

Projects of the Revolutionary Volunteers.

DISSENSIONS IN THEIR COUNCILS.

Quesada Promises to Take Havana in August.

Details of the War in the Interior.

The mail steamer *Eagle*, Captain Green, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon with the mails and a full list of passengers. Our correspondence given below gives profuse details of the revolutionary movements of both parties in Cuba and will be found interesting. General Quesada, commander-in-chief of the republican forces, promises to send a strong force to the west, and says he will be in Havana by the 15th of August.

The Project for a Colonial Government—Divisions Among the Spanish Population—The Coming of Rodas—No Troops Expected—Dissatisfaction Among the Basque Volunteers—The Recognition by Peru—News from Puerto Principe—The Bishop and Jesuits to be Expelled—Reports from the Interior.

HAVANA, June 12, 1892.

The significance of the *Fox de Cado's* agonizing entreaties for union among the Spaniards begins to be appreciated here. The want of union has caused an entire failure of the project which that journal and the party it represents had in view. Satisfied with their success in the deposition of Dulce, and believing that the current they had set in motion would continue to carry all before it, they anticipated, from the union they advocated, a full realization of those projects which formed the base of their antagonism to Dulce's administration. These constituted no less than the establishment of a colonial government which, while in apparent accord with Spain, should entirely control the island. In the present very complicated situation they could not hope for success in striking for independence, and so they claimed allegiance while striving for a practical separation.

Following on the departure of Dulce, which took place on Saturday last, a meeting was to have taken place on Sunday at the Tacon theatre to inaugurate the movement. Discord, however, crept into the councils. Many were hesitating and fearful as to whether their steps were leading, and a sharp rain storm was sufficient to prevent the assemblage. It was then proposed among the agitators to publish a manifesto explanatory of their action in the deposition of Dulce; but here, too, opinions were found so variable and antagonistic that the idea was abandoned. Finally it was determined to prepare a statement of the whole matter for publication in Spain, but while this was under consideration news arrived that Rodas was coming with 4,000 men. This had the effect of an electric shock, as it was at once surmised that the object was to keep the volunteers within bounds, if not disarm them. Organization for resistance at once commenced, and the idea of not surrendering the fortresses to the regulars, and to resist, if necessary, the landing of Rodas, was advanced and favorably received. It was at one time proposed to send a commission to Porto Rico to have an interview with the new Captain General, and learn his intentions. As the excitement was becoming threatening, an announcement followed that no such number of troops were coming, if any; that they were not thought necessary for the suppression of the insurrection or for any other purpose. This made the volunteers jubilant and allayed the agitation at once, and caused all parties to settle down in anticipation of Rodas' arrival. A report on the conduct of Dulce, in justification of their action, is, however, in preparation, and will be sent to Spain. Had the project of a colonial government been successful it was the intention to show that the government of Serrano and Topete were in accord with the insurgents, they having in view the ultimate sale of the island, or some other project inimical to the integrity of Spain. During the week it has been generally circulated that Dulce would stop at Porto Rico in order to meet Rodas and explain the situation here.

In consequence of the divisions among the Spanish population, now temporarily lulled, many of the more intelligent and wealthy Peninsulars despair of the preservation of the island. They fear, too, the brutality of the volunteers, many of whom are of the very scum of society. Nor is it anticipated that Spaniards more than foreigners will escape from the outrages following on the outbreak always imminent. Many of the Spanish families are leaving in consequence. Among those who have recently gone is the well known and extensive slave trader, Duranona, who has heretofore enjoyed great prestige with the numerous body of Catalans here. On taking leave of his friends he expressed the hope that they would come through the conflict successfully, but he did not wish to remain through the scenes of horror he anticipated.

Though not generally known, it is a well authenticated fact that the Basque volunteers left here very much dissatisfied. They insisted that they came out here to assist the volunteers of the island in the suppression of the insurrection; that they were willing to go with them any and everywhere; but it was not reasonable that they alone should be sent to the field, entirely unacquainted as they were with the country and not acclimated. This feeling interfered to some extent with the celebration consequent on their arrival, and unpleasant demonstrations were at one time feared. The Vascongados were finally prevailed upon to accompany Lesca to Villa Clara, which place, as given out to them, they are to garrison. The ill feeling behind was allayed by their apparent departure for the scene of operations. The custom here is to receive the volunteers from the Peninsula with triumphal arches, feast them, deck them with flowers, then send them to the field, while the local volunteers remain at home to wear their pretty uniform and guard the Cubanías. Naturally the Peninsulars regard this as more than their proportion of crow. The ill feeling throughout the island between the volunteers and regulars is confirmed, and affrays are said to have occurred in Trinidad, Sagua and Villa Clara.

The fact that Peru and Chile have recognized the belligerent rights of the Cubans has caused deep sensation here among the Spaniards. At a meeting held at the house of Don Ramon Herrera, colonel of the 11th battalion of volunteers, the subject was under consideration, together with its probable effect.

The order directing the Judges of the Court and other employés of the government belonging in Puerto Principe to proceed to the scene of their duties has been revoked, owing, as is said, to the reception of unfavorable news from that jurisdiction. Insurgent accounts state that Quesada is concentrating a large force about Principe, with a view to a closer siege than heretofore. Letona, who among others, has been accused of selling himself to the insurgents, recently issued some very stringent and cruel orders threatening the families of those who remain in Principe in case the city shall be attacked. News of an important engagement there is daily expected. The railroad has again been cut and it is reported that a provision train has been captured.

The insurgents state that Quesada will soon send a strong force west and that he has promised to be in Havana by the 15th of August.

A Spanish soldier belonging to the engineer corps, recently returned from the field, expresses his surprise at the general tone of the Havana press on operations in the interior. He states that the insurgents fight well and know how to avail themselves of their knowledge of the country. He states that throughout the insurrectionary districts they place *hors de combat* from eighty to 100 Spaniards every day. He also adds that the vomito and lately the cholera have appeared in the camps of both combatants.

It is now stated that the Bishop is in Bejucal. The volunteers are very bitter against him, and it is said a project is under consideration to drive him and the Jesuits from the island.

The papers of the city publish a telegram from General Lesca, dated at Cienfuegos the 6th, stating that "a column of the guardia civil returning from Sagua found the enemy intrenched in the Azules Hills. The intrenchments were taken and the enemy pursued for two hours and then scattered in the woods of Piedras de Amolar. The column had one killed and three wounded, while the enemy left fourteen dead on the field and lost sixty horses, besides a quantity of arms. The column was afterwards sent to the Medidas, where a considerable force of the enemy attempted to establish a camp."

The engineer, Colonel Modet, who was threatened by the volunteer and escaped with General Pelaez, has published a card in the *Fox de Cuba* declaring that he has been the victim of an inexplicable accusation after having performed the mission with which he had been charged. Mistake being a modest one, no glory could be derived from it. He was simply in control of the railroads and telegraphs of Sagua, Villa Clara and Cienfuegos in which position he could give no *salvo conductus*. He concludes as follows:—"In returning to the Peninsula to live among the Spaniards of Spain I fully pardon the most turbulent among you who have been the actors in the scenes of the 1st of June, and for the seeds of eternal sorrow you have implanted in my soul.

Would I could pardon the evil which, with them, you have inflicted on our country."

The confiscation of the property of the Cubans who have left the island still continues, the *Guacá* recently containing new lists of persons who have left various cities in the interior.

Doña Rosa Aranguren, widow of Felipe Goicuria, and Don Wenceslao Gaivaz are summoned to appear at the sequestration office "to inform them of business in which they are concerned."

Brigadier Carlos Deteure, several other officers and a company of engineers recently arrived from Cayamo and Manzanillo via Batababo. The officers had no other escort on the way than four orderlies and were not molested. The engineers are what is left of those who did service under Colonel Lohio, between Manati and Tuñas, and subsequently under Valmaseda in Cauto and Saladillo.

The public subscription for the Havana volunteers up to date amounts to \$72,782, and expenditure to \$35,620, leaving a balance in hand of \$17,161.

The Havana municipality now owe the gas company \$300,000, and is totally unable to pay.

The Captain General has authorized Mr. Adolphus B. Reed to act as commercial agent in Cardenas for Great Britain, having been appointed thereto by her Majesty's Consul General in Havana.

The absurdity of the claim of a certain New York journal that the steamer *Arago* took out passengers and munitions for the insurgents can be seen at a glance in looking at the time of her sailing from New York and her arrival at St. Thomas. It is an admitted fact that she left Sandy Hook on the evening of Tuesday, the 4th of May. Your correspondent at St. Thomas, writing on the 18th, announces the arrival there on the 11th of the *Arago*, and that "she is to act as convoy to the *Munco Capac*." As every navigator knows, the average steamer time between the two points is six and one-half to seven days. The *Arago* must, therefore, have gone direct, and could have had no time for the transfer of "arms, ammunition, artillery, clothes, provisions and passengers," which, under favorable circumstances at sea, would require from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

A meeting of Peninsulars took place at the Tacon theatre last evening. The results have been kept secret, but it is reported that the proposition to send a commission to Puerto Rico to meet Rodas to ascertain his proposed programme here, with a view of deciding upon their action for the future, was discussed.