CUBA.

SUCCOR FOR THE CUBANS

THE GOICOURIA EXPEDITION

The Voyage and Incidents by the Way.

2,000 Men, 10,000 Repeating Rifles, 500 Sabres, 20 Pieces of Artillery and Other Arms En Route.

Three Privateers Reported Fitting Out in Mexican Ports.

Full Details from Our Own Correspondent.

The announcement has already been made in the HERALD of the departure from this port at five o'clock on the morning of the 27th ultimo of a large force of Cubans and Americans to aid the insurgent cause in the "Ever Faithful Isle," and its subsequent safe arrival off the Florida coast, where it was joined by other detachments, recruited in the South-ern cities.

So much secrecy was thrown around the expedition by the officers in command and the Junta Cubana of this city, from its inception until its arrival in Florida, that no details were obtained by the press until given by our special correspondent in a telegram published in last Saturday's HERALD, announcing its safe arrival in Florida. The following additional details from our correspondent who accompanied the expedition will give more full and reliable information as to what has been accomplished:—

PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS.

The misfortune that attended the ill-starred movement erroneously known as the "Ryan Expedition," owing to the active opposition given to it by our government, caused great dissatisfaction among the gentlemen representing the Cuban interest in New York and Wasnington, and many felt that it would be folly, in the face of the federal opposition, to make another attempt to send succor to their brethren from New York. Long and frequent consultations were had as to what course it was advisable to pursue, in view of the almost insurmountable difficulties that would be encountered. Eventually General Domingo Goicouria expressed his readiness to attempt the organization of another force, and candidly explained his plans of operation to the Junta. They were fully considered, and the result was that an offer of the General to fit out an expedition of two or three thousand men for $150,000 in Cuban bonds was accepted. The General called to his aid in this city an old and experienced campaigner—Colonel Louis Eduardo Cristo—and with the proceeds of the bonds, which were taken by a friend of the cause at seventy-five cents on the dollar, the work of recruiting was commenced.

There were in the city many officers and men—the remnants of the previous attempt—who were called upon, and formed the nucleus upon which to organize. For several weeks recruiting had been quietly progressing until nearly 1,000 men were enlisted in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. General Goicouria made several visits to the South, and, with the assistance of General John B. Magruder, a large force was raised from the ranks of the discharged Confederate soldiers. The aggregate so raised up to the 25th ult. was about 2,000 men, a large proportion of whom were Americans. While these officers were organizing the division the Junta were not inactive. Arms and ammunition were provided and forwarded to points on the Southern coast.

FEAR OF GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

So far all looked bright for the Cuban cause. Besides this number of men the hearts of over thirty American officers, who had served with distinction in previous campaigns, were enlisted in the cause, and they assisted in the discipline and organization.

But here the great trouble was experienced—viz., eluding the vigilance of the United States government. The organization had cost too much to risk an attempt to go to sea until the Junta had some inkling of the intentions of the government. After the supposed final rejection of the proposed offer of American mediation to secure peace the Junta took heart, and received assurances from a high official source that the government would not in the future offer a factious opposition to enlistments, provided it was done in such a manner that their attention would not be called to it.

PREPARING FOR DEPARTURE.

Active operations for final departure were at once entered upon. Detached bodies from the Eastern cities, Pennsylvania, Pittsburg and Harrisburg were conveyed to New York, and collected in lager bier saloons, boarding houses, &c., in Columbia street, East Houston street, near Broadway, in the Bowery, West Fourteenth street, near Union square, and on the various avenues up town. The chief of the forces thus collected in New York—General Cristo—made his headquarters in Sixth avenue, near Nineteenth street, where he had opened a cigar store, the better to conceal his movements.

On Saturday evening orders were given secretly to the various company commanders to hold their commands in readiness to embark on Sunday morning. This was done for the purpose of keeping the general rendezvous on the Florida coast simultaneously with the arrival of the forces collected in Southern cities. The heavy rains of Saturday materially interfered with the arrangements and prevented the departure on Sunday. On Sunday afternoon the leading spirits of the Junta secretly met in the rear of General Cristo's cigar store and a conference was had. The result was that it was resolved to hurry the command to sea with all possible despatch. Messengers were despatched about two o'clock in the afternoon to the various boarding houses with orders to be at a certain point named, at midnight or before that hour if possible.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

From seven o'clock until midnight small parties, in fours, fives and sixes, issued from their temporary domiciles and, regardless of the pouring rain and bleak wind, hurried out into the dimly lighted streets, deserted by all living creatures save the muffled subordinates of Superintendent Kennedy, who patrolled their beats and questioned none as to the business that called them abroad with their bundles during the frolic of the storm fiend. Soon made their way to the point of embarkation on foot; others patronized the street cars—at that late hour almost deserted—while a few proceeded there in closed carriages.

The point selected for the hazardous venture of embarkation was pier No. 29 North river, foot of Warren street. It may seem that an attempt to embark 600 or 800 men from so public a point, even when darkness loaned its kindly mantle and the silvery drops of rain drove prying eyes indoors, was a dangerous undertaking, but the fact that it was well known to the *habitués* about West and Warren streets that the steamship Alabama was cleared for Fernandina with a large complement of freight and passengers, who were "going out to work on the railroad," served to allay suspicion. About 400 men had been quietly put on board between the hours named and stowed away in the cabins and hold. As many more—principally Americans—arrived near the pier and scattered about the oyster and eating saloons, where their officers failed to keep them together. Ignorance of the neglect many, soaked to the skin, straggled to their boarding houses for shelter and rest. About 150 of these weak-kneed adventurers subsequently went aboard; but in consequence of the delay in sailing, and fearing capture if caught in the bay in daylight, their courage deserted them, and they left the ship. To their credit be it said, not a Cuban deserted the ship and his companions at the pier.

DODGING SPANISH SPIES.

Our correspondent joined General Cristo and staff and several prominent Cubans at the store of the former at eleven o'clock. Two hours were spent in preparing for departure. The chief was constantly occupied in reports from officers coming in to report the progress of embarkation, and in issuing orders. At twelve o'clock uniforms were issued to his officers; belts to which revolvers and knives were hung, were buckled on; heavy overcoats, that covered everything down to the knee, were donned; a cup of coffee was swallowed by each one of the party, and they took their departure. On emerging into the street two or three suspicious persons were seen lurking in the neighborhood. The officers separated and took different routes. The General, three of his staff and the writer took car No. 8 of the Sixth avenue line, and, leaving it at Warren street, proceeded to the pier. Arriving at the entrance of the darkened pier the General spoke a magic word in Spanish, the door swung ajar and the rear guard of the expedition, 150 strong, filed out and stepped along the pier to a gang plank on which the commander of the expedition stepped and disappeared within. At this hour a large amount of freight and commissary stores were still on the dock, and these followed.

ANXIOUS HOURS OF WATCHING.

Guards were posted about the pier to prevent the entrance or others than those attached to the expedition, and every precaution was taken to prevent the presence of so large a body of men being known. Other vessels were lying in adjacent slips, and it was feared that the attention of those on board of them would be attracted by the noise. The General and his officers circulated among the men, who were packed in the after cabin as closely as a layer of sardines, and explained to them the necessity of silence. Here the discipline and influence of the officers over their men proclaimed themselves. Instantly the merry laugh and mingling jabber of English, Spanish and French was hushed, and no sound was heard but the musical chorus of the mosquito orchestra that gathered about the dim lights of the cabins. Four hours of anxious waiting was repaid by the welcome voice of Commander Lightburn, "Stand by the lines." Two or three minutes after the shaft of the huge engine "stooped to conquer," and we were off—the patriots with difficulty resisting the temptation to cheer for Cuba.

RUNNING THE FORTS AND REVENUE CUTTERS.

But the danger was not yet passed. The revenue cutters and frowning forts of a government that had crushed their hopes and apparently added a despotic enemy lay like lions in their path to roar and bite if awakened from their morning slumbers. Before the forts had been reached daylight shed its rays upon the ship and its noble freight of humanity. The order, "Lie down behind the bulwarks, men," rang along the decks as each fort was neared, and the Alabama, apparently on a peaceful commercial mission, steamed boldly out to sea, making six knots as she dashed her spray against the stone and wood encased enemy, who, unsuspecting, stood as lifeless as a Sphinx. When Sandy Hook had been cleared and the cutters, swinging quietly at anchor, betrayed no signs of preparing for pursuit, the enthusiasm of the patriots found vent in cheers.

AT SEA.

At nine o'clock, when the vessel had got out to sea, the men issued from their hiding places and lined the decks. The scene presented was an interesting one to look upon. The party was composed mostly of Cubans, Americans and Mexicans, whose dresses presented as great a contrast as the colors of Joseph's coat. For the first time clear disappeared; patriotic badges were pulled from pockets and pinned upon hats and collars; uniforms unrolled and put outside of sincwy jeans well calculated to endure fatigue; insignia of rank were displayed by officers; barrels and boxes were carried up from the ship's stomach; cups and pans distributed and cooked rations served for breakfast by Eduardo Ayrorbe, the efficient commissary of the expedition.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The patriots numbered in their ranks officers and men of various nationalities. Of those who sailed from your port about 300 were native Cubans, about fifty Americans from the federal and Confederate armies, and the balance was made up of Mexicans, Danes, Austrians, French and natives of the South and Central American governments. In the ranks are many young scions of the first families of Cuba, who return determined to risk death that their beloved land may be freed from the hold of a tyrant that for years has looked upon the "Ever Faithful Isle" as the cow from which to draw sustenance. On the list of officers appears the name of Francisco Forro, the young Cuban who was wounded in the duel at Niagara Falls by the Don Quixote of the Spanish organ, *El Cronista*; señor Agremonte, son of the Cuban Secretary of war, as a non-commissioned officer; Lloy Comacho, the fearless pilot who captured the Spanish steamer Comanditaro and run her a prize in March last to Cape Codo; Major Carlos Mayer, formerly of the Austrian army, who fought the Spanish braggart Pepe Llulla, of New Orleans, who challenged all the friends of Cuba in that city to meet him, a nephew of the General commanding; Major R. Ponce de Leon, whose brother some months ago was butchered by the Spaniards, and who goes out as adjutant of the command, having had much experience as an officer of marines in the federal navy; Captain Gasper de Aguero Betancourt, formerly Governor of San Miguel and Nuevitas, the chieftain who with eighty men held Valmaseda's command at defiance for two months, when deserted, walked out from his hiding place, fired three times at Valmaseda, was captured, sent to Spain from which he escaped and arrived in New York in June last; Juan H. Keats, colonel, commanding the Engineer Corps, who has served with distinction as an officer in Europe and latterly in the federal and Mexican armies; Colonel Harry MacIvor, who has distinguished himself for discipline, courage and dash as an officer in the cavalry of Great Britain, Italy, the Confederate army, on the Juarez's staff in Mexico, and later in the Cretan struggle, where he held a high rank. The Colonel will organize a command of cavalry on his arrival in Cuba. He will have in his command Captain J. E. Pollard, who made a fine reputation as lieutenant in the Eighteenth New York cavalry and lately commanded a company in the Fifty-sixth regiment, N. Y. S. N. G. Among the others who have served as federal officers is Major Tom Lillie Mercer, of the First York (English) artillery and later captain in the Forty-fifth Massachusetts infantry, who takes the position of chief of artillery on General Cristo's brigade staff.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE AT SEA.

On Tuesday morning a temporary organization of the command was effected, muster rolls prepared, guards detailed, sentries posted and the vessel put under military rule, the guards carrying brooms to represent muskets. The men yielded a ready acquiescence in the commands issued, and their conduct throughout the voyage was characterized by a cheerful obedience to orders and a desire to possess an acquaintance with the intricacies of drill. It is a fine remark that not a dispute occurred on the entire voyage. There was but one exception in the ranks. He was an American who stowed himself away and was believed to be a spy. When the vessel got to sea he came out, feigned intoxication and endeavored to create a mutiny among the Americans, which signally failed, as he found no followers. The first day out the following notice was nailed to the mainmast:—

"Gentlemen will please bear in memory the names of Albert Morara and Domingo Ojs, famous Spanish spies and agents of the Governor of Matanzas and Havana."

"HARK, 'TIS THE SLOGAN."

The voyage out was remarkable for fine weather and favorable winds until the last day, and the men gave themselves up to its full enjoyment. A Scot with his pipes appeared on the hurricane deck on the second day out, and "struck his lyre," when astonishment was entertained upon the countenances of the Cubans, who had never seen the instrument. For some time they gazed in mute astonishment, then cast inquiring glances about them, and exclamations of "*Infernio!*" "*Diablo!*" When Duncan Rankin struck up "The Rocky Road to Dublin," several took the deck by storm, and for an hour the furious notes of the patriot army shook their feet right merrily. It is needless to say that Duncan and his pipes became the admiration of the soldiers, and ere this is read at the morning repast the slogan that proclaimed to Jose Brown and the heroes at Lucknow that succor was near may perform a similar service to the gallant band of Cubans and Americans who, under Jordan, are combating a powerful and vind ctive foe in the hills and valleys of the island in the Gulf.

THE FIRST PROCLAMATION.

Shortly after doubling Cape Hatteras the following proclamation, printed in New York, in Spanish, was issued to the officers and men of the engineer corps, nearly all of whom are wealthy young Cuban refugees from Havana, and young men educated in Northern colleges about this city:—

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ENGINEER CORPS—Very soon your Cuba will shine upon our arms. Very soon Cuba will require from us the fulfilment of the most sacred duties—those of the citizen towards the State, and those of man towards liberty. He who has never seen war before must not allow himself to be carried away by first impressions, for fear is a bad counselor. He who has never assisted in the bloody scenes of battles must not allow himself to be overcome by the enthusiasm that is frequently a bad guide. Let serenity, moderation and courage—so necessary to avoid demoralization in your first encounter and the abrupt termination of your first victory—govern your action. Keep always in your hearts the sacred fires of love for the independence of Cuba and faith in its republican government.

The chances of war are sometimes capricious, and the greatest General's have sometimes lost battles. The revolutions, which are the works of the people, can be temporarily defeated by the better disciplined legions of despotism; but you must know that the last victories always pertain to the good cause. Let us fulfill our duties; let us respect our superiors; let us put our trust in them as they place their in us; let us be convinced that the best chief can do nothing if the man under his command do not, ever everything else, aspire to the liberation of their country; let us put aside all those little annoyances that divide and demoralize; let us work with an elan stimulant than the triumph of liberty; let an spirit of rancor or dissension disappear; let every inferior be ready to obey his superior, as he must help his subordinate; let not the different distinctions of a military organization affect your manhood, for we must have but one aspiration—the common one for the construction of the building—to serve our country, as it must be served, with honor, probity and self-denial, without which virtues patriotism is a lie and liberty an illusion.

Revolutions triumph provided the revolutionists be men and not pretenders. Let us, then, sink our own individuality before the sacred principles we are defending. Let us always conform ourselves to the exigencies of the circumstances surrounding us, without permitting our nature to be lax. Our cause is that of justice, not that of crime. It is the cause of humanity, not that of tyranny. Let us be neither bloodthirsty nor cowards, but always faithful and courageous. Let us always deal with our foes with the highest feeling of the purest humanity.

The Spaniards for long years tyrannized in America. They have trampled under their feet and slaughtered our defenseless brothers because they dare to dream of liberty. Let us then expel them from Cuba that they may perish alone, deserted by all friends of human progress and justice, until a new generation arises from the mud and sin they have left behind them. Let us drive them out from Cuba as they were expelled from Flanders, Portugal and Italy; as they were expelled from all continental America; but let us not pursue them any further. Their death as a tyrannical nation will be the work of time—their annihilation the only destiny reserved for them. "Union and fraternity in our ranks" should be our motto, and let the honors won by the few be the glory of all. Remember that your superior to-day may be to-morrow your subordinate.

Companions, the theatre of the struggle in which we have entered is full of obstacles, partly overcome by our brothers, happier than we, because first in the fray; but the hardest of the work is still undone, and we shall go and accomplish it. Let us be worthy a place, shoulder to shoulder, beside our predecessors. Let us show from the off late to join them, we are not the less ready to submit to any sacrifice for liberty and country. Like them we will know how to endure misery, hunger, thirst, fatigue, reverses, sickness and death for the republic, final triumph, and this shall be our recompense.

In the bloody struggle that we sustain the civilized world looks upon us, and upon its sentence depends our future. Let us understand that we have nothing to expect but from our own endeavors, and that if we prove ourselves conquer we will not be considered worthy of being a free people. Let us be constant in our purpose; let us be worthy of ourselves, worthy of the principles of eternal justice which we shall obtain, and the liberty which we secure will be our conquest. Swearing forever an Spanish tyrant—the shame of the age and the pace of crime in the history of the world.

JUAN H. KEATS, Colonel Commanding.
ANTONIO MARIA SEGUI, Captain and Adjutant.

THE EMBARKATION.

The expedition arrived off Fernandina bar on Friday about ten o'clock A. M. A pale was blowing at the time and a fine combination of a heavy sea that washed her decks and baptized the patriots in briny drops. She beat on and off the port for some hours awaiting a pilot, which eventually boarded her, and at Ten o'clock the adventurous craft safely moored in the railway dock, where a train of freight cars, fitted up with seats, awaited them. Ere the gang plank had been thrown two members of General Goicuria's staff, who were in waiting, communicated with General Cristo, guards were put on, and in the presence of a large and astonished crowd of natives the command was transferred to the train. In the transfer seven Americans, and three Cuban privates deserted, as well as a foreign lieutenant who had become dissatisfied with his treatment by the Cuban officers. The train left for Cedar Keys, on the gulf of Mexico, about six o'clock the same night.

THE NOSTRUM OF THE COMMAND.

The organization of which this expedition is to form the nucleus is intended to be a division of about 10,000 men, which will consist of two infantry brigades, under Generals Cristo and J. A. Steedman, and an artillery brigade under General Magruder, late of the Confederate army, General Goicuria being commander-in-chief. The cavalry brigade which it is intended to organize under General Harry MacIvor will also be under General Goicuria's orders. The title adopted for the organization is "The Cazadores de Hatuey," "The traditional history of Cuba furnishes the clue to this term. The story is that in early days there was a powerful Indian chief named "Hatuey," whose reputation for wealth had become famous. The avaricious spaniards made an incursion into the kingdom of Hatuey and captured him and sentenced him to death. Before the execution the brave old chief was asked if he wished to receive the baptismal sacrament. "Do Spaniards go to heaven?" he asked, and on receiving an affirmative reply the brave old aboriginal declined the proffered boon, and died a hero's death.

The roster, as at present agreed upon, stands:—

Commander-in-Chief—Major General Domingo Goicuria.

Brigade Commanders—Generals J. B. Steedman, Louis Eduardo Cristo, John Bankhead Magruder and Harry MacIvor.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Colonel—L. Eduardo Cristo.
Lieutenant Colonel—
Major—Carlos Mayer.
First Adjutant—José Joaquin Govacles.
Second Adjutant—Francisco Sellun.
First Quartermaster—José Eusebio Fernandez.
Second Quartermaster—Ramon Ros.
Commissary—Eduardo Ayrorbe.
Lieutenant and Color Bearer—Francisco Guiral.
Surgeons—Manuel Corvalles and Amadeo Bergrottes.

First Company—Captain, Ricardo Piñeyro; First Lieutenant, Victoriano Marquetti; Second Lieutenant, Felix Valois Gonzales; First Sergeant, Pedro Hiva.

Second Company—Captain, Pedro Valdes Lorano; First Lieutenant, Ramon Cabrera; Second Lieutenant, Francisco M. Muro; First Sergeant, Enrique R. Corlaler.

Third Company—Captain, José Maria Hernandez; First Lieutenant, Federico Gil Marrero; Second Lieutenant, Andres Pincurtet; First Sergeant, Apolinar Sabio.

Fourth Company—Captain, Bernardo Rivas; First Lieutenant, Julio M. Navarrete; Second Lieutenant, Eduardo Lapeire; First Sergeant, José A. Calvo.

Fifth Company—Captain, Lairaro Palacios; First Lieutenant, Domingo Diaz; Second Lieutenant, José Espenar; First Sergeant, Carlos Lynn.

Sixth Company—Captain, Juan Arnas; First Lieutenant, Antonio Nattes; Second Lieutenant, Eduardo Ester; First Sergeant, Andres Vihals.

ENGINEER CORPS—FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Commanding—Juan H. Keats.
Captain and Adjutant—Cesaro Pinto.
Assistant Adjutant—Maria Bacult.
Lieutenant and Color Bearer—Nicolas de Cardenas.
Quartermaster—José Lavielle.

First Company—First Captain, Juan Ignacio Armas; Second Captain, Luis Morejon; First Lieutenant, José M. Davalos; second Lieutenant, Alberto Goicouria.

Second Company—First Captain, Teodoro Van Rigand; Second Captain, Emilio Dominguez; First Lieutenant, Ambrosio S. Abreo; second Lieutenant Andres Esteves.

BRIGADE ROSTER.

Commander—General L. E. Cristo.
Chief of Staff—Colonel Manuel Maria de Mesa.
Adjutant—Gasper Aguero Betancourt.
Adjutant and Interpreter—Frederico Rey.
Chief of Artillery—Major Thomas Lillie Mercer.
Engineer Officer—Antonio Mirin.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

The officers, principally Americans, attached to the artillery are:—

Major T. L. Mercer, late of Forty-fifth Massachusetts infantry.

Captain Simon A. Gratz, late of Fifty-seventh United States colored infantry.

Captain A. Meier, late of the Danish army.

Lieutenant William S. Dyer, late of Eleventh United States heavy artillery.

Lieutenant J. O'Brien, late Battery C, Fourth United States artillery.

Lieutenant W. J. Conroy, late Sixth New York artillery and Seventy-second New York infantry.

Lieutenant John P. Dixon, late Thirty-eighth New York infantry and Sixth New York heavy artillery.

Captain D. Henderson, captain Ninety-ninth United States colored infantry, with promise of appointment on staff of General Goicouria.

Lieutenant Frank Rowan, late captain Nineteenth Pennsylvania cavalry.

Lieutenant Alberto Fernandez, of Havana.

Lieutenant E. Courtney, late of Weitzel's staff.

Captain Joseph Ogelire, late of the United States Navy.

Lieutenant A. Aguera, of Cuba.

ARTICLES OF WAR.

The following are the articles of war of the Cuban army, to which all volunteers subscribe:—

ARTICLE I. Any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards his commanding officer shall be punished according to the nature of his offence by the sentence of a court martial.

ART. 2. Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause or join in, any mutiny or sedition, in any troop or company or in any party, post, detachment or guard, shall suffer death.

ART. 3. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatever, or should disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial.

ART. 4. Every non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall utter disloyal words to the service of the Cuban republic, shall, at the time of his so enlisting, hear the articles for the government of the Cuban republic read to him, and shall, by the officer who enlists him, or by the commanding officer of the company or troop, into which he was enlisted, and in his presence, take the following oath or affirmation:—I do solemnly swear, or affirm (as the case may be) that I will bear true allegiance to the government of the Cuban republic now established, and that I will serve it honestly and faithfully against all its enemies or opposers whosoever, and observe and obey the orders of the officers appointed over me according to the rules and regulations of the army of the Cuban republic.

ART. 5. All officers and soldiers who have been duly enlisted and should be convicted of desertion shall suffer death.

ART. 6. Any commissioned officer who shall be found drunk upon his guard, party or other duty shall be cashiered or reduced to the rank and pay of a private soldier.

ART. 7. Any sentinel who be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he is regularly relieved, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court martial.

ART. 8. Whoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death.

ART. 9. Any commissioned officer convicted before a general court martial of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be dismissed the service.

ART. 10. Any officer who shall make, or owing allegiance to, the Cuban republic, who shall be found lurking in or about the fortifications or encampments, shall be regarded as spies and be punished with death, according to the law and usage of nations, by sentence of a general court martial.

THE ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Alabama took out on this trip no arms nor ammunition for the patriots, as all these had been already shipped. Some three weeks ago ten car loads of ordnance, arms and other material of war, were received by the Lillian from the Delmonico in New York for delivery to a gentleman in Galveston, Texas. They were promptly forwarded by sea to Fernandina, safely boxed to prevent their contents being known, and on their arrival at Cedar Keys were stored to await the order of the party to whom consigned. While these war materials were being collected on the coast schooners were en *route* from New York and other ports to the Gulf coast, where they transferred their cargoes to other schooners. All the material thus collected by water and rail was taken to a safe place and held to await the arrival of the expeditions from the North and South. It now appears that the total amount of arms, &c., thus secured to aid the struggling patriots is twenty pieces of artillery, of which some are twenty-four pounders, three four-grain rifled batteries, 10,000 Remington and Winchester repeating rifles, between 500 and 600 cavalry sabres, 1,200 revolvers, and powder, ball, cartridge and the usual auxiliaries in abundance. The success of this expedition will enable struggling Cubans to arm fully 12,000 men with repeating weapons of an invincible character, besides supplying a want that has long been felt, *i. e.* means with which to besiege towns into which the enemy retreats, as there are in the interior towns few fortifications that can withstand artillery throwing twenty-four pounds of iron. The expedition also carries several thousand sand bags to be used by the revolutionists in erecting fortifications for the protection of their batteries and the strengthening of their positions in the field.

THE CUBAN PRIVATEERS.

All the Cuban officers of the expedition agree that the Cuba is to be employed as a man-of-war. The Lillian was fitted out as a blockade-runner, capable of making seventeen knots per hour with ease. They also assert that the Teaser is another vessel purchased by the Cubans for the purpose, that they sent manned, on discharging their men in an insurgent port, will put to sea and levy war upon Spanish merchantmen and troop ships. The Lillian will be commanded by Captain Lloyd Comacho, a man who distinguished himself in March last by capturing, with the aid of some patriotic followers, the Spanish steamer Comanditaro. He went out with General Cristo expedition to join the Lillian. Captain Camacho states that he has information that three fast privateers have been fitted out in Mexican ports by capitalists to levy war upon Spanish commerce, and that they are ready to put to sea, if they not already in search of the treacherous Spaniard.

CONCLUSION.

When your correspondent left the Gulf coast there were collected in the Florida Keys between 2,000 and 2,500 men awaiting transportation. The Lillian was reported off Cedar Keys, awaiting the tide to enable her to take a portion of them on board. The balance, who are bountifully supplied with commissary stores, will remain in their retreat until the Teaser or other vessel arrives and takes them off. A report was current on Sunday morning in Fernandina that the Lillian had sailed for Cuba with the New York expedition and a portion of those recruited in the South, but as there is no telegraphic communication with Cedar Keys its truth or falsity could not be ascertained.