

## Another American Citizen Arrested—Negroes Joining the Insurgents—Militia to Guard the Villa Clara Railroad.

HAVANA, March 31, via KEY WEST, April 2, 1869.

Inocencio Casanora, an American citizen, has been arrested for supposed complicity with the seizure of the coasting steamer Comanditario, which was taken possession of by the passengers and carried to the Bahamas.

The Narragansett has gone to Key West for coal and will return in a few days.

Advices from Cienfuegos state that a gang of negroes belonging to the sugar plantation Manuelita have left the plantation and joined the insurgents. Troops have been sent in pursuit of them, but with little chance of success, for in wood craft the negroes here surpass both Cubans and Spaniards.

Four hundred mounted militia have been sent from here to Cienfuegos to guard the railroad between that place and Villa Clara.

## Troops Concentrating—Finding of an Abandoned Schooner—Arrival of Recruits—Movements of British War Vessels.

HAVANA, April 2, 1869.

The troops concentrating in what is known here as the district of the five towns (comprising Cienfuegos, Villa Clara, Trinidad, Remedios and Sagua), were expected to reach Siguaneya, the place of chief importance in the revolutionary district, on the 30th.

The Spanish war steamer Guadalquivir has arrived at Batabano with a sloop prize found abandoned on the coast between Trinidad and Cienfuegos, and not far from Siguaneya.

The Spanish war steamer Pizarro has arrived from Cadiz with 272 recruits.

The British war steamer Heron is expected to return to-morrow from Calbarien with the result of the inquiry into the shooting of the passengers of the British schooner Jeff Davis.

The British war steamer Mullett, from Jamaica, is expected here.

## Report from Rear Admiral Hoff—Excesses of the Volunteers Described—The Peruvian Monitors—Proclamation of Captain General Dulce—The Capture of the American Brig Mary Lowell—Movements of the Squadron.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1869.

The Navy Department to-day received several despatches from Rear Admiral Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic squadron. They are dated Key West, 26th ult. He reports that on Sunday, the 21st of March, Havana was the scene of much excitement caused by the departure of 250 political prisoners for Fernando Po. There was a great concourse of people witnessing their departure; the volunteers having to keep the crowd back. One of the soldiers ordered a citizen to stand back, which he could not do in consequence of the pressure behind him; words ensued, and soldiers fired on him, killing him instantly. A police officer demanded why this was done, a discussion followed, and he was also killed. Several arrests were made, one for shouting viva "Céspedes," and another for having a Cuban flag in his possession. Both were tried, condemned and shot the same day. The transports, with prisoners, sailed in the afternoon.

Admiral Hoff encloses extracts from Nassau papers relative to the arrival of one of the Peruvian monitors at Ragged Island with the survivors of the wreck of her convoy. The ram, while on the way from Key West, with a vessel in tow, the hawser which connected them parted; and then, while endeavoring to make fast again, steamed into the vessel and sunk her. Seven lives were lost. The whereabouts of the other Peruvian ram was unknown.

A proclamation was issued on the 24th by the Captain General of Cuba relative to blockade runners, or vessels seized in Spanish waters, or upon the free seas near the island, with cargoes of men and arms and ammunition, or material that may in any way contribute to promote or foment the insurrection in the province. Whatever may be the point of their procedure and destination, and after previous examination of their papers and register, they will in effect be considered as enemies to our territory, and treated as pirates in accordance with the ordinance of the navy. All persons who shall be apprehended in such vessels, in whatever number they may be, will be immediately shot.

Rear Admiral Hoff encloses such reports as had reached him of the capture of the American brig Mary Lowell, of New York, by the Spanish war steamer Andalusia at Ragged Island, off the Bahamas. It appears that the master of the brig had left her and gone to New York for instructions, leaving the vessel in charge of a Custom House officer at Ragged Island, March 15.

Mr. Wilson, Custom House officer and pilot, was moving the brig from the man-of-war's anchorage to the inner harbor, when the Spanish steamer took possession of her and sailed off, carrying her to Havana. Admiral Hoff reached Havana March 27, and found the Mary Lowell in port. He was unable to give further information regarding the seizure than was communicated from Key West, as the mail steamer was about leaving for New York. It is thought that the Spanish government will immediately disavow the act, and it will be found that the commander of the Andalusia had exceeded his instructions or acted upon his own responsibility.

The Narragansett was at Havana; the Penobscot was at Cienfuegos, having visited within a few days the ports of Trinidad de Cuba and Tunas.