and stretching headlands, which melted away into the remotest distance." The area of this bay is said to be fifty-seven square miles.

At Nuevitas I found that Bernard Watlington, United States Consul, to whom I had a letter of introduction, had died a few days before, and that Cornelio Porro, an ex-insurgent chief, to whom had been recommended, was in Puerto Principe. After ascertaining these facts I had barely time to catch the cars for the last named place.

The distance from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe by rail is forty-five miles, and we made the journey in about three hours, arriving at the latter place at about four P. M. The train consisted, besides the engine and tender, of one passenger car,

GUARDED BEFORE AND BEHIND,

by cars arranged for and carrying soldiers to protect the train against the insurgents. About sixty soldiers accompany each train, and the cars which carry them are built of heavy planks with loop holes near the top. In addition to these precautions each passenger train is preceded by another carrying soldiers, and which runs about two miles chead. These precautions of this nature, and the military posts every mile along the route, made evident that we were entering the disturbed or insurrectionary districts, and as four-fifths of the passengers were arrayed in military garb, the journey was of decided and almost exciting in-

the passenger car old and dirty, provided with hair-bottomed seats. Having no system of baggage checks in Cuba, but charging as freight for all baggage the traveller does not keep with him, the consequence is the passageway, platforms and seats are lumbered up with trunks and valises.

The railroad itself was old and very rough, and

Four or five prolonged whistles indicated to us that we were approaching Puerto Principe, and at the same time to the inhabitants of the latter place that the train bore passengers and mails from

My first business was to find Cornelio Porro. whom, for sufficient reasons. I desired to see be fore presenting myself to General Fajardo; but as it was not until Monday (28th) that I got a sight of him. I had time to wander about and study the

PUERTO PRINCIPE, with a population of 40,060, is one of the most anti quated and Spanish of all Cuban towns. Its nar row, dusty or muddy, unpaved streets, oddly shaped, low houses, numerous stores, with, as in Havana, all their contents exposed to view; ab sence of any sidewalks in the principal streets and the many one-mule volantes, give it a peculiar attraction to the stranger. It has several queer old churches and several convents. Its hotel accommodations are wretched. I had been recommended to stop at the "Hotel Español" as being the best in the city, and I found it well patronized and nearly filled by military officers. The barroom office and dining room were one, while the barroom opened into the stable, where there was gene rally a horse or donkey. In the rear of this room were the bedrooms, on two sides of a court, while the fourth was occupied by the klichen, presider over by a filthy, squalid-looking Chinaman. This city is notable for having been the hotbed of the revolution and for having sent out nearly three-fourths of her young men to the patriot armies. Several engagements have taker place between the contending parties in her

streets. Accompanied by Cornelio Porro I CALLED UPON GENERAL FAJARDO on the 28th, and was cordially received. He had received from Captain General Ceballos orders to give me every facility to study the military operations in his department and informed me I could. if I desired, join a Spanish column in search of the insurgents the next day, and that not only a horse and servant would be inraished me, but an inter preter if I desired it. I had already that day been called upon by a young man who had tendered his services as interpreter. I am not able to deter mine whether he was insane or deemed me so. the short conversation I had with him he denounced the Spaniards as robbers and assassins spoke of the Cubans as "our people," and mentioned several instances of the barbarity of the volunteers and of their open hostility to Ameri cans. And all this without any expression of my sympathics in the war. I declined his services. Be fore my interview closed the General furnished me with the following sale conduct or permit:—

CONANDANCIA GENERAL DEL DEFARIMENT DEL CENTRO-I grant a pass to sundry places of this department to Mr. A. Boyd Henderson, citizen of the United States, correspondent of the New York Herald. He carries a revolver. I trust to all the civil authorities and com-

mand to the militia, not to lay any obstacle whatever in R. FAJARDO. PURETO PRINCIPA, Oct. 28, 1872. Soon after my return to the hotel from the head-

quarters of General Fajardo a young Spanish officor presented himself as being the interpreter assigned me while in the Central Department.

LIEUTENANT MANUEL EMILIO AGUERO. who was my constant companion from that time until I left the island, deserves more than a passing He was among the first to join the patriot army in the present revolution. Indeed he was one of the original conspirators who planned the insurrection. For three years and a half be was with the Cubars, and it was only in March of tho present year when, with the rank of lieutepan' colonel, be "presented" or surrendered himself to the Spaniards. In the Cuban ranks his brother brother-in-law had been killed by his side and when he lest his former comrades behind him his father, who has however, since presented himself. His action was remarded by the sathorities by the presentation of a lieutenant's commission. After his accept- former claiming that four of them would not bestence of this he had been very active in endeavorpersuade his former comrades (among was General Agramonte) to follow his example, and copies of some of his letters to them have been published in the Spanish journals. He

to have served in our late war in a New York Dientenant Aguero was the bearer of an invitafrom Brigadier General Acosta to dine with I'm, which I accepted and accompanied the Lieu-

is almost twenty-seven years of age and a Cuban by

high. He speaks English focult, having spent

FIVERAL FEATS in the United States, where he claims

GENERAL ECCUETA. who is said to be one of the wealthiest men in the particular consisting mostly of sugar esthise, estimated to be worth \$15,000,000, is a plea-Fatit, 30vial, telegie-aged gentleman, fond of society and cool living. I found him at a bountifully sorred table, suitounded by eight or ten officers prorsonal friends and mombers of his staff, to each ref the inities of whome, in admitted to his rightly cour omen, the Seneral, has given a ret name, the estianation of which, as I was severally introduced to them. provered much merti-Thomas. A gallont-looking major was known as othe har killer." and was said to be us fortunate with four sex as he was unfortunate at the gaming the "The Bull Fighter" was a rather mild, in-"onsive looking blonde, with a streeties commisin. For the two hours we were at the table there the seat of honor at the General's right was confict by your correspondent, serious conversa-

on, so mingled with jest and reparter and sherry.

ters to the United States Consuls at Nuc- time its lapse was unnoticed, and when, after Lieutenant Cento was evidently a man of taste coffee, cigars and Cognac were brought on the and sentiment, for his "office," though constructed table and the cloth removed, we were in an excel- only of apright unhewn timbers, with the octagonal lent condition to enjoy the ANTICS OF THE GENERAL'S MONKEY.

> journeys. My host at the end of the entertainment | grove of orange trees, full of half ripe fruit, and so earnestly asked me to make his headquarters my home while I should remain in Puerto Principe. and was so evidently sincere, that I accepted his invitation. I was informed that I should be sent the next day with a proper escort to join a column then operating against the insurgents. But there then being some difficulty in the way my departure for the field was postponed until the day following. | of In the meantime I called upon the Chief of Police ("Guardia Civile"), whose jurisdiction embraced the territory in which

THE AMERICAN, HENRY REEVE, was said to be operating, to ascertain what means there were, if any, of communicating with him. found that not only was Reeve known throughout been in power in Cum since the breaking out of | the island as "Enrique el Americano," then in the | side of one wide street, which is commanded by the present revolution that is not induenced by the | immediate neighborhood, but had found a medium volunteers. Upon the contrary, he has so often | through which to communicate with the Spanish given them to understand that he, and not they, authorities. By the Chief's permission I addressed IN THE NAME OF THE HERALD

mently with General Riquelme he said he | for an interview, the time and place to be fixed by | soldiers from the fort could be brought against | as given to me subsequently by Major General and no doubt the volunteers did endeavor to pre- himself. This message the Chief explained would | them. There are, in addition to the houses above | be carried and delivered to the party addressed by mentioned, commodious quarters for the troops two women-mother and daughter-named Usa- | and four blockhouses guarding the approaches to torres, who resided in Puerto Principe, and that the answer, if there should be one, would be brought by them in about a week, so that I would | trances so narrow that but one man can pass at have time to scour the country in an oppo- | time, and surrounded by ditches four feet deep. site direction for a few days. The same day, Each one is constantly guarded by seven men efforts to purchase a horse for my march, in- | frieze. In the village there are sixteen stores, formed me that it was unnecessary, for one would | all of which liquors are sold, and where the be furnished me by himself. It was not until the | diers lay in their supplies of strong drink when afternoon of Wednesday, October 30, that every- going on an expedition. We had just finthing was ready for our departure; but then the arrangements were complete. Lieutenant Aguro, a surgeon-"the bull-fighter"-two servants and twelve of the regular cavalry were placed at my disposal, with directions to obey my orders. The General advised me to lose as little time as possil in reaching Las Yeguas, from which every day or two operating columns were leaving, but my wishes were to be suprema lex.

#### TO THE BATTLE FIELD OF MONES.

The Rebel-Raided Country-Life at Spanish Outposts-A Ride to the Battle Field-Shocking Sights-Atrocities of the War-What Both Sides Say of the

And so your correspondent, having arrayed himself in light linen clothes, immense Panama hat, buckskin shoes, "leggins" and spurs, armed with revolver, and with waterproof coat, blanket, hammock, and saddle bags strapped before and behind, on his saddle, at about one o'clock P. M., between the lieutenant and the surgeon, led the way out of Puerto Principe. THE CUBAN HORSE.

The horses ridden by our little company were all natives. The Cuban horse deserves some attention. The best authorities upon the subject say he is but the offspring of the Spanish horse affected by the peculiarity of the climate in his breeding. He is now a fine animal, with short, stout, wellbuilt body, neat clear limbs, fine intelligent eyes, thick neck, heavy mane and tall, and peculiar gaits under the saddle. The marcha is a fast walk, and is the easist gait possible, and el paso, something like what is known in our own Southern States as

a "single-footed rack," is more pleasant than any gait peculiar to American horses. the most valuable quality of horse is his endurance. seems as if no weight were too much for him in the opinion of his driver or rider, and it is said that he will make fifty or sixty miles per day under the saddle for an indefinite time without the slightest sign of exhaustion, and this, too, on about hall the quantity of food necessary for the American horse, which latter animal is used only in carriages in the principal cities of the island. Owing to the great demand created by the present war, the price of Cuban horse is now high, it being impossible to obtain a good one for less than one hundred and seventy-five dollars. The duties and expense of landing alone an imported horse are about one hundred and twenty dollars. Upon one of the easiest of these exceedingly easy-gaited animals, then, your correspondent, at the head of his little cavalcade, left Puerto Principe on Wednesday, October 30. Putting our horses to the gait "el paso," in a short time we passed beyond the limits of the city and struck into the open country under a broiling hot sun. Traversing

"ROTAL ROADS," which were in wretched condition, and lay between fences or hedges of guavo or maguey. passing the rains of many sugar estates destroyed by the Cubans, in about an hour and a half we reached the first of the military posts that form a line across the Island south from Puerto Principe. This is known as "San Antonio," and had, when we visited it, a force of but eleven men, who were acting as a guard for the protection of a gang of pairs to the carmina real. Two miles further on. passing a tall smokestack, which, with the enclosed spacious grounds there had been one of the largest finest sugar estates in the department, now a mass of ruins, we arrived Camp Mercedes, which had also been a fine suga estate. It will be impossible and useless to speak of the ruin and devastation caused by the war among the sugar estates in the Central Depart ment. It is enough to say that there is not lest standing within fifty miles of Puerto Principe single one of those formerly splendid buildings used for the manufacture of sugar. Everywher the sight is the same. The chimneys generally standing as a monument to the ruined fortunes of their former owners, amidst the debris of fallen walls and heat-wrenched machinery, testify to the

INTENSITY OF CUBAN HATRED to Spanish rule. For be it known most of these destroyed properties belonged, not to Spaniards but to Cubans, who themselves applied the torch that impoverished them. It was enough that their beloved "Cuba Libre" demanded the sacrifice, and believing that when the cost to Spain of carrying on the war would be greater than her revenues from the island, they determined to make of their beautiful country a waste in which the mother country could find no profit. From Camp Mercedes, after a rest of half an hour, leaving our cavalry escort behind us, Aguero, the doctor and your correspondent, with our servants, galloped off alone two miles farther, to a second

passing through two magnificent groves, one of palms and the other of cocoanuts, covering about seventy-five and a hundred acres respectively This San Antonio was guarded by about forty monnted infantry, or "guerillas." as they are called officially. A provision train of thirty ox carts had arrived an hour before, and the men accompany ing it were then at their dinner, and we followed their example. In a horribly fifthy house made of palm leaves and skins we are some boiled jerked beef and a hash into the composition of which entered, it seemed, every kind of meat and vegetable

CAMP SAN ANTONIO.

Soon after dinner our hammocks were slung in the same room and we sought repose. Sought, but did not and it: for, in addition to the discordant noises ontside from men, bulls and denkers, the hovel swarmed with mosquitoes, and as there was no escape from them but by being smothered in blanket they had to be borne, amid curses loud and deep from all our party.

A PANGEROUS GAME. Much stress was laid by the officers I met here and Aguero upon our ride from Mercedes to San Antonio without a guard. The absence of danger com the insurgents in this neighborhood was dwelt upon until the thought forced itself upon me that this two-mile unguarded gallop had been premeditated, and what Aguero, who had suggested it, had represented as being done on the spur of the moment was really but the carrying out of orders given in Puerto Principa wherever I went siter this. affair was clied as an erigence of the contempt in which Spaniards held Cobans, the commanding this post, was very kind in explaining to me the operations of his command and the wretched condition of the insurgents in this department. He produced before me a couple of nekross who were dressed, he said, precisely as mere the insurgents. Their raiment consisted of a cover sack thed about the waist and sandals of untabled ships, secured to the feet by leather thongs passing between the toes to the ankle. The next morning we arose from our hammocks rested, but purefreshed, and, after "cafe." resumed our travels with a new escort of mounted infanity. About an hour after leaving San Antonio we overtook the provision train that biropoked there the night before and which had left before darbreak. This train of thirty cares, drawn by cither six or eight bulls—in Do case oxen-and guarded by about thirty infantry, was about one unic long and moved very slowly. I presume nething but the shortness of the distances between the many military posts saved it from attack; for the creaking of the cart wheels and shouts of the drivers as they produced the buils could be heard unite a distance. Passing Military Camp Somblas, three miles from San Antedio, four miles forther is

at which were the same number of men as at Somblas-viz., thirty. Lieutepapt Leopoldo Cento. who was in command, received us hospitably, and, in a trice, brought out the square bottle of "ginerra" (gin), that seems to be a necessary part of every officer's equipments. Somblas and Porcayas are small, three story forts, built of bricks, with loopholes in each story, and are, donbuless, almost

roof, thatched with guavo leaves, was surrounded and almost embowered by many beautiful twining which accompanies him in all his campaigns and vines. It was situated near the fort, in a dense which were in the midst of a large grove of cocoanuts, bananas, palms, mangos and tamarinds; while the well-laid-out and orderly kitchen gar den close by was decorated with two rustic arbors of beautiful designs over which the vines were be ginning to climb. Nine o'clock, and seven miles further brought us to the village and military post

> LAS YEQUAS. where is stationed a body of five or six hundred men and a well-constructed wooden fort, armed with two twelve-pound mountain howitzers. This village, built up since the breaking out of the war, numbers about fitty houses, all built of palm leaves, thatched with guavo, and are on either the fort. Not more than ten days before our ar rival this village had been

> > ATTACKED IN THE NIGHT

by a squad of twenty insurgents and several houses and a store or two sacked before the the town and about two hundred yards distant These are two stories high-wooden-with en Acosta learning I was making The main fort is surrounded by a ditch and ished breakfast (at eleven o'clock) when great bustle and confusion betokened the happen we learned that the column of Lieutenant Colone Lorenzo, which had gone out four days before, was about making a triumphant entrance into the village, having the day before dispersed a body of insurgents after killing forty-three, with a loss on the Spanish side of only one dead and two wounded. In a few minutes

THE VICTORIOUS COLUMN entered amid the plaudits of the people. The strange way of showing their approbation was interesting. Cheering, as we know and practise was not heard; instead there was a round excited remarks addressed by a single perso at a time to his companion or to a friend ranks: and as officer after be clasped about the neck by and receive warm embraces from his half score of personal friends. Indeed, it seemed as if the populace were wild with delighted surprise that any of these four hundred men had escaped alive from the two hundred arms captured. Upon the other hand, insurgents they had engaged. Approaching one large group that appeared in ecstacles over some thing I found them around a few muskets and

closely, and as 1 did so, and was counting them they would look at them and then at me, their eyes saying. "What do you think now of Spanish soldiers, Senor Americano?" One officer said to me, "It must be true, the rebels were routed would they of this conflict ridge boxes and some telegraph wire which the insurgents had removed from the poles in the neighborhood a few days before. Lieutenant Colo nel Lorenzo invited me to accompany his column which would the next day start in pursuit of the in surgent band he had just encountered, and, upor due consideration and after inquiry as to the whereabouts of other columns. I thought it best accept his invitation. After case at six o'clock the

CAPTURED FROM THE INSURGENTS.

All made way for me to pass in to examine them

next morning, November 1, THE COLUMN MARCHED OUT of town in the following order, which was observed in all subsequent marches:-Fifty guerillas (mounted infantry), commanded by a major, le the van, about five hundred yards ahead of the main body. The commanding officer, his aides bugier and the HERALD commissioner, with his interpreter, rode at the head of 150 guerillas, who were followed by 200 infantry (the officers alone mounted), the pack mules, with provisions tents, &c., some forty in number, bringing up the Spanish seldiers as they are found in Cuba are not a very imposing body. Indeed, excep those who are kept for garrison duty in and about the largest towns, they are an unclean, unhealthy looking and under-sized body, in whose apparel is difficult to discover anything resembling a uni-Whites and negroes are found enrolled in the same companies, marching side by side, fraternizing perfectly and "drinking out of the same canteen." They seem to be on terms of perfect The town garrisons, when there is not sufficiently strong "Guardia Civii." are usually selected from the finest looking soldiery about. But to resume our march. After a march of

about nine miles, crossing numerous little streams here dignified by the name of rivers; following gladly the "royal roads" wherever possible, now passing through a wide savannah, around edges of which our advance guard rides warily and suspiciously, and now seeking a short cut through the dense woods by an almost imperceptible path. over and across which boughs, fallen limbs and thick trunks are hanging and lying, now sweeping aside, stooping under or entting away with our machetes the festoons of vines floating across our path and almost saying with Dante:-

We had put ourselves within a wood That was not marked by any path whatever: Not foliage green, but of a dusky color: Not branches smooth, but gnarled and intertangled Not applie-trees were there, but thorns with poison; Such tangled thickets have not, nor so deuse

Those savage wild beasts that in hatred hold

'Twist Cecina and Corneto the tilled places. At nine o'clock we encamped for breakfast. did not resume our march until half-past three M., and at six we reached Divorcio, a military post with a strong two-storied wooden fort, surrounded by chevaux de frise and ditch. In our afternoon's tramp we passed a large haciendo and several herds of wild cattle, among them some bulls magnificent in size and contour. It is from this region most of the bulls were obtained for the "fights" in Havana before the war, they being famous for their size and temper. These, with a few flocks of Guinea fowl and small parrots, were about all the animated nature we encountered. Soon

COURIER FROM LAS YEGUAS. with despatches for Colonel Lorenzo, arrived, He bore a telegram from the General directing the Colonel to take the HERALD commissioner to the battle field of Viamonecs, and also to notify the latter that General Rignelme, the Commander-in-Chief, desired the commissioner to visit him at Santiago de Cuba, his present headquarters, within days, if possible. For reasons at the time best known to himself, though explained by circumstances afterwards. Lieutenant Colonel Lorenzo did not appear to be as much delighted with this opportunity of showing the scene of his recent triumph as one would suppose. Find ing, however, that your correspondent could not be prevailed upon to express his unwillingness visit the battlefield in spite of the

HINTS OF DANGER

from an ambush of enraged insurgents and the disgusting sight of the dead, he at length yielded with apparent cheerfulness to the order. After a comfortable night in my hammock, swing in one of the officer's guano-leafed houses, we left Divorcio at half-past six, passing several corrais made by the insurgents for the capture of wild horses, which are numerous in this neighborhood, and two as Cuban picket posts. At eight o'clock a cioud of turker buzzards hovering over a piece of woods in the distance marked our destination, and we in front pressed more eagerly on and lessened the distance between ourselves and our advanced guard. Soon, upon emerging from the woods into a peantiful semi-circular savabbah, containing perhaps five hundred acres, the odor of decomposing fiesh was borne on the wind sweeping from the point we were approaching, and on the opposite side of the savanna an innumerable host of the fifthy buzzards were circling through the air and sweeping rapidly to the ground or slowly copping upwards. Holding to our nostrils the camphor with which we had provided ourselves at Divorcio, we galloped rapidly across the open space to THE BATTLE FIELD OF VIAMONES.

where, stretched upon the ground, were two score of horribly loathsome objects that four days before had been men. In groups of imos and threes, i o'clock the next morning. blacks and whites side by side how as they had fought in life and fallen at last, lay the bloated carcasses. Suffounded on every bush by the foul birds. The buzzards heavily a few feet, waiting evidently until decomposition would mark the time for their borrid feast. in every attitude and posture these bedies were lying, and many showing the ghastly onts of the terrible machete. The nature and location of some of these gashes suggested to my mind or rather recalled to my recellection, one peculiarity of this

NO PRISONERS ARE EVER TAKES. another the whole top of the head, above the eves. off by a clean stroke, and in another right arm and shoulder cut through not need a very powerful imagination to victure the scene enacted on this ground four days before when the defeated party left the field in the nos session of the Spaniards. But if anything were needed to indicate what had taken place there, the want was supplied by the sight of two hodies-one with both arms out off at the shoulders, the other namelessly mullisted, and BOJH WITH BOYES AROUND THEIR NECES.

The human mind recoils at the ideas suggested by the appearance of these bodies-viz. that the wounded left by the insurgents upon the battle held of Viamonces were not only killed, but barbarously toriured. Your correspondent, after baring associated freely with Spanish officers of all grades for several weeks, could find it difficult to believe barbarities similar to the above should perpetrated by their orders or their consent. Their orders to kill Cubans found with arms in their hands are importative, and as long as they retain their commissions ther are bound to ober. But at least two Spanish officers while they deployed the necessity as they termed it, of killing the wounded and prisoners, informed me that while they always directed i should be done, they themselves would not an

could not witness it, because, in the language

one of them, "After a battle our southers are not

them in anything they would turn on us, and

THEIR ACTS ARE TOO HORRIBLE TO LOOK UPON." After counting the number of dead, which I made thirty-eight, though some of the officers insisted there were forty-one, in addition to three or four heaps of ashes which they said were the remains of bodies burned by a Spanish column that had camped close by two nights previous, we directed our steps to the old Cuban camp, where we breakfasted. This camp was in a large grove of the largest mangoes I had seen, and the rude houses built of boughs and palm leaves were still standing, with here and there the remnants of drinking gourds and pieces of bull's hide.

THE VICTORS' STORY OF THE FIGHT. The Cubans, as Lieutenant Colonel Lorenzo explained, lay encamped in this spot at the base of the semicircular savanuah, and were utterly surprised and routed on the morning of October 30. When they found the Spaniards on both flanks within the woods—that is, on both sides of the savanua-they attempted to escape in the rear, where, however, their retreat was so delayed by a | and their observations to each other in the prespond about fifteen feet wide and three feet deep that forty-three were slain, with a loss to the Spantards of but one killed and two wounded. THE CUBAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE

Agramonte (who at the time presented me with | me that these girls were all of good character, but the original official report of Major Suarin who | that they were accustomed to hear such language commanded the Cubans in this engagement) differs materially from that of the Spaniards. The Cubans not only were not surprised by the enemy, but, on the contrary, laid an ambuscade on the right of their camp and decoyed the Spaniards into it by a feigned retreat from the camp. The Cuban loss by their account was but three killed and eight wounded. and they did not pretend to estimate the Spanish They claim that they fought the battle in accordance with their usual plan-viz., to lay in ambush, kill as many of the enemy as possible by point to the number of whites upon field as an evidence that those are mostly THE BODIES OF SPANISH AND NOT CUBAN SOLDIERS The great majority of the Cuban rank and file are blacks. From the examination of the bodies made by your correspondent he is of the opinion that at | tricts. least eighteen were those of white men, though from the condition they were in it was difficult to decide with any degree of accuracy. But there were several circumstances which may assist to something like a correct conclusion. First, number of bodies upon which were plainly noticeable the cuts of the machete did not exceed seven or eight, and second, a young lieutenant Lorenzo's column, a short time after our arrival in Las Zeguas, said, in reply to a question as to the result of the battle, "They lost as many as we, and stop. A small-sized, delicate looking blonder we drove them from the field, so the battle was | soldier, well mounted, came forth, and, addressing unquestionably ours." Third, the number of me in English, called me by name, at the sam whites; fourth, what I deemed the disinclination | time introducing a boylsh-looking officer, saying of Lieutenant Colonel Lorenzo to take me of evidence that they were and not Spanish dead is, that they were unburied General Agramonte suggested that the Spaniards might have disinterred the bodies for my benefit and that the ropes I had seen might have been used to drag them to where they were lying

body of sixty guerillas, to Las Yequaes. About six Divorcio our guide fresh tracks of insurgents, about two hundred strong, leading in the same direction we were At once the hitherto somewhat straggling ranks closed up. MUSKETS WERE UNSLUNG. with a sharper lookout from the advance guard, our speed was increased. Major Obregon solicitous for your correspondent's safety, advised him to go to the rear; but, however much I might have desired personally to profit by his advice, my

On the 4th of November, having stopped two days

at Divorcio, I accompanied Major Obregon, with

### AMONG THE PATRICTS MILITANT

representative character decided me to hold m

position, and fortunately we did not come up wit

the Cubans until their track diverged from ours.

Missive from Enrique el Americano-Departure for the Insurgent Camp-Henry Reeve and Agramonte.

At five o'clock the next morning I was awakened with the information that a courier had just arrived from General Fajerdo with orders to Major Obregon to send me immediately to Puerto Principe, which place we reached at about eleven o'clock. Ceneral Fajerdo immediately delivered me a lever from

"ENRIQUE EL AMERICANO." of which the following is an exact copy:-

DIVISION OF CAMACUEY, DISTRICT OF THE SOUTH, I CAMP IN OPERACIONES, NOV. 2, 1872. A. BOYD HENDERSON, Esq.-DEAR Str.-Received yours of the 29th inst., in which vo inform me that you are an agent "sent by the Editor of t NEW York HERALD, with the object of ascertaining th real condition of those in arms against the Spanish gov In respect to the same, I have the honor to reply that

being authorized by superior orders to accede to the requested interview. I place the following conditions which conditions are really necessary on account of the peculiar class of warfare observed in this country. You will come to the camp of Vista Hermosa, and where you will find awaiting you two women (the same throug whom I have received your letter), and without an more companionship than that of the women, start ou and I will meet you in a very short space of time from You possess, of course, my word that you will not molested in the least, nor will you be obliged to pass more than a few hours before seeing the subscriber. You will leave the camp of Vista Hermosa on the fifth

A. BOYD HENDERSON, Esq., Camaque P. S.-I should feel extremely obliged to you, Mr Henderson, if you would be kind enough to procure and bring me one of Robertson's Spanish and English grammay expend in the purchase of the work, and my grati tude may even be advantageous to you at some future

The General had sent back to Major Reeve the woman who had borne the message with the information that the HERALD correspondent could not possibly reach Vista Hermora until the next day. After informing me that he had ordered

A TOTAL SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES in the Camaguey Department for four days, tha the Herald Commissioner might have no difficulty in meeting Major Reeve and Major General Agramonte, who was believed to be in the neighborhood of Viela Hermosa, General Fajerdo instructed me to offer in his name, and that of the Spanish government, the following terms to all Cubans I might see:-

THE HEBALD-SPANISH COMMISSION.

To all persons then in arms against Spain who would "present" themselves, with or without their arms, within one week, a full, free and uncondi tional pardon would be granted, accompanied by a complete restoration of confiscated estates with as little delay as possible.

EXCEPTIONS. The only persons not included in the above offer

First-The President. Cabinet and Members of Congress of the so-called Republic of Cuba. Second-Officers of and above the rank of briga-

Third—Deserters from the Spanish army. Fourth—Slaves.

The lives of those included in these excepted classes would be spared if they surrendered within a week, and the highest punishment inflicted upon the first two classes would be banishment from Cuba and the confiscation of their estates.

Deserters would be returned to the Spanish army, where they would be compelled to serve out their full time, without any deduction for service before their desertion.

Slaves would be restered to their masters. With these instructions and reiterations that the

lives of all accepting this offer of amnesty should be spared, your correspondent was directed to be prepared to start for Camp Vista Hermosa at four WITH AN ESCORT OF THIRTY

of the "gnardia civil" we reached Vista Hermosa at about seven o'clock the next day. Here I found the Chief of Police, who had preceded me a day scarcely moved for us, and then only new with the order for a suspension of hostilities. and learned from him that the Senora and Recre to lead me to his presence, not set returned from his camp, where ther had gone the day before with General Fajardo's message. This message, it will be recalled, much." As I did not pursue this topic he adverted was that I could not be there until a dor later than ! to the settlement of that fixed by Reeve. After a little delay, however, two brothers, named Ramon, who hold a safe and was joined by all the officers present in bisex-The enemy's wounded left upon the hattle field | conduct from Reeve. consented to endearor | pressions of satisfaction at the final disposition of are all slain by the victors, and as I saw the gap- to take me to the latter. Before we that vexed question. The General then alluded to ing wounds in the throats of two of the bodies, the started the Chief warned me not to judge the discovery of Livingstone by Stanley, and at heads being almost severed from the trunks; in of the actual condition of the insurgents from the length adverted to a subject which seemed of the few I would meet, saving that Major Reeve was in command of 100 cavalry, all of whom were picked men, better clothed and mounted than any other and sinew in four places, it did body of the insurgents. He further said that they | the people of the United States are with us or with would make great efforts to impress upon me that | the Spaniards? I am, indeed, exceedingly grateful they were fair representatives of the whole Cuban | that an opportunity through you has at length been army. Not could I judge, he said, of the Cuban | given for an empose of the real condition of the officers from those I might meet. Emilio and Aptonio Luaces, who were Major Reeves inseparable companions, and General Agramonte, all of whom l would probably see, were rentlemen by birth and education, infinitely superior to the mass of whites in the Culmn ranks. The Imaces brothers. I may say, were pephews of this Chief of Police. THE INSURGENTA Accompanied by the the two guides, I left Camp

Vista Hermosa about cight o'clock on the morning | America, and with no little determination arowed of November 6 and rode about pine miles, without. however, seeing any American or Emilio Unaces. We halted two hours on a royal road puder Saro. close by a rained sugar estate, the only living thing in the vicinity being a fully bearing orange orchard. After pursuing our course for about two hours the Hermosa. Half way between our balting place through what was known as camp I got my first glimpse of the Cuban insurgents. About six hundred yards and see for myself the number, condition and grand fence into the toyal road and inade signs, some engagement of there were some reasons which were promptly responded to by my leading why this could not be done, having had a week's

main with the other guide while he conversed with the strangers. Their conversation lasted about half an hour or more, at the end of which time we were motioned to proceed. On approaching the mounted men I at once discovered by their dress and equipments that they were

CUBAN PATRIOTS. We halted, and having exchanged salutations a further conversation in Spanish ensued between

them and the guides. The safe conduct held by the guides, the Cubans explained, was good only for November 8 and not available for four days until that date, as we had believed. It was suggested, however, that we might return to the same place next day, as we would not be molested. We then took our leave and arrived at Camp Hermosa about two o'clock. where we remained during the day.

SPANISH SOLDIERS AND CUBAN WOMEN.

For a couple of hours that evening I accompanied two or three of the officers to the houses of some of the villagers. If the remarks of the officers to the females we saw, many of them young and pretty, ence of these women were correctly interpreted to me by Aquerro, they were of the vilest and most obscene nature. Not only were the ideas expressed impure, but the words used were most vulgar. Aquerro, in reply to my inquiries, assured compelled to listen to it, for, not only their honor and lives, but the lives of their parents were at the mercy of the Spaniards I was also assured that cases of violation of femal chastity by the Spanish officers and soldiers were common, and, of course, THERE WAS NO REDRESS.

Upon the breaking out of the insurrection th wives and daughters of the patriots accompani them to the camps, and then it was a rare thing for one of these women to escape a worse fate than death if she fell into the enemy's hands. charges of this nature are made against the Cubans—the Spaniards explaining that there are no Spanish women in the insurrectionary dis-

ONCE MORE FOR THE REBEL CAMP. On the following morning, again accompanied the guides. I pursued the same royal road. After journeying about six miles, one of the guides calle my attention to the presence of cavalry behind us as I looked around I saw five or si halted, but they signalled us to proceed. When we had ridden about two miles we were met b another squad of Cuban cavalry, and came to "This is Major Reeve, and I am Dr. Emilio Luaces." He then formally introduced two or three Cuban officers. Just at this stage the horsemen in the joined us, the party altogether number in thirteen, and consisting of five whites and eight

WELL MOUNTED, WELL DRESSED AND WELL ARMEI Some of the bridles of the negroes' horses we made of ropes, but they all had good, substanti leathern saddies, resembling what is known as "the McClellan saddle." THE AMERICAN.

Major Henry M. Reeve is a tall, thin-faced man, who looks as if he were not more than two or three and twenty years old, though he is. I believe twenty-eight. He is of the blonde type, and his face is destitute of any symptoms of a beard. There is, however, nothing eleminate in his appearance upon the contrary, the development of the lowe jaw and the intensity of the gaze of his blue eyes more than hint at extraordinary determination showed education, while his plainness or blunt ness in asking just the question he wante answered, or expressing in a few well selected to the matic mode of expression in the Spaniards, and which the Herald correspondent had almost involuntarily adopted Major Reeve was dressed, as were Dr. Luaces and Captain Diego (the latter, by the way, being of one of the best families of Havana) in brown linen coats and pants, rudely tanned shoes and legging and straw hats. All were armed with swords (machetes) and revolvers.

At the time of the fitting out of the Perritt with an expedition for Cuba, under command of Gento the commander as a volunteer, giving his nam as Henry Earle, and stating that he was employed as a clerk in a mercantile office in this city and eagerly seeking to be taken out to fight for the independence of the young Republic. After som scruting he was readily accepted by Jordan, who detected some decision, activity and franknes plainly indicating a man of integrity and capabl of brave exploits. On the landing of Jordan in Cuba he shared the perils attending it with credi on the San Ramon Peninsula, and on the succeed ing days, or two months afterwards, he was made prisoner by the Spaniards in front of the intrenche position of Las Cuabas, and there, according to the inveterate practice of his captors, was shot leaving his body unburied, in order that his remains might afford food to the turkey buzzards But Providence had ordained it otherwise. He was only dangerously wounded and temporarily un conscious. Reviving as the night advanced, from the cool atmosphere, he was able to crawl slow to a hut hard by, inhabited by Cuban wome who took him in and dressed his wounds as we as they knew how. There he remained conceal until convalescent. When strong enough he joined a force of patriot cavalry, and was shortly after wards brevetted captain, for gallant conduct. Or being notified of his promotion he stated that Earle was not his real name, but an alias under which he had joined the army, and that upon being the rec pient of a captaincy he desired to assume the rank under his own name, which was Henry M. Reeve Later on he was promoted to a cavalry colonelc under Bembeta and other leaders in the Camaguey district. He is a general favorite with his comrades in arms, who will not call him Henry Reeve. but Enrique el Americano. Major Reeve, by the way, is a New Yorker and a courageous soldier, who has already distinguished himself in several desperate engagements, having been wounded as many as eight times. After a short conversation with the Major, in which I explained to him fully the object of my mission, he finally informed me that General Agramonte and Vicente Garcia were in the immediate neighborhood, and that if desirable I would be conducted to their presence without delay. At once expressing myself anxious to see those gentlemen, orders were given to proceed in the direction of their whereabouts.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE AND HIS HORSE. One of the guides was sent back to Camp Vista Hermosa, bearing a message from me to the Chief of Police. He had kindly lent me his horse, with the understanding that I should return it when visited General Agramonte's camp. Major Reeve and his companions seemed to feel very indignant at the want of faith manifested in them by the Chief of Police, and assured me positively that his horse would be as safe as I was. I retained the horse, and we went our way. We rode cautionsly for about two miles, and after passing two or three picket posts, at each of which four or five men were stationed, we halted, and without much ceremony I was ushered into the presence of

GENERAL YGNATIUS AGRAMONTE.

When I caught my first glimpse of him he was seated at a table made of twigs intently perusing some book, which I afterward ascertained was an work on Military tactics. Agramonte is a handsome young man, though effeminate looking. His dark beard and moustache are fine, silky and flowing, and with his aquiline acse, he looks not unlike a wax figure ! have seen of St. John the Aposile. His military record, however, has proven him to be a man of remarkable courage, energy and intellect. He is, par excellence the greatest fighting man of his rank in the Cuban service. In addition to the same brown linen clothes worn by his officers, he, the General, was so fortunate as to have a shirt, an article of reiment not worn by his subalterns. He rose at my approach and shook hands with me cordially as I was introduced by Emilio Luaces. Upon my removing my hat he politely requested me to replace it and invited me to be seated at the twig table with Major Reeve, Dr. Luaces and Captain Diege, who acted as interpreters. A pleasant conversation ensue object of my mission, and eager in his inquiries concerning the affairs of the outside world; but in no subject did he appear to feel so much interest as in the election of President of the United States. I frankly informed him that while as jet I had not beard the result of the Presidential contest, Grant must certainly be elected basing my opinion on the issue of the State elections in Fennsylvania and Onio. No soover had said this than a cloud of disappointment settled feruined, and in a tone of confidence remarked, "It may be es you say, sir, but I doubt it very THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

"Let me ask you, sit," said General Agramente. in a measured tone, "whether the sympathics of

I remised that so far as I knew the Cuban patriots had aroused the reast sympathetic feelings on the part of the American people; that the prevailing sonthment in the United States was that their hour of triumph was not very far distant. Thou hearing this all the officers, as well as the General himself, burst forth in enthusiastic ex-

pressions of admiration of the free institutions

their readiness to die rather than rield to the enemit and now that we had so far progressed the entire party seemed to be in the very best of its. If ever I had seen true patriots in my life I firmly believed they were then beside me. After a short pause, during which bright pros guides by signs gave me to understand that there | pects, doubtless, passed before their minds, Gen. was no possibility of secing Henry Reeve that day, | eral Agramonte, rising, observed that in order and we accordingly started to return to Camp | to obtain a fair idea of the situation I must travel

abead three men on horseback crossed from the | mornie of the insurgent troops; but lest I had made

THE INSULABIONARY TERRITORY

was within easy reach of Camp Najasa, and that the army corps of Vicente Carcla was also at hand. The General did not hesitate to explain that white it would be very desirable that I should travel through the insurrectionary region in order to form a correct idea of the situation, the journey would nevertheless be attended with considerable danger and personal risk, especially on account of the disinclination of the Spanish authorities to

THE REAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS known. I explained to them that the Spaniards were under the impression that I would see Major Reeve and Emilio Luaces without the possibility of meeting General Agramonte, and that I had been cautioned against forming an opinion of the whole insurgent troops from the soldiers I was to meet under the command of Major Reeve, they being an independent body of picked men, and that I had promised to return to the Spanish camp on the following day at the furthest. I may mention that up to this time I had not been asked for any credentials, but I voluntarily presented to General Agramonte the document given me by the Cuban Commissioner in New York, of which the following is a translation:-

Whereas Mr. A. B. Henderson, citizen of North America, has been commissioned by James Gordon Bennett, Esq., proprietor of the New York Herald, to travel knowledge of the state of that revolution: Whereas such commission here, entrusted to Mr. A. B. Henderson, is Agent of the Republic, do hereby grant the present the necessary means to reach the residence of the Executive or whatever place within the territory as may be

Given, signed and scaled with the seal of the Legation of the United States of America, in the city of New York. this 30th day of September, 1372, and fifth of our Inde-RAMON CESPEDES. The letters of introduction to President Cospedes

and the leading Generals of the Cuban army furnished me by the Cuban Commissioner I had decreed prudent to destroy at Havana. General Agramonte expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the credentials I had presented, and suggested that if I did not feel too much latigued we would visit the President of the Cuban Republic, who was not more than five or six miles distant. Upon my hinting that I had had nothing to eat for some time breakfast was ordered, and in the course of half an hour it was served up at the twig table. It was neither a rich nor a rare gem in a gastronomical point of view, but the kindness with which it was profered and the genuine hospitality made it taste far sweeter than many a more pretentious meal. The repast consisted of one dish-roast beef-and nothing else, and in the way of liquids we were invited to hot water, sweetened with honey—a decoction known as "Cuba Libre." The beef was cooked over a wood fire and well singed: It was served in deep tin pans and carved with machetes. Accompanied by Major Reeve, Emilio Luaces, Captain Diego and Raman Roa, the private secretary of General Agramonte, the Herald Commissioner proceeded towards the quarters of President Cespedes. The pathways were extremely narrow and the surrounding woods of dense thickness. After riding for five or six miles we halted; and a solitary picket issuing from a thick guavo fence, entered into a hurried conversation with Major Reeve. As I turned around to survey the scene I was somewhat surprised to see a body of eight or ten soldiers advancing, under the command of a lieutenant, as I could not imagine whence they had emerged. Little was said, for I made no inquiries, and quietly awaited the issue of events. The order was given to proceed, and the party moved forward without delay. We had gone about a mile when we passed another picket post, and wheeling suddenly to the right we

THE INSURGENT CAMP. Tents were nowhere to be seen. There was nothing marshal-looking about the place, and save that two rows of muskets were carefully stacked sufficiently wide apart to form a pathway, the appearance of the surroundings was suggestive of an open air prayer meeting. It was no such thing, however, but a genuine camp of the Cuban patriots. In the vicinity were about FIVE HUNDRED INSURGENTS

including 200 cavalry, three-fourths of the entire number being colored men. Their wearing apparel was not extensive. Very few of the negroes had more than pantaloons and shoes. Some had shirts. Many were only provided with breech cloths. The white soldiers had pantaloons and shoes, but probably not more than five could boast the possession at ouce of a coat and shirt. I may add. of course, that as the heat was intense the absence of those necessaries was not felt, and, besides, long experience had taught them to dispense with the use of what they could not obtain. The majority wore straw hats, but a noticeable feature with the cavalry was that, although many of them were destitute of trousers, all wore short eggings to protect their limbs when on horseback To a stranger the spectacle was not without its shade of humor, but a better acquaintance with he situation would quickly teach him that those insurgents stood in little need of anything in the way of raiment. Both cavalry and infantry were armed with Henry rifles; almost every man carried a machete by his side. When I entered the precincts of the camp breakfast was in course of reparation. We rode down between the two stacks of guns, and as we passed I could see the look of astonishment on many a dusky face as we went along. A good way off reclined a group of white, some black, in a thick shady grove, through which flowed a eautiful stream. They were sitting on the bank, evidently awaiting the summons to their morning meal. When within some twenty yards of the romantic little spot Major Reeve informed me that President Cespedes was among the group, and all at once dismounted, as that official was himself

## CARLOS MANUEL CESPEDES.

Interview with the President of the Cuban Republic-A Bitter Fight-Hopes-Cuban Advantages and Resources-What They Expected of the United States-No Surrender.

At a signal from one of the officers a few soldiers came up and took charge of our horses. There was no ceremony, no formality, nothing of a pretentions character around the place to indicate that in this lovely spot the President of the Cuban Republic was at hand. As we approached the group all rose from their recumbent position, and foremost to advance was Cespedes himself, and without much ado I was kindly presented by Major Reeve.

CARLOS MANUEL CESPEDES, President of the Republic of Cuba, is a medium-

sized, broad-chested man of apparently fifty years of age. His fair, full, closely shaven face beams with amiability and good nature. With dark hair which time is just beginning to silver, undimmed dark brown eyes and a perfect set of teeth behind lips whose compression often shows the fire and determination of youth, his years appear to sit lightly upon him. He was arrayed in a full suit of the same brown linen worn by his officers, and boots reaching to the knees, with silver spurs. He

was armed with a sword and revolver. After a few salutations the officers who had accompanied me threw themselves on the bank bard by the stream. I was not slow to follow their example, and beneath the thick shade of the trees President Cespedes spoke his mind freely on the subject of Cuban independence. Nor was the conversation marked by any subtlety on his part, for he uttered his views without hesitation and conversed with a sincerity that could not be mistaken. Strange enough the first topic to which he alluded was that of the Presidential election-asked almost the same question that had been put by General Agramonte, "Who is going to be the next President of the United States ?" I made almost the same response I had previously given, to the effect that General Grant would be the successful

THE STRENGTH OF THE INSURGENT PORCES. "I am glad. sir," remarked President Cespedes, after a brief pause, "that you have come here-What the result of your mission may be I cannot tell, built will be a source of consolution to the patriots of this sorely distressed country if you can let the world know the actual condition of the Cuban patriots. Full well you know that storics were spread abroad with no intent other than to dishearten our sympathizers. But now you may see for yourself, and for once let the truth

President Cespedes spoke these words in a slow. yet carnest tone, all the officers meanwhile listening with rapt attention, and I could see that every eye was turned towards me to watch what

effect they might produce. "Mr. President," I observed, "my mission to Cuba has been to ascertain the actual condition of affairs, and let me assure you, sir, it will be no fault of mine should the truth not be made known. I would like to ask, in the first place, what the strength of the entire insurgent army is at this present time "

"Well, sir," replied the President, "I under-estimate our forces when I say we have 12,000 men. cavalry and infantry, at our command; but if we had arms enough the insurgent troops in Chba would number 50,000 mea. Let me explain to you. We have now waged the war of independence for four long years. Those who have seen pervice during that period will always stand by our colors. Long ago many surrendered and were Desire and Base ale, so quickly where awar the impregnalite against forges destributed to restrain guide, against forges destributed to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to the attempted to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to restrain guide, against a twee proper for the attempted to restrain guide.

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"May I inquire, Mr. President, in what you stand most in need of just now?"

ONLY ARMS. "Arms, sir; only arms," replied President Cespedes, very promptly. "Our men you might suppose were poorly clad and badly fed. That, however, is far from being the case. First of all, the climate is not such where anything but the lightest garments could be worn. Besides, most of the men here have been accustomed to wear nothing more than you see. They are used to it, just as you would be to an overcoat in Winter in the North."

"As for food," said President Cespedes, smiling, "the Central Department, as we term it, abounds in wild cattle and we always have more than plenty. Oh, sir, there is no lack of provisions; none whatever. I have never yet heard a man complain for want of nourishing food, and then, as for vegetables, there is all that could be desired. Yams can be found everywhere in abundance, and, indeed, every other vegetable to which the men have been accustemed can be obtained without difficulty. On the score of food and clothing we

"Are your troops well provisioned?"

have nothing to complain." PLENTY OF AMMUNITION.

"Mr. President," I next inquired, "it is said that you are ever in want of ammunition and that sooner or later your supplies will be cut off, and that in consequence the war must speedily come to

an end in favor of your adversary?" "That is a mistake, sir—a great mistake," he responded, with apparent good nature; but, quickly changing his cheerful look to that of one who was suddenly vexed, added, "Yes, and doubtless one of the stories circulated by the enemy to injure our cause. I will tell you exactly how the matter stands. We were sadly in need of ammunition until within a year ago. I confess the situation then was far from pleasant to contemplate. But now, sir," he continued, in a cheerful and confident tone, "we manufacture our own powder. The American expeditions brought us more sulphur than ever we can use. Our supply of nitre, however, was short and soon gave out. You have a good saying in America that necessity is the mother of invention, and, finding ourselves reduced to some extremity, we managed to extract it from the ordure of bats that frequent the caves and rocky parts of the Island. Perhaps the only thing we depend upon outsiders for is fulminating powder, and when others fall to supply it we have no difficulty in purchasing it from Spanish

"Do I understand you, Mr. President," I inquired with some surprise, "to say that the officers of the Spanish army sell their powder to the Cuban insurgents when they fail to obtain it through other

officers."

"Without doubt, sir," he rejoined, with a smile not unmingled with contempt; "they sell their powder and occasionally they get the benefit of it. We are not wasteful by any means. The cartridges, for instance, that we use with the rifles are carefully picked up everywhere and refilled with powder. You appear to be surprised to hear of our making purchases from the Spaniards. Wny. sir, we can buy almost anything from them excepting arms, and these officers and privates are obliged to account for to their superiors. You see this map, sir," unrolling a large map of the railroad between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, upon which were not only all crossings and bridges, but grades and curves, with the angles of the latter: "this plan was purchased from a Spanish engineer for five ounces (\$80)." "Are all your departments as well provisioned as this, which you call the central one?"

"I may say they are, although vegetables are more plentiful in this quarter. Up to the present time, as I have said, no complaint has been made by the men, either in respect to food or clothing." AMERICAN SYMPATHY. Up to this stage none of the other officers had

said anything, though I could see they were deeply interested ih everything that passed. The quiet, measured tone in which Cespedes spoke evidently impressed them, and now and then, as he explained matters, a gleam of satisfaction was visible on every face. I was in hopes that the subject of American sympathy with the Cuban cause might not be alluded to again, lest hopes too brilliant might be inspired, and yet I could see that there was no topic upon which they would rather converse than this—the very dearest to their Cespedes had hitherto maintained and dignified demeanor, and. though recumbent on the bank, showed that he fully appreciated the responsibilities of the duties which his office had imposed upon him. He seemed to think that the American government had acted harshly in frustrating the plans of the numerous Cuban expeditions of relief. He dwelt at some length on the object which the Cuban patriots had in view, and in a semi-mournful tone observed that the cause being a worthy one should have met with more substantial sympathy from a free republic. I advanced the idea that the interference of the government with the expeditions to which he referred was on account of the Alabama negotiations. "I believe that," said President Cespedes,

quietly; "and yet would you not think that we deserve the very strongest sympathy from a people who did so much to abolish slavery? The very first act with us was to declare all slaves free-the unity of blacks and whites on terms of equality." It struck me, coming through the stacks of rifles, that whatever difference existed between the

Spanish authorities and their colored brethren, that the professions of the Cubans, so far as the slavery question was concerned, were very true. In camp life, at all events, men, black and white, could not have better friends. They are and drank together, and the colored officers were by no means in the minority. Even in our little group five or six blacks had congregated, and to all intents and purposes both races stood on equal terms. President Cespedes continued to state that white he did not reproach the American government for

not aiding their cause in a substantial manner, he complained that it should have interfered with the expeditions sent out to further the objects of the patriots. The terms of surrender General Fajardo had authorized me to offer the insurgents were then

referred to by, I think, General Agramonte. All present listened to my statement of them attentively, but treated them about as the General had when I had first spoken to him on the subject—that is, with the most supreme contempt. President Cespedes said: "I believe I am but attering the sentiment of all

Cubans when I say that it those exceptions were stricken out, and a promise given of unconditional pardon to every man who has taken up arms against Spain, even if I had implicit faith in the offer, I would not give it one moment's serious consideration. As long as I live I WILL ACCEPT OF NO TERMS FROM THE SPANIARDS but their recognition of the independence of

The President spoke with more warmth upon this subject than upon any other we discussed. When he ceased a general conversation ensued, and it was the unanimously expressed determination of all present never to lay down their arms and desert

Cuba."

the cause of "Cuba libre." THE MODE OF WARFARE. After some allusion to the Alabama question, with the settlement of which all seemed so well pleased, I interrogated President Cespedes on the mode of wariare carried on by the insur-

gent troops. He smiled, and appeared anxious to communicate everything of interest on that sub-"Our mode of werfare." he went on to say, "is not of course a very distinguished one, but as it has so far succeeded beyond our expectations we propose to continue it. It is simply guerilla war-

fare—in fact, the only kind of hostility we could possibly carry on. Our plan of attack is the ambuscade. We FIRE, KILL AND RETREAT. "The past shows what we have accomplished in this way. Our resources are inexhaustible. Every man in the entire insurgent army is thoroughly familiar with the country. They know almost every path, and can never be at a loss to get out of

the way. They are all acclimated and rarely suffer from disease. Our discipline is as perfect under the circumstances as it possibly could be. The movements of the enemy are never unknown to us, and we watch our opportunity and seldom miss our mark. For instance, the Spanish force come along on the attack. We never repel, but let them march ahead. Without a note of warning they are met with a shower of bullets, but where they come from they seldom ascertain without greater loss. You have doubtless nettred the denseness of the woods, in most places are almost impenetrable. Through most of these the insurgents have pathways, known only to themselves, and once the Spaniards attempt to force a passage ther rarely see the light again. Thus the war is waged. We are worrying the Spaniards to death. and will continue in that line if it should take twenty years. You see plainly it is the only chance we have, and connot think of abandoning it. Time after time the Spaniards have followed in pursuit, where one Caban falls, thirty of their encmies are killed. They are unable to follow us, and in this manner we can dely them for years to DOID C. "That is certainly on advantage."

"It is everything, sir," rejeined the President, warming up with the subject: "and what is more, we inkend to hold it at all hazards. But now is it with the Spanish troops with sir, more of them have perushed by disease than were ever killed. Not being auchmated, ther soon fall off, and for know what a drain this war has been on the Spanish government. The hospitals are crowded with Spanish soldiers to-day, and the remainder of the army is enervated and disgusted. I tell you our prospects are sented by our enemies. On one point you infully rest assured, that we can carry on the war .

by no means so poor as they are generally reprean indefinite length of time, and will "bever -" render." The officers composing the hit signified their entire ascent to this to mark—that in, if the bright gleam of t'eir et arking eyes twood be taken as any s, togeton.

THOT TOT REKINE IT TO TO. TO. TO THE TOT TOTAL deing pails by the Symphose across the legal t wind duck her at the application of the was received De replied that the firm o continue is two or array high theirs with a modeled felt was alsered. It monia redulte by level to an idea, the studber bludal the Spaniards could not stare to one in the city Season, tom, it would be use the let it that footh It at all in their way. President from he gaven has

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the means used by their officers in enriching themselves, a vast sum of money being needed to build it.

President Cespedes next adverted to what he termed the savage barbarity of the Spaniards, but dld not hesitate to admit that the Cuban patriots were bound to show no mercy. Ills chief ground of complaint was their treatment of the women and children, whom, he said, had been ruthtessly butch-

"We still maintain the custom," the President went on to say, "of killing the wounded. That plan is observed on both sides. I may tell you, however, that such a course was inaugurated by the Spauiards themselves. We take no prisoners, having no place to put them, and so, after all, you see our warfare is simple, though severe. Prisoners of both sides found in hospitals are killed. In fact, no quarter is observed anywhere. Lately the Spaniards have been more barbarous than before, while we have been making an effort to inaugurate a more civilized and humane system. Upon several occasions recently we have spared the wounded that have fallen into our hands, and when we were compelled to leave them on the field, have furnished them with food and water. But this has had no effect upon the enemy. Indeed, ten days after we had thus acted in the past Summer, the Spaniards found in the same neighborhood one of our hospitals containing our sick and wounded, all of whom were killed. Now the poor Cuban farmers who live in the countryparticularly in the region of the insurrection-arc killed by the Spaniards wherever found, simply because they are supposed to sympathize with the movement, but ostensibly because they failed to surrender themselves to the Spaniards. I have come across many a body with this notice attached:—

"POR NO HABER SE PRESENTADO," as a warning to others to come forward and declare their allegiance to Spain. Let me add, sir, that many of the villages, including Les Yegues, Divinico, Vista Hermosa and others are completely at our mercy. We could destroy them if we desired, but we know they are inhabited by Cubans, who are our friends and who will finally rise to help us. THE PROSPECTS FOR INDEPENDENCE.

It was unnecessary to question President Cespedes as to his ultimate hopes of success. I had already observed the strong conviction he entertained on the subject, and thought that further allusion to it would be superfluous. He, nevertheless, dwelt upon it in a cheerful manner, and his sentiments were shared in by the officers who sur-"Ah! sir," Cespedes exclaimed, "with a force of

5.000 Americans we could secure our independence in three months. I'll tell you the reason—the moral effect would be to make every Cuban in the land rise to free his country and drive the Spaniards from the soil. I don't believe it possible that any Cuban can be a Spaniard, and I have no doubt that every Cuban that has deserted from our force and surrendered to the Spaniards would be glad to come back to the rescue if he were satisfied there was any prospect of success." THE REVENUE OF SPAIN FROM CUBA.

"Now, sir," President Cespedes went on to say,

"I come to another point which is of no little importance to us, as you will perceive. A war such as Spain is now waging against us cannot be carried on without money. But what has been done to augment the revenue of Spain from Cuba? Cuban patriots—the rich and wealthy Cubans that joined our cause—have destroyed a large portion of the property on the entire island, burning their own sugar estates among others, in order that Spain might be deprived of the revenue from them. I tell you the revenue from Cuba now is so much less than the expenses of the war, that Spain cannot follow it up much longer. We can continue for an indefinite period, having no expenses to meet, and the troubled condition of affairs in Spain at the present time will surely not contribute to her victory in Cuba. The revolutions there will prevent Spain from sending out any more troops, and those now on the island cannot last very long. Nearly half of the Spanlards that came to Cuba have died from disease." "Are your troops never afflicted, Mr. President?"

"Nothing more than an occasional intermittent fever and they have discovered what is claimed as an excellent substitute for quinine. It is called aguadica, and in many respects is as good as the other—at least it has served us just as well. For dressing wounds we have a substitute for nitrate of silver in a vegetable known as guao. For manufacturing pantaloons we have a plant called pitadeheniquer, while threads for sewing purposes are made from pitadecorroja. The guacacoa bark is made into blankets by a simple process and we never want for leather while so many wild cattle abound. We have our shoemakers and, in fact, we want for nothing." General Agramonte subsequently informed me

Some of the soldiers at his order at once proceeded to show me the skill with which they used the lasso to capture wild cattle. Having thanked President Cespedes for his kindness, I took my leave in the afternoon, accompanied by the same party with which I had started out. We travelled for seven or eight miles, visiting several camps precisely similar in appearance to the one I had seen in the morning. At nearly six o'clock in the evening we encountered Major General Vicente Garcia with about two hundred men. Having exchanged salutations, we pursued our way to the spot where I first met Agramonte. President Cespedes spoke in HIGH TERMS OF GENERAL JORDAN. and the officers were quite enthusiastic over him.

that he had 3,800 men in the Central Department.

The President hoped the day was not very remote when Jordan, at the head of American volunteers, would rally around the Cuban mag all the sons of the much-oppressed isle. The misunderstanding once existing between

President Cespedes and General Agramonte was not, of course, adverted to, but their intercourse appeared most cordial; and I was informed subsequently by Agramonte that there were at present no difficulties or differences whatever among the Cubans. All were united against the foe. Before leaving General Agramonte he gave me an abstract of the engagements that had taken place

in the Camaguey Department for a year, ending August 3L. This shows that scarcely a day passed without its engagement. THE SPANISH WAYS AND MEANS.

## The Trocha Across the Island-Santiago

de Cuba-The "Pacified District"-Clubs and Balls-The Diario Demand-Sailing of the French Steamer-General Impressions. Leaving the insurgents, the next morning I reached the camp of Vista Hermosa, so utterly

exhausted by the hard riding I had done and the excitement I had undergone that I at once fell sick and had to remain in my bed all the afternoon. This made the Spaniards somewhat suspicious, and I had to manufacture some passable excuse. I therefore told them that the cause of my illness was the deprivation of coffee, which I had been unable to procure in the Cuban camp, and to the free use of which I had been for many years accustomed. Even my indisposition was, however, no bar to their curiosity, and they EAGERLY QUESTIONED ME as to what I had seen and what were the impres-

sions I had formed. Of course, in my replies, I care-

fully concealed the truth, and contented myself with telling them that I had simply seen General Agramonte and about one hundred Cuban soldiers. As this agreed with their own expectations and belief, they easily credited what I said, and I successfully left them in a state of delightful ignorance as to my actual experiences and adventures. BACK TO PUBRIO PRINCIPE. The following day I went back to Puerto Principe under the same escort of quardia civil, whose pro-

tection I had enjoyed two days before. I reached my destination at noon and was conducted by my escort to the quarters of General Don Ramon Fajardo. Upon my entering his room he at once made pressing and eager inquities as to how his offers to the insurgents had been received. NO SURRENDER I had to reply, of course, that the Cubans were allogether unwilling to listen to any suggestion of surrender, and that they expressed an unalterable

so far as his other questions went in regard to the condition, strength and supplies of the insurgents. I adhered carefully to the story I had told on the previous day—that is, that I had simply seen General Agramonte and one hundred men. I only remained in Fuerto Principe until the following Monday, and then left for Noevitas, in order to examine the trocha, or

determination to fight on to the bitter end. And

MIJJTARY LINE. then in course of construction across the island from Baga almost directly south. Permission to do so had been theerfully granted me, toe Spaniards, indeed, seeming only too glad to slow what theorous efforts they were mainne, or thought they were making, to insure succeed. When I amived at Nucrotas I was met at the raditional depot by the Chief of Police, who put his sell at my service and told me that he had received instructions to show the every courtesy and afford me every facility for

Scoibl catality but " # ispag-MORE CITILITIES. Be adde that a gandine was then in teadings to the me to Faca and that the hour of starting Fassimply a maiter to be decided by my conventeries. We accordingly left that same day at one o'clock and steamed across, about five miles, to

had an wheth a special train book us nine miles to se extremity of the works on the mintary line, so far as they were then complited. THE REAL SPRAGE WAS LIKE. Thad better now describe what this new line of moths is like. As planned it is to stretch entirely aires the island, a distance of alcout imenty leagues or sixty miles at this point. It consists, first of a line of railroad and a telegraph wire.

Then there is also a continuous wooden sence, about fiften lest in beigni and very strongly built of rough satisfies. At interests of about a killsmetre intentionally can raise to an linguish main there are to be manied TIONS HOLETS each. I saw some of them completed, and they are, for the it size, a cry strong. They are built of

wood, are two stories in height, thoogh they are

गान प्रमाना का ने नह जाति व निवास , बाल बार ज्यान विव

his a wall of chimque of their. At every third

שלדותו לוכחדי ההיחלף וחיתו לה משונות יו דהי די זו ויד

men. Between the stations there are dug rifle pits, four or five feet deep and fourteen or lifteen leet long. On each side of the fence the woods are to be cleared for a space of five hundred yards, and the entire line is to be incessantly patrolled by a cordon of sentinels day and night. The

EFFECT OF THESE PREPARATIONS will be, so claim the Spanlards, to divide the forces of the Cubans, while the whole scheme will only involve the maintenance of a garrison and patrol force of about five thousand men. Hitherto, within the ever fluctuating lines of the insurgents, the Cubans have been free, when badly heaten at one point, to fly away and coalesce their shattered ranks with some other and more fortunate force of their brethren in arms. This form of refreat is henceforth to be taken away from them, and if the plan be successfully carried out it will undoubtedly do much to injure the Cubans. All this was explained to me by the Colonel at Bagu, who was in command of the forces of construction, and who accompanied me on my journey of inspection. That night we stayed at San Mignel, to which point the line had then been completed, and the next day returned to Baga, where the gunboat was still waiting to take us back to Nuevitas. WITH GENERAL RIGUELME.

I remained at Nuevitas until Friday, November 15, and thence proceeded in the Spanish steamer Marcella for Santiago de Cuba, reaching there the following Monday, and stopping on our way at the villages of Gibbarra and Barracoa. Here I at once made a call upon General Riguelme, the commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces operating in Cuba, and he gave me a most cordial and kindly welcome. He spoke English imperfectly, but intelligibly, and in a pleasant way proceeded to ask me what I had seen and what I thought about it. As before I confined myself to general and guarded statements. But by this time this incessant crossexamination, it may easily be believed, had become somewhat wearisome. A PLEASANT SITUATION.

I very soon requested that he would give me facilities to see the insurgents in the Eastern Department. To this he immediately made very strong objections, and warned me that I would have to pay with my life for my temerity if I ventured further in that direction. The reasons he gave for this were many, but the principal was that the Cubans themselves would kill me, in the hope that the blame of the murder would be thrown upon the Spaniards, and that thus trouble would be made between spain and the United States. Already, he said, the editorial in the HEBALD holding the Spanish authorities accountable for my safety had been republished all over Cuba, and had created an intense desire among the patriots that I should be assassinated. This was a new, and to me at any rate, a very cheerful and promising view of the situation. INSURGENTS NOT TO BE FOUND.

Again, General Riquelme said that it would be a

very difficult matter to find any insurgents to sec. Not that there were none; he admitted frankly the existence of many of them; but they moved about the country with such bewildering speed that you never were sure where they were, or, for that matter, where they were not. They were everywhere and nowhere. Only on the previous Saturday night they had destroyed some coffee plantations but two miles away from Santiago de Cuba, and yet at that present time it was absolutely impossible to tell their whereabouts. Still the General promised to do all he could for me. There was an officer then absent on an expedition against the rebels, at the head of a flying column, in whom he had every confidence, and as soon as he could be sent for and brought back I should be put under his guidance to go wherever I desired, and in the meantime I might visit some sugar estates in the neighborhood and go to the plains of Guantanamo, from which a view of an immense extent of country could be gained. Afterwards, if I still persisted in

to interview the insurgents, the officer alluded to should take me as far as he was able, and then, having been given a statement in writing to the effect that I had voluntarily abandoned his protection, I should be free to go wherever I liked. More than this I could hardly expect in fairness, especially as the conversation ended in an invitation to dinner with the General the following day. The General estimated the number of armed insurgents at seven or eight thousand. The country

MY FOOLISH DESIRE

in the Eastern Department, he said, was so heavily wooded and so mountainous that unless the insurgents themselves desired it, it was difficult for Spaniards ever to see them. He said to me, "You see now why it is the rebellion has, not been subdued. If I had 20,000 men in each of these two departments, in addition to those needed for garrison duty, I might hope to accomplish something in a short time. But as it is you see how this guerilla war may be kept up for four, five, six or seven years. The rebels, having sufficient food, unless their supply of arms or ammunition gives out, on their own soil can prolong the war indefinitely. In time of course we shall subdue them, but it may be a very long time, unless the United States should by some decided action prove to them that they can never expect any assistance from her." Luat same evening I was also formally introduced by a Lieutenant Aguero to the members of the two Spanish clubs of the place, where I was received with the greatest kindness, though I had to ge through the same familiar round of questioning. SLAVES AND SUGAR ESTATES. On the Thursday, accompanied by a major of Gen-

erai Riquelme's staff, I made a little excursion into the country to see the sugar estates before referred to. We took the train to San Luis, about twenty miles from San Jago. On the train with us we had an escort of twelve cavalrymen with their horses, and at San Luis we struck out into the country for about twelve miles, visiting three fine sugar estates. This was what was by courtesy called the Pacified district, but it needed little discrimination to see that it was pacified but in name. Not only was every bridge on the railroad guarded by a military camp, but each of the plantations was guarded by a little fort, held by fifteen or twenty soldiers, with a strong palisade pierced with musketry holes, and night and day a sentinel was kept on the lookout. There must have been considerable sugar raised, however, for there were on the three estates we visited respectively 157, ninety-four and twenty-seven slaves, all of whom appeared to be in the most deplorably miserable condition. Men and women were working together, and their filthy, scanty clothing gave scarcely any indication of a distinction in sex. That evening I attended an immense ball at the

by General Reguelme personally. While here the Herald Commissioner was treated with marked honor, and had presented to him many high civil and military dignities. It must be noted that everywhere I had been within the Spanish lines ! was treated as rather an ambassador than a mere newspaper correspondent. Indeed, I was always spoken of as "the American Commissioner." This was the third ball I had attended in Santiago de Cuba. The night of my arrival I accom-

San Carios Club rooms, to which I had been invited

panied a volunteer officer I met at the club room to a mulatto ball. It was an aristocratic affair, and I saw none but the upper tendom of the colored people there. They had fine music and a most bountiful supply of refreshments. The dresses of the women were for the most part unexceptionable, though there were a few whose dresses were a trifle too decollelie. This city is celebrated for its BEAUTIFUL MULATTO GIRLS. and I was glad of this opportunity to see them. The next night, upon the invitation of a Custom

House officer, I was present for about two hours at a private ball, where I met some of the first people of the place. It was here I made the acquaintance of F. A. Ramsden, the British Consul, whose subsequent kindness has placed me under life-long obligations to him. CORNERED. On returning to San Luis I found myself in an interesting dilemma. Before I had left I had received

a private intimation that the Diario, published in that place, controlled and owned by the volunteers, would the next day—the day of my expedition to San Luis—contain a communication asking me to give, through its columns, my impressions of what I had seen. Accordingly, when I came back I found this article awaiting me:--MR. HENDERSON. This personage unteresting on account of the mission he is reported to have) has been among us since yesterday morning, having arrived in the Steamer Marselia. Last night he visited the house occupied by our "Circulo

Español." where he was received by some members of the committee and the Director, who were there. It seems that Mr. Henderson did not make known his mtention of visiting the club beforehand. After his visit to the "Circulo" we saw him in the Park, admiring the beauties of nature embelished by our belies. He also saw the illuminated gardens of that pleasant blace, which the Marine and Alcantara bands made still more pleasant with the prefix pieces they played. We regret not having arrived at the "Circulo" while he was there, so as to have had the honor of being intraced to Mr. Hender-on by the Directors, and to be able to bee him to tell us the libbressions received by him in the department: what he had already seen, and especially the condition of the secressonuts be found in arms: also the place where he may have found tracks of Carlos Manuel Co-pedes and the staff of his visionary republic Since we have not had that honor we expect Mr. Henderson will have the kindness to use the estumps of the Handela Egmédia, that belimes to the "Circle," or those of the Durrie, which paper, warn the permission of the proprictors, we place at his portable, so that they may be made interesting by his description of what he may have seen and object rod. He may be certain that we will read with apprixit and pica-air his existration for even if ther are on a time water person led, as we are, that they will de netial to the sensition and laborates part of the people of his nation and sitisfactors to thire as well as to the canse of Culta, which is that of Spain, the cause of order, jeublic reprise, labor, and that of families. His irreduce in the Island has been made notorious, and the impressions of his fours are unturally the object of public curresity. We expect, therefore, he will, in his kinduese, satisfy that currently in either of the napers we offer him If he remains long enough in our midst he will doubt here, in intocut at a leatable of our volunteers. क्ष्म किर्मात क्ष्म का कार्य alile to grace the columns of the Bruain with the convictions of these high-natured

and regime endings of order of expiral whose mosta is friend. Comp'ry and Kine," and who will, rather than that motto de clianged, du cry ing "Trad l España." NANGIER Cram, Nov. 18, 1872 THE SITUATION was now critalnly jumplexing. Even if I had been able beneslif to say anything that would have been palatable to the Spaniards, my outy to the journal which I was attached would have prevented my doing so. And, of course, it was out of the ques-

tion to tell what I really thought, while a refusal to speak would draw inevitably upon me the realous suspicious and more than likely the open viol noc of the rotanteers. PERSONAL TROPPLIES. At last I thought the hest ibing I could do was to see General Bigneline and make a formal compraint to him. I found him very indignant about the matter, and it was only at my own urgent so-

notation that he was induced to forego his inten-

tion of arresting the editor of the Indrio. This,

however, I knew would be my turn. The General

then sold me that it I stehed to make a short reply

to the article in question 1 ic 11 do so, but that

added, however, that I had better be careful not to go abroad at night without a trusty companion, as he feared that the Cubans were on the alert to kill me and thus bring odium on the Spanlards.

HOMEWARD BOUND. I determined, however, now to at once go home. Having visited such portions of the insurgent forces as I was able, I judged that my duty was completed and that there was nothing more for me to do in Cuba except to make my way out of it. Just at this time, too, there came luckily an opportunity to depart in the French steamer, which left the next day at five o'clock. I said nothing about this determination, however, until the next day, and then, having notified General Riquelme and the British and American Consuls of my purpose, I left without molestation and made the best of my way

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS. Let me now briefly sum up, as well as I am able, the results of my mission. We are told each month, each week, each day almost, that the Spaniards will certainly succeed, or rather, more generally, that they have already succeeded in extinguishing this long, tedious and bloody struggle. All the promitive denerals now in the field have been time and again slain in the official Spanish newspapers, and so persistently has this kind of policy been persevered in that many, even of the Spaniards themselves, have a blind belief in the overwhelming power of their own forces and of the practical collapse already of the insurrection. My conclusions, however, lead me to a totally different estimate of the situation as it exists at present. I have shown that the insur-

IN NUMBERS

far more serious than it is generally credited with

being. The Captain General at Havana told me that there were at the most only three thousand men in the field; but this calculation grew even larger as I neared the disturbed districts. At Puerto Principe General Fajardo admitted that the number must be between five and six thousand men, while General Riquelme's confession swelled the estimate to eight thousand men. This latter computation does not vary very seriously from the accounts of the Cubans themselves, who claim from eight to twelve thousand men. Their strength fluctuates, no doubt, according to the season of the year and to the supplies of arms smuggled into the "unpacified" provinces; but it is rarely below seven or eight thousand men. The greatest need of the rebels, indeed, is arms, not men to use them. They have abundance of ammunition, and manage, by means of the rude though ingentous shifts I have already described, to turnish themselves with tood and melicines and the various other necessaries of a campaign. And as they are volunteers, serving without pay, and living on the country or by their own labor, the patriot army needs but the smallest pecuniary resources for its maintenance. Thus it is clear that on the Cudan side the struggle can be

or at least as long as the patriotic enthusiasm of the people remains at its present height, unless the Spaniards throw in a force sufficient to garrison every village in every district, and by the sure process of the absolute extermination of every patriotic Cuban make the Gem of the Antilles what it was once boasted to be, "the ever faithful" isle. But that such a gigantic undertaking as that is within the means of the Spaniards I have no hesitation whatever in stating is impossible. To effect it the Spanish army would have to be numbered not in tens, but in hundreds of thousands; and as its soldiers are but conscripts or mercenaries they would require sums for their support altogether too enormous for the slender resources of crippled and bankrupt Spain. Perhaps, too, many of the prominent Spanish military officers do not sincerely wish the immediate crushing out of the insurrection. To them the war is an ever ready means of plunder and profit. Both officers and men loot the country without mercy, and not improbably at heart desire that the struggle may last a few years longer, until they can return to Spain their pockets filled with spoil and their hearts still aliame in an ecstacy of loyalty.

INDEFINITELY PROLONGED,

But how long will this terrible conflict continue? At present it seems as far off from the end as ever.

### SLAVERY IN CUBA.

WHAT MAY END THE STRUGGLE.

Agitation Among the Colored People of the United States for the Abolition of Slavery in Cubs. BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1872.

The following address has been largely promulgated among the colored people in Boston with reference to the abolition of slavery in Cuba. The meeting takes place at the Menonian on the 23d inst., and is one of a series which are to be held in the leading cities of the Union to protest against Spanish tyranny in Cuba. The next meeting will probably be held at Baltimore:-TO THE FRIENDS OF HUMAN LIBERTY.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, thankful for the abolition of American slavery, view with horror the fact that 500,600 of our brethren groan beneath the chains of slavery at our very doors, in the island of

We, therefore, unite our voices and hereby pledge ourselves to use our energies in favor of their just rights and in behalf of the Cuban patriots, who have already decreed and put in practice the doctrine of the "equality and treedom of all men." We view with abhorrence the policy of the Spanish government during the past four years in that island, both for the unnecessary and inhuman butcheries that have disgraced civilization under its rule and for the tenacity with which they cling to the barbarous and inhuman institution of slavery. It is therefore resolved that we hold a public meeting at the Menonian, on Monday evening, December 23, to take the necessary and proper action to advance the cause of universal freedom, and we respectfully invite the cc-operation of the public :-William C. Nell. John J. Smith. Lewis Hayden. George L. Ruffin.

J. Milton Clark, Cambridge. Charles L. Mitchell William H. Dupree. James M. Trotter. John C. Dunlop, John B, Bailey. Peter H. Nott. William M. Colson. Charles Palmas. Richard S. Brown. Richard Cosby. Joseph P. Hawkins. J. J. Moore. William B. Hopkins, Thomas Downing. S. A. Hancock. William H. Purnell. E. C. Rubler.

S. T. Birmingham, M. D.

William H. W. Derby.

Geo. H. Queen, Springfield.

Albert B. Cosby. Charles E. Pindell. Peter Hawkins. Peter B. Bell. Jno. H Cutier, Exeter, N. H. J. J. Fatal, Cambridge, Jeremiah P. Harvey, Lynn. E. J. Jones, Cambridge, G. H. Mitchell, N. Bedford. D. W. Howland, N. Bedford. Wm. H. Montague, Spring'd. Ant. J. Clark, Worsester. Horace B. Procter, Lowell.

# MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

John W. Williams, Concord, N. H., and others.

The first concert of the Amateur Philharmonic Society will be given at Robinson Hall, in Sixteenth street, this evening. This is the fourth season of the society. The latest successful French play is M. Edouard

Pailleron's "Helene." It is as innocent as any play can be which is founded upon a crime, and teaches no lesson but the one there is injury in learning. The rivalry between Adelina Patti and Nilsson at

St. Petersburg is becoming so warm that the merits of the artists are estimated according to the number of times they are recalled. We knew after the sale of Alaska that the Russian bear knew how to get his money's worth, but we were not quite prepared for this. The Spanish pronunciation of the actors in "A Bold Stroke for a Husband" is one of the amusing

features of the performance. Even Senor is made "Scenier," and Don Julio, Don Vincentio and Don Garcia would not recognize their own names. A correct accent of the Spanish words would give as separate and distinct a flavor to the performance as mulled wine to a Christmas pudding. Among the scenery which is being prepared for the production of "Brother Sam," at Wallack's, on Saturday evening, is a chamber singularly exquisite

in workmanship. This scene is as nearly perfect in itself as Mr. Sothern's representations of Dundreary and his brother. Sam. by the war, is a thorough study, the fop being the result of weeks of observation of the types of London foppery, as exhibited in the clubs of that capital. Mr. Frank Marshall, the author of "False Shame." sprung into popularity at a single bound.

Three years ago be introduced himself to the public in a short play called "Corrupt Practices," but it met with little success. His new play is said to be fresh and original, and it certainly was successful. The original title of the piece was the "White Feather," but somebody remembered that somebody had produced a tragedy, or comedy, or larce. or something somewhere at some time long rust with the same name, and it was changed in couseancier to avoid a possible fight about copyright. Change is to be the order at Footh's Theatre for

some time to come. The "Lily of France," consequently, can have only a brief run, as we understand it will be withdiawn after this week. "Uedif Dunbut will be produced on Morday evening, and this will in turn be succeeded in quick succession by the "Great Duke of Marino; ough," "Amos Clark." by Mr. Walts Phillips, and other povelites, apply the ic, Author in the road aren upital tonity. These plays will bring the season up to Mr. W. J. Motence's engagement, after which Mr. and

Mis. Forcicanit will return, and they are to be again succeeded by Miss Neitson in May. This is certainly an interesting programme, and cives promise of freshness as well as interest.

## The annual election of the omer-so the felum-

YACHTING NOTES

hia Tachi Club was bold on Tuesday exempt in the einh house at the feet of Fifty-seventh siries, North River. The eleb is rapidly increasing ils गुरुष र्व प्रश्तिक अग्रव अवेवोग्नाष्ट्र वेअनुष ६० (४० ४०)। वर्ष ग्रिक्सture. There was a large attendance at the meetand and after transact on the bosins of the section offering but the supplied lates of a little out and antistic Total by designation of the state of the sta