

men-of-war since the beginning of the insurrection:

Gunboats.

	Guns.	Horse power.
Pinero.....	5	100
Co: sha.....	1	90
Matanzas.....	1	80
Union.....	1	60
Gitana.....	1	60
Indio.....	1	60
Luisa.....	1	60
Gorrión.....	2	80
María.....	1	60

This gives a total of two iron-clads, 3 screw frigates, 3 sidewheelers, all first class; 6 sidewheelers, second class; 16 screw gunboats, 2 sloops and 1 transport, third class, with a total of 317 guns, some of which are 300 and 150-pounder rifled Armstrong; 20 and 16 centimetre Rivera guns, and 68-pounders with smooth bore. All the vessels have their full complement of men.

QUASIMODO.

CUBA.

Another Incendiary Proclamation—General Goicuria's Alleged Demands—War News—Effective Force of the Spanish Navy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1869.

The last steamer from New-York brought an assortment of proclamations, one of which was dated Havana, Dec. 10, but was already in the hands of many persons on the 9th, the day of the *Columbia's* arrival. It is signed by the Republican Committee. This proclamation begins:

"CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES, President of the Republic, has ordered that all Cubans loyal to the patriotic cause and obedient to their Government, set fire to the cane fields and tobacco crops, to drive off the enemy, and deprive him of the resources which he obtains from them to carry on the war. Every Cuban has to respect and carry out the orders of his First Magistrate, and it is necessary to execute them quickly and punctually, in order to show to the world that we are united, and resolved to make the sacrifice."

Unfortunately for CESPEDES there are many planters—in fact the larger number—who have no inclination to make the sacrifice; they prefer making sugar, and letting somebody else take the place of High Priest, and make the burnt offering:

"There will not be wanting some who will speak against this measure, but those who do so are only moved by interest, egotism and treason."

Your correspondent sees with pleasure that CESPEDES makes the same remarks, and is glad that his opinions are substantiated by the redoubtable leader of the Cubans. Your correspondent has always insisted that numerous Cubans cared more about making money—i. e., sugar—than about joining their countrymen:

"No Cuban needs to give any account of his projects to anybody, but need only to take the torch and comply silently with the orders of his Government."

CESPEDES has hit the nail on the head. Nearly all the projects of the Cubans have failed because they were not kept secret. For instance, the involuntary betrayal of the Gardiner's Island expedition by that clapper-tongued hanger-on of the old Junta. The *Diario* and the remainder of the Press are very indignant at this order; but at any rate it comes too late. Last year it would, beyond a doubt, have produced the success of the Cubans. At present it is extremely doubtful if it be of the slightest benefit to them. The *Diario* says:

"In view of this order, it is necessary that those who gave it should suffer retaliation. In place of merely having their estates embargoed, it is only just that the property be used to pay the damages caused. It is therefore necessary to confiscate and sell the estates."

ANOTHER QUASI PROCLAMATION.

A number of letters signed by General Don DOMINGO GOICURIA were received by the last steamer, directed to numerous planters and other Cubans residing in this city. GOICURIA demands from \$2 to \$10,000 from from each of these persons in order to carry on the war, and he requests the funds to be forwarded to him, care of the United States Consul in Nassau. Prominent Cubans deny the authenticity of these letters, and state that they were not written by the General, but are an invention of the new Junta to injure the General's reputation and at the same time to vent their spite on the Opposition party among the Cubans in the United States, to which party GOICURIA belongs. Others again assert that GOICURIA has written the letters; but your correspondent is unable to say who is right. These fellows are always growling among themselves and outside of the Cubans in the field, or fighting Cubans, among whom are BEMBETA, CESPEDES, the CAVADAS, LOPEZ, QUERALTA, CASTILLO and others; it is hardly worth while referring to such as agents, members of the Junta, &c., although there are some gentlemen among them.

WAR NEWS.

Yesterday, at 7 P. M., the volunteer regiment of Asturias left by rail for Batabone; thence they will go by steamer to Cienfuegos or Sancti Spiritus. This battalion is one of the finest from the Peninsula. All of them are natives of the Province of Asturias, and most of them had already served in the regular army at home. At the time of their leaving they were part of the rural Police and National Guard. They landed here last Sunday, and were escorted by 6,000 or 8,000 troops and volunteers of all arms from the wharf through the principal streets of the city to their barracks outside of the town. Forty thousand dollars, collected by subscription, was spent in giving them a proper reception, residents in Havana, natives of the same province, being the prime movers in the affair.

A battalion of volunteers from Cadiz, on board a Spanish transport steamer, arrived in port yesterday, and this morning another steamer is signaled of the *Morro* with more troops. Still they come, and others are being expected next week. From Trinidad official reports have reached this city of a series of skirmishes between some 300 troops under command of Lieutenant-Colonel LAGUIDAIN and 500 rebels—more or less. The encounters took place in the hills surrounding Trinidad, and, according to the report, fifty soldiers, with their Lieutenant, sent by Colonel LAGUIDAIN to reconnoitre the enemy's position, were cut off, though a loss of only two killed and some few wounded is acknowledged by the Spaniards, and this, mind you, *Lector mio*, after a sharp fight between nearly 1,000 combatants and during half a day. The troops, as usual, drove the insurgents from their camp, burning eighty huts; they claim to have killed over 100 rebels. From the Cineo Villas District, during the past few days, no reports have been received in Havana, save that General CARBO has started detachments of troops in various directions from the different posts in that jurisdiction, evidently with a view to learning from practical experience whether or no the Spanish forces can occupy the country thereabouts. We may be sure of hearing of lively times soon, for General CARBO is young, active, and a man after RODAS' own heart. VALMASEDA is busy "wiping out" the insurgents from between the Cauto River and Santiago de Cuba, who, phoenix-like, seem to return to life after each battle, and to rise from the ashes of their burned encampments.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

As much has lately been said and written about the Spanish fleet in the West Indies, the following statement of its number and strength may not be uninteresting. The fleet is thus constituted:

First Class.—Iron-clads.

	Guns.	Horse power.
Victoria.....	27	1,000
Zaragoza.....	21	800

Wooden Screw Frigates.

Almansa.....	48	600
Gerona.....	51	600
Lealtad.....	37	500

Wooden Sidewheel Frigates.

Ciudad de Cadiz.....	17	500
Fernando Catolica.....	18	500
Ysabel Catolica.....	18	500

Second Class.—Sidewheel Corvettes.

Churrua.....	2	400
Blasco de Garay.....	6	350
Pizarro.....	6	350
Hernan Cortes.....	6	350
Ulloa.....	6	350
Vasco Nunez.....	6	350

Third Class.—Screw Gunboats.

Africa.....	3	160
Condor.....	2	80
Andalura.....	3	130
Favorita.....	3	130
Hullva.....	3	130
Sirena.....	3	130
Guadiana.....	3	130

Sidewheel Gunboats.

Venadito.....	2	120
Juan de Austria.....	1	120
Neptuno.....	2	120
Guadalquivir.....	2	100
Baran.....	3	160
San Amistín (transport).....	4	300

Sailing Gunboats.

Delta.....	1	
Omega.....	1	

And the following steamers improvised into