

# WEST INDIES.

lowed for them. Your correspondent has been several times informed that he was likely to be expelled from the island, but he regards the thing as a canard.

## THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

### An Expedition Off from Key West.

### REPORTED RISING IN PORTO RICO.

### The Peruvian Monitors at St. Thomas.

### A British Fleet Concentrating at Havana.

By the steamship Morro Castle, Captain Adams, from Havana, we have a very full correspondence from all the ports of the West Indies, the most interesting portions of which we give below. It will be seen that revolutionary, political and diplomatic movements are becoming very active in the American Mediterranean.

#### CUBA.

**The Insurrection Not Put Down—Fears of the Government—Singular Movement Among the Spaniards—Commission to Confer With the Cuban Agent in New York—No More Troops and No Money From Spain—Seizure of the New York Herald.**

HAVANA, May 8, 1893.

A Spanish merchant, residing in an important city near the centre of the island, in a recent communication to his correspondent here, also a Spaniard, says:—"This insurrection will never be put down while the present officers are in command. They think of nothing but the enjoyment of their *refrescos*, making love to the women and robbing the people. Occasionally the general here sends out small forces to reconnoitre the country, but they quickly return minus a few of their number, some of their arms and all their supplies."

It is now believed here that the insurgents in the eastern part of the Western Department are not so effectually disposed of as the official Spanish accounts would have us believe. One of the city papers inquires, "What has become of all the insurgents in Santi Espiritu, Cienfuegos, Trinidad and other jurisdictions in that portion of the island? They have not been captured or shot, nor has any decisive engagement taken place with them." Unable, from want of arms and organization, to stand before the troops, they have constantly fled before them; but, in despite of every appearance, it may be set down that there is no thought of submission, and that operations of some character will be carried on for an indefinite period.

Affairs in Havana are very quiet. In fact, as the warm weather comes on the city is becoming very dull. Commercial operations are falling off to a considerable extent from one cause and another and the brave volunteers, probably from an increase of discipline, are indulging in more of their peculiar eccentricities. News from the interior comes in slow, nor is it of the most reliable character. For the past week rumors of a landing in the Vuelta Abago have been very generally circulated. They were thought to be confirmed by the fact that the government would not permit the train on a certain day to pass beyond Alquizar; the next day, however, it was allowed to go on. A slight demonstration did occur there, headed by Prieto, whose reputation is bad, rather, it is presumed, for the purpose of plunder than otherwise. The government very much fears a landing and an uprising in that section, as it is of the richest of the island, and the interests are all in the hands of Spaniards. Means of communication are few, and a campaign there would be expensive, hazardous and doubtful. An organization is known to exist among the Cubans there; but they are without arms.

The powerless condition of the government here, as opposed to the volunteers, is exciting grave apprehension among the more intelligent and wealthy Spaniards, who have great stake in the country. They fear the outbreak which might follow on any material change in the condition of affairs, either from without or in the island. As the result of this many sales of establishments have been made for half their value, and well located buildings, which have rented for four ounces (sixty-eight dollars) per month are offered for sale at \$4,000, for example, without finding buyers. The fact that Dulce was compelled to go in person and in uniform to effect the release of a prisoner, as in the case of Alvarez y Cepedea, who was declared innocent, shows them the true condition of affairs and excites their fears. The officers of the regular army, unaccustomed to being ruled by their men, are much disgusted at the constant insubordination displayed. But recently a captain in the army, stationed at Guanajay, was compelled to threaten certain volunteers with death who were determined to shoot some prisoners who were pronounced guiltless. Growing out of all this, as I am credibly informed, have been private meetings by wealthy Spaniards to discuss the situation. Naturally they have been conducted with great secrecy, but there is good reason to believe that the proposition to send a commission to New York to confer with Morales, Lamas and others representing the Cubans, with a view to a peaceful arrangement on the basis of annexation, was made the base of discussion. Meetings among the same class of Spaniards have also taken place in Matanzas, and it is not impossible that something tangible will result from it ere long.

Advices from Nuevitas state that the mobilized negroes refused to serve as the advanced guard in attacks upon the insurgents. Before leaving here the idea was insidiously inculcated among them that they were to be placed in the van and sacrificed. On their observing a confirmation of this they rebelled, and it was found necessary to shoot several. An encounter at San Jose, on the line of the road to Principe, is reported between the Catalans and the insurgents, and from fifty to seventy wounded have arrived here.

From Trinidad we learn that when the insurrectionists entered the suburbs of that town, as recently reported, they killed thirty volunteers and carried off the powder in the magazine, which was the object of their attack. Valmaeda's proclamation, a short time since published in the *HERALD*, stating that all people found away from home would be shot, &c., is disapproved by the people, who fear retaliation, and it is not unlikely that it will be revoked and not carried out.

In Principe the Andalusia battalion had suffered a reverse in a fight on the Santa Cruz road and had fled towards the latter place. The insurgents in the Cinco Villas, commanded by the Pole, Charles Roloff, have ceased operations, as they were armed with machetes simply and could accomplish nothing in the open country of the section. They still retain their organization, however, and are biding their time.

It has leaked out that secret orders have been sent to the various lieutenant governors in the island directing them to do all in their power to cause the wealthy Cubans to emigrate. The significance of this, in connection with the present sequestration of property, can be seen a glance.

The property of the following Cubans has been recently embargoed:—Ramon Fernandez Criado, Antonio Maximino Mora, Ignacio Alfaro, Manuel Castellanos Solarras, all of Havana, and Charles Roloff and Joaquim Morales, of Villa Clara.

The Lieutenant Governor of Guanajay has ordered the sequestration of the property belonging to Julian Sanchez and Ramon Martinez, accused of disloyalty.

Her Majesty's steamer Eclipse, Commodore Phillimore on board, arrived here on Thursday. She will proceed to Nassau soon to investigate the action of Spanish cruisers in that vicinity. There is reason to believe that the tenor of the Commodore's instructions indicates the desire of the British government to maintain the best relations with Spain. Two other English war vessels are expected here soon.

Several of the officers of the Contocook having been slightly ill of late the Commodore thought it advisable to run over to Key West for a few days. On his return, should nothing of importance occur, he will take a cruise about the island and may go as far as Jamaica and Hayti.

The Cadiz mail steamer Santander arrived on the evening of the 5th with 450 troops. Between Cape Maisal and this port she met seven Spanish war vessels. When she touched at Porto Rico the San Francisco di Borja, with the political prisoners, had sailed.

Information has reached here from Spain that the government had sent orders to the Governor at Fernando Po to send the political prisoners immediately on their arrival to the Canaries. Don Miguel Embil, on his arrival at the latter place, would be sent at once to Madrid. The latter order was no doubt issued through the influence of Behora Embil, now at the national capital. Letters received here from the peninsula give anything but a pleasant view of the political prospect there, and state that no more troops and no money can be spared for Cuba.

The Seventh battalion of volunteers of Havana leave to-day by train to pay a visit to the volunteers of Matanzas.

Mr. James M. Horner has been authorized to take charge of the new Consulate for the United States in Sagua la Grande.

The New York *HERALD*, which arrived here by the Morro Castle, and on sale at the different shops, was seized by the police two hours after having passed the censorship. No remuneration was al-