

NEWS FROM CUBA.

The steamship Morro Castle, Captain Adams, from Havana on the 19th inst., arrived in the bay at a late hour last night. She was detained ten hours by a dense fog, and at midnight was anchored in the lower Quarantine.

The New York Herald and the Havana Press—The Situation in Havana—Dissensions Among the Spaniards—Fears of Punishment for Deposing Dulce—The Spanish Club—The Campaign in the Cinco Villas—Number of Insurgents—Trouble in Trinidad—Governor of Guines Removed—Riot in Madruga.

HAVANA, June 19, 1869.

The news of the arrest of the Cuban Junta in New York has caused the greatest exultation among the Spaniards here and corresponding depression among the Cubans. Details of the affair are anxiously looked for.

The press of Havana is in a bad way. The full page of Cuban news in the HERALD's issue of the 5th; the six columns in the 10th, descriptive of the revolution of the 1st, by which Dulce was disposed of from authority and practically driven from the island, with such details of the insurrection, both from Cuban and Spanish sources, as demonstrated that the rebellion here, so far from being suppressed, is stronger than ever, has called forth all its bile and venom, and the *Prensa*, *Diario* and *Voz de Cuba* issue a diatribe of abuse of the HERALD and its correspondents, which has little force and no elegance. With the characteristic unfairness of Spanish editors, they seize upon reported rumors and represent them given as facts, and call on their readers to observe the falsehoods stated. The death of Lesca, published through the misinterpretation of a telegram, which stated that he had gone to the Cinco Villas with the Vascongados, threw them into a very ecstasy. Doubtless this combined attack has some sinister object, which will develop itself very soon. Meanwhile it need only be said that the foolish denial of facts known to every one here will certainly not bolster up the Spanish cause, nor will indulgence in that feeling which causes the thief to be the first to cry "Stop thief!" deceive the world in reference to affairs in Cuba.

During the past week tranquillity has reigned upon the surface in Havana, but nevertheless the elements of discord exist and are threatening. The volunteer corps is divided in reference to the course best for the interests of the Spaniards on the island, and though the press affects to consider everything moving along smoothly its constant appeals for "union" and avoidance of excesses show that it appreciates the danger. After the printing of the "Manifesto to the Nation," prepared by a committee of the volunteers, in justification of their act in deposing Dulce, and which was seized by the police, new dissensions arose, the effect of which will doubtless be to prevent any authorized report of the affair on the part of the actors therein ever reaching the metropolis. Meanwhile, as ever with a mob which has come to realize its power, much fault is found with the "first authority" upon the most trivial grounds, and though from want of union nothing of the kind need be feared there are not wanting those ready to suggest a fresh removal. The feeling of uneasiness is kept up by the uncertainty as to the course of the incoming administration. Whether the actors in the revolutionary drama of the 1st are to be commended or punished is the question. Evidently the latter is feared: for among the volunteers are constant rumors that the Caballeros is to be delivered over to the navy or the regular troops; that the other fortifications are to be taken from their control, and they so placed in a powerless position that they can be controlled and punished. A constant suspicion of authority, civil and military, is everywhere felt, and therefrom may result an outbreak at any moment. The *Voz de Cuba*, which, perhaps, equal to any one, was influential in bringing about the late revolution here, appreciates the responsibility it assumed, and is anxious to divide the burden as much as possible. It says:—"The responsibility of the acts consummated by those of Havana on the 2d of June rests on all the Spaniards of the island and is very great; but it can be easily borne if, as we do not doubt, there exists the necessary patriotism to forget the past and consecrate attention entirely to overcoming the common enemy, represented by those hordes of banditti which, like the hordes of Attila, destroy everything which is found in their way. Excesses which, on other occasions, might be excusable, would at present be deserving of the highest punishment and the severest condemnation of those who interest themselves in the good of the country. It is often said, and not without foundation, that the people of a country soon take a liking to revolutions, and that, in growing accustomed to them, they render themselves wholly ungovernable. Therefore let us now demonstrate either that this assertion is untrue, or, better still, because it would be truth, that what has been accomplished in Cuba has not been a revolution." With the leaders and representatives thus anxious it may be judged what is the state of feeling among the masses.

The *Casino Español* (Spanish Club) of Havana was organized on the 13th in the Tacon theatre, and is likely to exercise a very important influence on affairs of the island. The following are the names of the officers:—President—D. Segundo Rigal; Directors—José Maria Avendaño, Antonio C. Telleria, Lorenzo Pedro, Justo Artiz, Juan Taraya, Isidro Gasol, Tiburcio V. Cuesta; Consulting Committee—José Gener, José A. Bidaguren, Julian Alvarez, Gabriel Amenaba, Nicenor Troncoso, Juan Fco. Tarnilla, Vincente Galarza, Manuel Maruri, Jose Barahona, Avelino Subiran, Jose Fernandez Crespo, Gil Gelpi, Francisco Otamenda.

The object of this club seems to be to have an eye upon all employes, civil and military, and to bring about the dismissal of those either favorable to or not sufficiently energetic against the insurrection. Branches are to be established in all the principal cities of the island, and it is not improbable its power will soon become paramount.

The attention of the public here in the matter of the insurrection is especially directed at present to the Cinco Villas, consisting of the jurisdictions of Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Remedios, Sagua and Villa Clara, where Lesca recently went to assume the command, taking with him the Vascongados. His present headquarters are at Santa Clara, capital of the last named jurisdiction, from whence he has sent here for reinforcements, asking, it is said, for 4,000 men. For the past day or two it has been generally circulated that two battalions of volunteers were to be sent, in answer to his call, and no doubt this was at one time contemplated, but none of them would consent to leave, claiming that their interests here could not be abandoned. It was suggested that the clerks, servants and other employes should be sent off, their salaries in the meantime being paid them. This failed also, as that class was no more anxious than others to be shot at. We have nothing additional on his operations there worthy of notice. The insurgents in the Cinco Villas for some time past have been preparing for an active campaign. They now number about 6,000 well armed men, under the following leaders:—The Brothers Cavada, Carlos Cenja, Villamil (a Spaniard), Juan Villegas, Antonio Entenso, Felix Boulton, Monteagudo, all of Cienfuegos; and Manuel

Ramos, Juan Spotumo and Vicente Lleni, of Trinidad.

The reported troubles in Trinidad grew out of the fact that the Governor, with the regulars stationed there, went to the country in pursuit of the insurgents and returned without having accomplished anything. The volunteers were disgusted at this and proposed to give him a mock serenade. He called them together and informed them that though nothing had been done, and with his force he was satisfied nothing could be, he would with his officers lead them to the field and fight as long as any were left alive; at the same time he was satisfied none of them would return. They did not see fit to accept the offer, but postponed the serenade.

On Thursday a report was in general circulation that an expedition had landed in the Bay of Cochinos, on the south side, estimated from 300 to 800 men. The *Diario* denies the report, adding that telegrams have been received from Lesca and the Governor of Colon, which make no mention of any such landing. An expedition of 800 men is reported to have landed at Guanaja, not far from Nuevitas. The papers here state that after the official accounts of the landing at Macambo were published in the *Gazette*, information was received of the capture of the greater part of the hundred filibusters, and it concludes from the energetic orders given by General Espinar that they have all been shot ere this. *La Voz de Cuba* denies that Don Pedro Armenteros y Calvo took part in this expedition, as it has seen a power of attorney of his, dated at New York and endorsed by the Spanish Consul on the 1st inst., rendering it impossible.

On the 7th inst. Governor Luzon, of Guines, and his secretary, Señor Sustre, were deposed by the volunteers. Two days after he was invited to resume his command, but without his secretary, who is a Cuban. The Governor is an elderly man, who has served many years in the Spanish army with honor. Colonel Menduina, of the Guines militia cavalry, has been appointed to the command of all the forces operating in Siguanea. According to advices from Cumanayagua he had convoyed a train into Siguanea without having fired a shot.

A riotous demonstration recently took place in Madruga, owing to the fact that the padre refused to bury the body of a Spaniard.

From the expedition which landed at Macambo notes or promises to pay to the extent of two millions, in denominations of one, two, five and ten, in blank, were captured.

Brigadier Goyneche recently arrived here in the Pajaro, and has been appointed to a command in the Cinco Villas. Don Joaquin Escario, late Intendente of Finance, appointed by the provisional government, died of a malignant fever on the 14th. His funeral was attended by the principal authorities and a large cortege of Spaniards.

There is no American war vessel in port nor has there been for more than a week.

An American, named George Abbot Richmond, of Virginia, was recently arrested as a spy near Cienfuegos and insurgent documents found upon his person. He would have been shot immediately had not the commander of the Nipsic interfered. He will be held for trial.

As I am about closing this despatch I have received a translation of the manifesto of the volunteers, which was quietly circulated through the city in manuscript and was seized by the police, and which I forward. I also forward another manifesto (in the original) which passed the censorship.