

# THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

## CUBA.

**THE VOLUNTEERS SAILING FOR JIBARA—GEN. LESCA AT NUEVITAS—A NEW COMMANDER FOR THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.**

HAVANA, April 21.—The Catalonian volunteers, accompanied by a detachment of mobilized colored troops, have sailed for Jibara. Advice from Nuevitas state that Gen. Lesca had arrived there from Puerto Principe. He would take supplies of provisions and ammunition and return. Gen. Letona has been appointed to the command-in-chief of the Spanish forces in the Central Department. He has been reinforced with 7,000 troops from Havana, with which he will commence a vigorous campaign against the insurgents in that Department. One of the principal objects of the campaign will be the restoration of railroad communication with Nuevitas.

The steamer Borja, while on her way to Fernando Po with a number of prisoners from Havana, put into Porto Rico with her machinery disabled. It was expected that she would repair and sail again to-day for her destination.

A steamer arrived to-day with 1,000 regular troops from Spain.

### RELEASE OF SENOR CASANOVA.

Innocencio Casanova has been released.

### VOLUNTEERS FOR CUBA.

The *Charleston News* of Monday says: The Cuban excitement has at last reached Augusta, and the *Constitutionalist* learns that a number of young men who did good service in the "Lost Cause" have resolved to embark in a cause somewhat similar in principle, by joining the insurgent army of Cuba. It is their intention to leave in a few days.

**THE CASE OF THE LIZZIE MAJOR—SPANISH INSOLENCE REBUKED—CUBA THE DESTINATION OF THE IRON-CLADS NOW FITTING OUT.**

When information reached the State Department regarding the seizure of the brig Mary Lowell, Secretary Fish gave the matter due consideration, and came to the conclusion that our claim: that case was against Great Britain, and not against Spain, and a representation of the case was accordingly made out and forwarded to the British authorities. The case of the brig Lizzie Major was, however, quite different. There the Spaniards had committed an unmistakable outrage against the American flag. Mr. Fish decided it was a case precisely similar to the seizure of Mason and Shedd from the British steamer Trent. Thus convinced, he requested Señor Roberts to call upon him, and at an interview on the subject declared that the two passengers seized from the brig must be surrendered. Señor Roberts replied that the whole occurrence was to be deplored, that it had evidently sprung from some mistake, and that undoubtedly the just demand of the American Government would be complied with by the nation that he had the honor to represent. Secretary Fish remarked that the President of the United States would expect a prompt compliance, as he regarded the national honor involved. The President would also expect that indemnity should be made for the damage sustained by the prisoners and the vessel, and full reparation in every respect accorded. Señor Roberts reiterated his assurance that the action of the Spanish Government would be satisfactory, and that no fear need be entertained but that full and complete indemnity would be granted. He would communicate the wishes of the American Government to his own Government, and send also instructions to Gen. Dulce in Cuba, and communicate the answer to the Secretary of State without delay. This was some days ago. Mr. Fish, finding no answer coming to his demand, sent for Señor Roberts again, and asked what answer he had received. Señor Roberts replied that he had not yet received any reply from his Government. Secretary Fish expressed surprise, and in diplomatic parlance told the Spanish Minister that unless prompt redress should be accorded, our Government would have to regard the failure as a serious cause of difference with Spain. The plain English of this was that war would have to be the result. Señor Roberts pricked up his ears at this announcement and hastily assured our Premier that an answer would undoubtedly come that day or the next from his Government. He had every reason to believe that the answer would be satisfactory to the United States. I am informed that since this interview Roberts has communicated to Secretary Fish the answer of the Spanish Government, which accedes to all our demands on the subject.

At another interview Secretary Fish called attention to the proclamation of Gen. Dulce, declaring that all vessels captured in Spanish waters or in the seas near Cuba, with men, arms and munitions of war on board, will be treated as pirates and adjudged according to the articles of war, irrespective of their points of departure or destination. Such a proclamation, said Secretary Fish, is in violation of well known principles of international law, and must be protested against by the American Government. Señor Roberts remarked that the proclamation would not be enforced, and that, therefore, no mischief would come of it. Secretary Fish replied that that explanation would not satisfy the United States Government. The Spanish Governor of Cuba had taken a step in violation of recognized international law, reversing principles and practices having the sanction of all civilized nations. The United States Government felt called upon to demand the revocation of that proclamation. Señor Roberts assured Mr. Fish he would hasten to acquaint his Government with the wishes of the United States on the subject. The result has been that in this, as in all the other cases before, the Spanish Government has backed down. Señor Roberts telegraphed to Madrid for instructions, and received in reply authority to repudiate Dulce's proclamation, which decision has been communicated to our Government. But one of the efficient features of the conferences between Fish and Roberts remains to be told. It seems that when Señor Roberts learned that a fleet of iron-clad vessels of war were being got in readiness for service some place or other, he went to Secretary Fish to ask an explanation. Mr. Fish frankly informed him that the vessels were intended for duty in the West India waters.

"Well, but what is the meaning of such a large fleet?" inquired the alarmed Minister.

"We are sending a fleet there," replied Fish, "to enforce and protect the rights and persons of every American citizen. President Grant desires that every American, at home or abroad, shall be shielded from violence and outrage."

The Spanish Minister retired, not precisely understanding whether Fish meant war or not. It is due to Mr. Fish to add that the credit of ordering these naval preparations is his. He was the first to advise the President to send a fleet to the Cuban waters.

[Washington Correspondence of The New-York Herald.]