

SPAIN.

The Cuban Movement as Seen by the Cabinet—Sailing of Troops for the Antilles—Republicans Executed.

MADRID, Oct. 21, 1869.

It is reported that Captain General De Rodas has informed the home government that the rebels in Cuba have all along had active relations with the republican insurgents in Spain, and that arrangements have been made between them for mutual encouragement and assistance.

Reinforcements for Cuba to the number of 3,000 men sailed yesterday for Havana. Additional troops will be sent early in November. The defeat of the republicans here places a large number of men at the disposal of the government, which proposes to take advantage of the opportunity and act vigorously for the complete suppression of the rebellion in Cuba.

All the republican leaders captured with arms in their hands and at the head of armed bands are to be shot. Some executions have already taken place.

The Duke of Montpensier has interceded with the Regent for the life of the leader of the attempted revolt at Seville.

Prim's Declaration of Monarchism.

MADRID, Oct. 21, 1869.

In the Cortes to-day General Prim, referring to the rumors current in regard to his political faith, declared that he was a monarchist, and as such was opposed to the establishment of a republic in Spain.