

tobacco region. The southern side of the Cinco Villas district has an extensive swamp region, which affords

almost as admirable base for the partisan policy of the patriots as does the region of the Sierras. With the im-

erfect arms and equipment of the Patriot forces, it became necessary from the onset to avoid as much as possible too great a risk in collision with the Spanish troops. At the beginning the neighborhood raised siege and dismantled the rural police and Spanish militia, occupied the country, and then, by means of the guerrilla warfare, they were then uniting into larger bodies, and acting under more definite military direction, drove the Spaniards from all the interior points, compelling them within a short time to remain shut up in their chief posts and seaports, so that, not only so, but that it has been almost impossible for them, in many points, to obtain forage without constant encounters with the patriots. The Spaniards, however, have been so worried and wear the Spaniards out, confident that every march impeded without serious conflict; every day's delay has been gain to their cause. The Cubans are equally clear and emphatic, that the Spanish accounts of the losses suffered on either side are utter misrepresentations. They do not claim any great or striking victories so far, their circumstances have not allowed them to do so, but they are not without some successes, and they declare that in all the chief encounters that have occurred so far they have suffered no defeat, (which fact is in their situation a positive gain), but at the worst, in their drawn battles, though in general they, (the Patriots), have held the field. The Patriot debit and credit account of actual battles will be given the American public in the near future. The success of the Cuban cause has been so magnificent and successful, is shown by facts already given and from results achieved, but much more by the evi-

The atrocious acts of the volunteers have quickened the Cuban hostility and united the people, so that it is now positively affirmed that there is not known to be one native Cuban, white or colored, indifferent even to the cause of the revolution. There were many who were not openly aware of their feelings, but the Spaniards acknowledge, in acts and words, that they know all of their enemies. When the revolution began, there were about 10,000 regulars in the Island. The armed police, maritime and rural, and the militia, increased this force to about 22,000 men. Since then about 15,000 troops have been sent from old Spain, making the regular army 25,000. The volunteers, police, etc., increased this force, by 25,000 more; but the number of the new troops, as well as the volunteers, is constantly increasing. They are all recruits, young and untrained men. Recent letters from well-informed sources declare

that at least 10,000 of the Spaniards have been placed *hors du combat* since the struggle began—chiefly by the climate and the hardships of campaigning. These allies of the Republicans will not decrease in value as the season advances. This has always been regarded as a prime element in Cuban strategy. The volunteers are recruited from the Government employes, the smaller shopkeepers, and traders, laborers and convicts—in almost every respect the lowest portions of the white population. They are utterly brutalized, as their recent conduct in Havana has shown. Accounts of the atrocious outrages committed by them have recently been received by the Republican Envoy. Among one of the most atrocious stories is that of a lady and

six children brutally murdered and mutilated by these butchers, near Mayaguez. The victims were the family of a patriot of local prominence who had been captured. The volunteers came to the plantation and induced the wife to start with the children in their company, under pretense of being taken to their husband and father. They were murdered within a short distance of the plantation, under circumstances of fearful brutality. This, though a mere starting point, is no means an isolated case. In fact the Egyptians are everywhere as usual, on their own bloody tyrannies. They are in the government, in the administration of Bourbons, neither government nor despotic anything. The Republican Gen-

erain-chief, he been compelled, by the conduct of the Spaniards, to announce his intention to resort to reprisals. One of the stoutest arguments urged here in behalf of their recognition of independence and belligerent rights is that it will in a great degree compel the cessation of the human war inaugurated under Capt. Dulce's orders. A number of gentlemen, who have been created officers by the authorities, at the same time time to him and brother of two of the most respected and wealthy residents of Havana, naturalized citizens of the United States, lying in prison by Gen. Dulce's order, is in this city urging action on the part of their Government. Complaint, properly authenticated, of these affairs was made at the State Department; on Friday last, Gov. Fish was at the Cabinet meeting. The gentleman by whom the complaint was made, accompanied by Mr. Adams, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Seward, returned to the State Department, and was "consoled with the remarkably cool remark, "that the war of sorts would be expected. We often arrest British subjects in the South during our civil war without much warrant or reason therefore." It is to be hoped that the reign of Bonapartism is over, and that Mr. Hunter as well as Captain-General Dulce will be taught that none shall meddle with an American citizen, nor any officer of the Government, without incurring the consequences. The case referred to will, it is understood, be brought before the House at 2 1/2 early day. The latest proclamation of Dulce, relating to the treatment of persons and vessels carrying arms, etc., to the "rebels," and captured in the act, is exciting great interest here; and if the English version be a correct rendering of the text, he has certainly

over-topped the lights of international law. An original copy is awaited with some anxiety. There can be no doubt of the unfriendly spirit of the Spaniards toward us, though we have scrupulously fulfilled every obligation of our own neutrality and international law imposed. Under the late administration, stringent orders were issued to prevent the departure of any filibustering expeditions, etc. The so instructions have been relaxed, it is understood, both by the State and Treasury Departments. Nothing is more certain than that a rigid pursuance of the policy indicated by Domingo Duice as the one the agents to follow, will bring on

a collision with the United States, and as it seems most likely, with Great Britain also. The threatened loss of the "Ever-Faithful Isle" seems likely to soadden the Spaniard that he will lose all discretion. There are some shrewd observers in Cuba, and here, too, for that matter, that believe that other European governments are backing Spain. This idea is founded on the known jealousy and hostility of Spain.

Montpensier was not greatly alarmed by the quantity of Spanish troops in this country. It is therefore supposed by some that he is, in spite of the Montpensier muddle there, backing Spain with means to resist the Cuban Revolution. Putting this aside, as one of the speculations inevitable in such a dire, it is more than certain that the Spaniards will resist in Cuba until the last moment.

The great need of the patriots is arms, especially artillery. They do not need men. There can be had in sufficient numbers. The negroes are flocking to the Republic in tens just as fast as possible. Companies could put 40,000 men of color in the field at once if he had any.

A few capable officers, especially artilleryists, are needed. So far the patriots have had little aid of that kind, nearly all their prominent leaders were planters or lawyers, Quindá being the only one having a thorough military training and reputation. He is a man of the most daring

Cervera, bold and capable as a soldier, and true as a patriot. He held in the Mexican army the same rank he now holds in Cuba, that of Major-General. Donato del Marmol, who rose with Cervera, has shown considerable military ability, and will be, it is supposed, commissioned as General-Commanding; Cervera, who now holds that position, being placed at the head of the Government as President by the Provisional Congress which has been called, and is now probably in session at Mayari. Late and direct advices from Cervera stated that the Congress would soon assemble there after. Among the Patriot forces there are about 800 Spaniards, most of them acting as subal-

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Republic of Cuba as a power among the nations.