

sent up since, some 1,200 or 1,000 more, in addition to what was his previous force. In a few days we shall perhaps learn something of his success or non-success before Bayamo.

The Cubans insist that the revolution is gaining ground. They report that 300 insurgents have shown themselves between Jaquay and Amarilla. This is a spot not far from the coast, and immediately south to a line running from Santo Espirito to Villa Clara. Besides, it is located in the Central Department. A Spaniard, who came up from that part of the country yesterday, and, by the by, a very truthful man, says that he heard of no such force, nor, indeed, of any force in that section.

A Catalun is reported to have got in a cargo of arms by the mouth of the Cauto River. He bought these in Jamaica, and a few days thereafter, anchored in front of Cienfuegos. Not wishing to be suspected, he put some planks on the deck of the vessel, and two or three horses in a carriage. Twenty-four days he passed at anchorage, when, at last, he put out to sea, and stopped this time at Castilla, the port of Trinidad. He immediately sold his guns, but upon the condition that he was to deliver them up the river heretofore mentioned, and which, he successfully did.

The Cubans report that a Spanish steamer, the Neptuno, which runs along the Cuban shore, having been painted white, and flying the United States flag, passed some 10 days ago near a party of the insurgents somewhere on the coast, evidently maneuvering with a design to know if they were expecting arms or reinforcements from the States. Knowing the steamer, as the rebels did, orders were given to fire upon the vessel when near the shore. Thirty-two were killed and some 6 others wounded. The troops from the steamer replied, killing 6 rebels, and wounding mortally 6 others. They landed a party in a few minutes, and commenced fighting the insurgents. Coming upon the wounded, they (the Spaniards) without hesitation fired upon them, and killed all lying upon the ground.

It is more than probable that a new card will soon be played by the Cubans. Finding that the game of hoodwinking our people on the question of abolition, while the slaves are still being retained in the hands of their Cuban masters, as well as upon the question of annexation, they (the Cubans) intend to put forward, it is said, a new programme.

They are persuading themselves that, to be certain of success, the first proposition must be held forth and practiced. The chiefs are now discussing the propriety of launching forth a proclamation abolishing slavery in the island. The pretended paper to this effect, of which mention was made in letter of the 12th, was, it is said by some of the Cubans, a feeler. Declaring for the immediate abolition of slavery, the party counts upon the sympathies of the world, and, especially, upon the friendship, good-will and active aid of Cuba's great neighbor—Little Spain.

You will remember having heard something of a certain dispatch, which is reported to have come over the wires from Paris to Gen. Lersundi. There is a little report in town that a certain Governor of a town the other day in revolt against the Provisional Government, and a particular friend of Yaguel II, is in the city under an assumed name, and is holding daily conversations with the Governor-General. It is hinted that Mrs. Gen. L. is to meet the General at Paris. All these facts, together with many other curious things, tend to create a belief in the public mind that the General has all the while been expecting some revolution or uprising in Spain to knock out of existence the present Spanish Government.

The *Diario* of the 24th publishes the following: The Captain-General gave, yesterday, a banquet of 24 covers to the American Gen. Smith (Baldy), President of the Cuban Submarine Cable Company. Among the guests were Gen. Llerenas, Cisneros, Castillo, Vicens, La Torre, and Erenst, the Senior Consul (acting) of the United States; the Commander of the war vessel that brought Gen. Smith to this port; Mr. Neuhager, Vice-President of the American Company; the Intendente, Director of Administration, Political Governor, Regente of the Audencia, Chief of Staff, Secretary of the Governor-General, and Col. Maure, Adjutant, &c.

The first toast given by His Excellency was directed to the United States for its good offices and the interest it had manifested for this Antilla in the actual circumstances, manifesting, as his Excellency did, his remembrance of this fact in the name of the Spanish nation, and wishing that never might the intimate relations which to-day exist between both countries be altered.

The American Consul, who was at His Excellency's right hand, full of enthusiasm, in the name of his nation, manifesting the interest which the United States had ever held in the preservation of tranquillity in this island, and in the present epoch more than ever. The Consul terminated, lavishing the greatest eulogies upon our Captain-General for his discretion and practical wisdom in the actual circumstances, in which he has given eminent proofs of a man of state.

Gen. Smith arose at this point from his seat and asked Dr. Neuhager to respond for him in Spanish; that these were his true sentiments; and passing to the side of the Captain-General shook both his hands with the greatest cordiality.

FUNERAL OF A CUBAN PATRIOT.

HAYANA, Dec. 31.—A young Cuban named Claudio Cepera, who has been confined for some time past for political offenses, died yesterday of consumption. His funeral took place to-day, and was the largest ever known in this city. Thousands of Cubans followed his remains to the cemetery. The body was carried to the grave on the shoulders of mourners.

SANTO DOMINGO.

FALSE REPORTS OF DISTURBANCES—WHAT THE PROMINENT MEN ARE DOING—AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 8.—If fertile invention is the quality in first demand, the New-York press must be delighted with their correspondents in Santo Domingo. We, who are here absolutely complaining of the dull quietude of affairs, read with amazed astonishment of brave battles and brilliant pronouncements on the part of the anti-Baex party, in which figure the leading names of the Dominican Republic, while, at the very date of these highly imaginative letters, the parties so named are in peaceful communication with the Baex Administration. In this hour of great events it will hardly interest your readers to enter into counter-statements, but a few "sample" facts may be worth the space they will occupy. While these veracious correspondents were writing detailed accounts of revolutionary movements headed by Polanco, that brave general was actually the guest of President Baex, whom he was represented to be in arms to overthrow. They are of diverse opinions in politics, and Gen. Polanco simply engages to take no part in public life. The same may be said of the opposition generals Castillo and others. They are popular officers, yet in the eventual struggle between Baex and Calatrán their soldiers and subordinate officers deserted them in large bodies, to go over to the banner of Baex. They have never been in arms against him for one day, or on a single occasion, since they retired from the field at the close of 1867. All the military movements imputed to them are simply fictions. They are perfectly quiet on parole. Mansueto, their old compeer, is still stubbornly opposed to the Baex Administration, but he keeps carefully out of the way of arrest. The two great generals, Luperon and Marrero, who are raising hard, and are raising who are devastating the frontiers of Hayti, but so far their efforts have not been crowned with success, and both are out of the country. Tauro remains to speak of only the two leaders, Pimental and Gomez, both ex-presidents of the Republic, and having their respective sections, on the north and south coasts of the island, many friends, and each retaining the deserved credit of having nobly and efficiently contributed to the delivery of their country from the hated rule of Spain. But these chiefs—the only two men in the country who could have made head against Baex—are personal enemies as well as political rivals, and each, rather than assist the other, will remain passive and leave the reins with Baex. Nothing is stable or certain in a Spanish American State, but, except on the ever-unquiet border, the Dominican Republic sleeps in peace.

Before touching the bold measure which, if carried to the end, will make the rule of Baex an epoch in the American System (if that is not in truth a myth), let me give in the fewest possible words an idea of the wild anarchy that reigns in Hayti. Its cure, or its consequences, can only be determined by the All-Wise Disposer of Events.

The main body of the press of the United States is strangely neglectful of the important fact that this island is divided between two distinct and, in one cardinal point, very different governments. The Dominican Republic has the east; the west is occupied by the Republic of Hayti, which at this moment seems to have divided itself into three separate and opposing States, which are warring a very energetic Kilkenny cat war among themselves. At the last authentic accounts, President Salnave, who claims legal jurisdiction over the whole of the Republic of Hayti, was holding his own pretty well over something like a quarter of it, with equal chances to gain all, or lose all, by the close of the year.

The rebel Cacoo hold the devastated stretch of debatable frontier in almost complete possession, and will probably retain the important town of Jacmel on the south coast, and also some strong points on the north coast, though they are incessantly attacked, and often worsted for the time, by Salnave's forces. The Cacoo holding under a kind of guerrilla rule what may be described as a broad and continuous belt, stretching from the sea bay of Manzanillo on the north to Jacmel on the south, thus separating the two republics by a line of border which neither government can command, except in a period of mutual peace and general tranquillity, it will be easily understood that they are in these troubled times masters of the situation. Salnave of Hayti, and Baex of Santo Domingo are friends and allies, but their united efforts have failed thus far to subdue the border Cacoo. The Cacoo, so far as they are known to have a clear and common principle of action, aim at exterminating the white race, or at least driving every man, who shows a preponderance of white extraction, out of their limits. The broad distinction between the Dominicans and them consists in that the laws, the constitution, and the public opinion of the Dominican Republic rest firmly on the fundamental basis of the "equality of all races before the law," while those of Hayti claim supreme and exclusive dominion for the negroes. There are many men of mixed blood among the Cacoo; some of their best guerrilla leaders are light-colored men, or white men that claim mixed blood, who are refugees from the Dominican Republic, and do much toward maintaining the Cacoo forces in beef and horses by their daring raids into the rich pasture regions of that territory—but all the same, the principle of the Cacoo rebellion is to keep up an exclusively negro dominion. With these few facts before one, it will not be difficult to read the true meaning of events as they are now chasing each other in rapid combinations all over this island of Hayti. If the United States should ever rise to the height of having a policy, or performing any national duty in the Antilles, the distinction between Hayti and the Dominican Republic on the question of race may be taken into account.

THE WEST INDIES.

CUBA.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION—ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAYANA, Dec. 26.—After the fight at Castillos, Balmaeda retired to Daga with one portion of his troops, and with the remainder to San Miguel. These two places are both on Nuevitas Bay. A letter is lying before the writer, dated 19th inst., and which comes from a very reliable source. After saying that all the army was then at San Miguel, let a few extracts be given:

"On . . . the march to San Miguel the Cubans harassed them (the Spaniards) from every bog, bush, fence, and tree. The troops arrived at San Miguel at sundown, fatigued, harassed, mortified, galled, and worn out. After their arrival, a corporal was shot from one of the houses, and the town was immediately sacked (excepting three houses), but all the families were away."

"For 12 miles preceding their entrance, they (the Spaniards) killed all the live stock on the road, and destroyed fences . . . and the two estates of the Castillos for vengeance. I have been told that in the night of the 1st of December, Castillo was six times up and down the whole line of the troops—sometimes ahead, sometimes in the rear, but always leading and animating the rest. Just before they entered San Miguel, they took as prisoners Gaspar Aguero Betancourt . . . and some others, 19 in all. They have tried them," etc., etc. The same gentleman speaks rather slightly of the *batallas del orden* which had been sent up as reinforcements to Balmaeda. These are some of the reinforcements, and have for at least a considerable number of them been sent back to Havana. They have been committing all sorts of excesses, and were unmanageable. Ten of them had been tried by drum-head court-martial, condemned and shot.

The Legation at Cayo has to have moved on last Monday toward and upon Bayamo. He had already received (17th) 700 new troops, and has, with others that have been