

CUBA.

A Statement by an Eye-witness.

Late advices from actual observation in Havana state that the condition of affairs in that city is terrible. The tyrannical oppression of the Spanish authorities is daily growing more insupportable, the natives being denied all rights, whereas the volunteers still continue their violences and outrages without being in the least checked by the authorities.

Cubans can not do any thing or go anywhere unless provided with military permits, which can only be obtained with the greatest difficulties. Our informant assures us that no people in the world ever deserved more sympathy than the Cubans in Havana, who, together with their comrades in the field, are clamoring for the assistance of the United States in at least recognizing them as belligerents—a right which they certainly have acquired after fighting so determinedly for the past four months, with their cause constantly gaining ground with the whole people. The latter are flocking to join the army of Cespedes, whenever the opportunity is offered them.

Our informant states in evidence of the determination and energy of the Cuban patriots, that while in Havana he saw a gun captured from them by the Spanish troops, which is made of wood, reinforced with thirteen iron bands, and had been fired eleven times by the Cubans before its capture. He saw also eleven boxes of fixed ammunition for Spencer and Peabody rifles, captured in the mountains, which naturally leads to the conclusion that the insurgents are supplied with some of these formidable weapons. At the unsuccessful attempt of Valmaseda to relieve the Spanish garrison of Puerto Principe, the insurgents were fortunate enough to capture several pieces of artillery of which they were in much need.

An American engineer heretofore engaged upon one of the plantations in the Remedios District, arrived here by the Bienville, and gives the following statement of the state of affairs in that part of the country: The insurgents to the number of over 3,000 men have taken possession of the Remedios District, the richest district of the island, and are encamped at Camajuani. They are generally well armed, and have had several skirmishes with the Spanish troops, who have retired to the city of Remedios. Camajuani is situate about fifty miles from the port of Caibarien, in what was formerly the Central, but now the Western Department. No less than 15,000 insurgents can now be counted in the districts of Sagua, Villa Clara and Remedios. The Spanish troops occupy the principal towns, but the country is in full possession of the armed Cubans.

The Spanish Captains of the various districts have sought safety in the towns. Every-where the insurgents meet with the sympathy of the people, who hail their presence with delight. They are receiving arms, but not fast enough to meet their enthusiasm, the last invoice being by a schooner which arrived safely at Morong from Nassau. Morong is on the line dividing the Eastern and Western Departments. Communications with Havana are perfect, and the chiefs of the insurrection are daily informed of affairs in that place and in the United States. The conduct of the Spanish troops is spoken of in very harsh terms, as they are burning and destroying on their way the property of all who are suspected to sympathize with the revolutionists. Women and children flee to the woods at their approach, and suffer in consequence great privations.

Many of the old Spanish settlers are beginning to sympathize with the Cuban cause, but do not dare to express themselves, lest they subject themselves to the acts of vandalism of the enemy, who take all they can without giving the least compensation. On the other hand, the insurgents pay for all the horses they require, and need not purchase provisions, with which they are bountifully supplied by their friends. The Cubans are in the highest spirits, and entertain not the least doubt of ultimate success, their numbers increasing daily.

A Cuban, father of a large family, together with another gentleman, were last week, suddenly and without provocation, seized by the troops at Morong and taken to Remedios, where, after having their hands tied behind their backs, they were incontinently shot, without a semblance of trial. Both were accused of being leaders of a band of patriots. The first-named gentleman, after he had fallen, and was supposed to be dead, suddenly arose, and defiantly shouted in the face of the trembling multitude, "Viva Cuba Libre!" and fell a lifeless corpse.

The scene occurred under the eyes of our informant who testifies to the terror of the murderers of these gallant men. A short time since a young lad, native of the island, was arrested without cause and given the alternative of shouting "Viva Espana," or dying. The noble youth chose the latter alternative by shouting "Viva Cuba Libre" and was immediately murdered.

Many of the wealthiest planters of Cienfuegos and Sagua have joined the insurrection recently, among whom the names of Villegas, Cavada Suarez del Villar and others figure as leaders in the field. These gentlemen are all men of influence, wealth and accomplishments, who will sacrifice their all in the cause.

An ex-Confederate officer, until recently connected with a highly respectable house in Caibarien, is at the head of eighteen hundred men, well armed and equipped, a portion of the force at Villa Clara.

The Cuban forces now number over sixty thousand men of all arms, about twenty thousand of whom are fully equipped and armed. The formidable phalanxes of the insurgents now terrorize the Spanish troops to such an extent that, like the mob in Havana called the volunteers, they refuse to leave the cities and towns unless driven into the country. We have also cheering news from all parts of the island, tending to prove that beyond question the independence of Cuba is an established fact. The universal cry is for recognition by the Government of the United States.