

## THE REVOLUTION IN HAVANA.

## Dulce Declares it the End of Spanish Rule.

## A Separate Nationality Contemplated by the Volunteers.

## Patriot Supplies Safe in the Interior.

The steamship *Columbia*, Captain Van Sice, arrived yesterday from Havana, bringing the important intelligence of the consummation of the Spanish volunteer revolution in Havana and the preliminary discussions among them as to the next step to be taken. Full details will be found in the interesting correspondence we publish below.

**The Volunteer Revolution in Havana—Second Day's Proceedings—Dulce Resigns—Madame Dulce Insulted—They Return to Spain—Doubts of the Volunteers—A Massacre of Cubans Threatened—Proposed Triumvirate—Vivas for Isabella—Probable Division of the Island.**

HAVANA, June 4, 1868.

Within a few hours grave events have occurred in this city, and the island is at this moment without a legal government. During the past week various meetings have taken place with a view of compelling Dulce to relinquish his command. Following these several officials called upon him and endeavored to convince him that he ought not to continue, on account of his health. At first he resisted, but finally gave way and sent a telegram to Madrid giving in his resignation, at the same time stating that he was forced to do so. The provisional government at once appointed Caballero de Rodas, which was telegraphed and officially announced here, it being understood that Dulce was to remain until the arrival of his successor, as is customary. A day or two later an order was communicated to Don Gonzalo Castaño, editor of *La Voz de Cuba*, to leave the island by the first steamer, as also to the curate of Monserrate and others. This was very displeasing to the volunteers, and a committee of the Fifth battalion, which Dulce had treated with great kindness, presented itself to the palace and stated that they would not leave until the order was revoked, as they were determined to resist it by force if necessary. Their demands were granted; and Castaño, supported by Duran Cuervo, both very hostile to Dulce, found themselves stronger than ever. Just at this time arrived from the field of operations in the interior General Pelaez, who is accused of "making money" enough within a few months to enable him to send \$40,000 to Spain, and considered by the volunteers as a traitor to his country. Meanwhile Pelaez had taken refuge on board the iron-clad *Victoria*.

The following day the volunteers determined to serenade Lesca, but the Governor objected, fearing disorders. They were very much incensed at this, and determined, in their wrath, to demand the head of Pelaez, and, failing in this, to compel Dulce to relinquish the command. Large groups of them gathered in the plaza, and Dulce hearing what was going on sent for the cavalry, the guardia civil and a guard of marines for his personal safety. Finding that the mob increased in numbers and demonstration, he ordered the cavalry to scatter it; but the officer in command would not obey. Dulce called him a coward, and stated that he would order him shot; but all to no purpose. After consultation it was finally determined to call all the volunteers together, and buglers were sent through the city to summon them. Such a thing had never happened here before, and it caused great alarm among the citizens. After the volunteers had been formed the colonel and one soldier from each battalion were appointed a committee to wait on Dulce and demand that he either deliver up Pelaez or surrender the command. He unequivocally refused to accede to the first, and as to the other endeavored to persuade them to withdraw it, but to no purpose. He finally told them that because he was a Spaniard and desired to avoid flooding the streets with blood he would resign, at the same time telling them that they would deeply regret their action, as, along with the command, he surrendered up the last possession of Spain in America, and that they were the first who refused to recognize the government of the metropolis; that they had practically declared themselves independent and had broken the ties of union with the mother country. On delivering up the command to the *Segunda Cuba* he did so under protest, stating that his action resulted from force, that the authority which existed was illegitimate and the offspring of a riot. The coach of Lady Dulce, who left the palace at daybreak, was detained and she was made to alight and be examined, but, after many insults, was allowed to proceed.

At the time of the above incidents the Cadiz mail steamer *Guipuzcoa* appeared with the Vasque Volunteers on board. She was ordered to keep outside for a time to prevent further disturbances, but she afterwards entered and the new comers were received and entertained with great enthusiasm. The cable telegraph was suspended for a time to prevent the news reaching Spain.

The more sensible of the volunteers confess that they have made a great blunder, but they express their willingness to suffer the consequences.

The Governor of Matanzas, his Secretary and the Chief of Police have also been removed by the volunteers there. The matter was inaugurated and carried through by the Committee of Mutual Safety, which took the matter in hand. The Governor of Cardenas has since been removed, as also he of Colon. So it seems the volunteers pay no respect to the Captain General of their own choosing. Secret orders are said to have been given to the police (*celadores*) to form a list of all the individuals in their respective districts who may sympathize with the insurrection of the Cubans. In the same manner investigations are ordered made in reference to certain parties who, as is alleged, sent jewelry to the amount of \$17,000 to the New York Bazaar. The volunteers aver that they have noted down the names of 2,000 persons whom they propose to shoot in case it turns out that Valmaseda has suffered reverse. Arms and ammunition have of late been secretly distributed to the colored freemen and militia. The new Captain General objects to continuing in command unless he is aided by a council composed of at least sixteen persons. The President of the High Court of Justice and the City Governor have resigned their offices.

Discussions are taking place here touching the question of forming a government separate from that of the metropolis and until matters in Spain become settled. There are some who advocate a separation and the proclamation of Isabella II. During the celebration consequent on the arrival of the Vasque volunteers the Seventh battalion of this city shouted "Viva Isabella II." in which some of the citizens joined. The prevailing opinion, however, favors the Prince of Asturias with a regency.

As to the operations in the interior little is known. The defeat of the column escorting the convoy from Puerto Padre to Tunas is continued. It numbered 300 men, of which 230 were placed *hors du combat* and the balance surrendered. In Trinidad there has been an adray between the regulars and the volunteers, the latter accusing the commanders of the former of being robbers. Some of the volunteers were killed and a considerable number wounded.

The leading insurgent chiefs are about uniting their forces, as is believed, for the purpose of attacking Valmaseda or taking possession of Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish troops as they arrive here speak very harshly of the home government. They complain of want of supplies there and state that their sufferings were insupportable. In shipping their provisions and armaments they were compelled to do so on their shoulders, as the government has no means.

The opinion here is that it will be impossible to put down the insurrection in the Eastern Department, but the Spaniards think they can hold the Western, and if necessary divide the island, as with Hayti and St. Domingo.