

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

**SEE NINE EXPEDITION—A LANDING IN BROAD
DAYLIGHT—COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE
MOVEMENT—THE BAY AND COUNTRY OF NINE
—PROSPECTS OF THE CURAN CAUSE.**

AT NINE, MAY 12.—In the midst of the hurry and bustle of our landing, the excitement of the anticipated fight, the joy of our success, and the apprehensions aroused by the unexpected discovery that the Spaniards inland are prepared for us, I had to tell you that the expedition of the *Perrit* has thus far been favored with the most usual good fortune. We came in here boldly, in broad daylight, and dropped anchor in the best harbor at meridian yesterday. Not a Spanish cruiser was to be seen, but, to our no slight surprise, a small Spanish redoubt, surmounted by the flag of Spain, stood prominent upon a point of land farther in on the shore of the bay in full view of our anchorage, and, as it seemed to us, only a little beyond our range. If the Spanish commander possesses either force or enterprise, and above all, if he possesses both, he will yet give us serious trouble; but we have so far been entirely unmolested. With rather scanty means of debarkation for so large a force of arms and munitions and heavy ordnance, we went to work to go ashore. Happily, we had a detachment of Americans and Europeans, stout men and soldiers in late wars. These and the Cubans worked together with emulation, and with so hearty good will, that by 3 in the morning we had landed half our cargo. As I have said not a cruiser was to be seen, not even a sail as we entered the harbor. But the night before a Spanish war vessel had unquestionably passed near us, hunting for us in the crooked island passage. It was therefore determined to send the ship to sea again before daylight, to return to-night to complete the discharge of our cargo if the coast were clear. This morning, however, the apprehended cruiser did not appear; but in the afternoon before her appointed time, and to our great delight, our own vessel the *Perrit*, returned, always ready, and the moment she had got her anchor again all hands resumed work in the discharge of the cargo with renewed vigor. I am now happy to say that by 2 o'clock to-morrow morning of the 15th we shall be able to make good land, and start inland. We shall then have on shore arms and munitions of war—including 100 pieces of artillery—for a force of 5,000 men. It is needless to say, therefore, how important to the Spaniards must be the effect of our landing; how vast the resources that depend upon the movements of the next 48 hours.

The bay of Nipe is the grandest natural harbor I ever saw. It has an entrance scarcely half a mile across, and so deep that it is without a bar. Inland a wide cut into a broad, deep, land-locked bay penetrates far into the island. It has been admirably adapted, by the hand of nature, for a great commerce, but nothing has as yet been done to enable men to profit by its advantages, for the country herabout seems almost uninhabited. Immediately in the neighborhood of our anchorage there are several cultivated places, with sugar, tobacco, and vegetables and fruits, but there are no traces of very recent habitation, and not a soul have we seen since our advent. This last night we were surprised, but the fact is, it was not known that we were to land here, and hence no one was at hand to welcome us. We have sent out scouts to make, and our arrival known to the nearest insurgent chief, and to collect means of transportation. This island is a region so scantily populated, will take time, and we shall have to stand at guard over our baggage, as well as have to be on abundant guard against any possible stout fighting men. The island is a redoubt, which stands in front of us, but we have good men, veterans, and the Cuban element of our expedition is ardent enough, and although we are not as soldiers, are to be steady by our American officers and sailors.

Never was an expedition more indelict to sheer, never light good fortune for success than ours. The first was to know that even had we encountered a single cruiser we must have been captured; and it was permitted absurd to see with what impunity she has been permitted to approach this coast, and enter its harbor at two successive days in broad daylight and land in large a cargo, right in the face, and to meet under the guns of the Spanish fort. I write this in an extremest haste. The hours are big with the moment. The expedition is full of feverish and impetuous life. We anticipate hard fighting, but we feel that, whether we succeed or fail, the cause of Cuban independence is sure to triumph. Nevertheless, for the present, this little expedition on this remote, land-locked harbor, before this Spanish fort, flames on its bayonets the cause of Cuban independence.

I shall write by every opportunity, but to speak in military parlance, "Our column is in air." We have no wireless communications, and it may be days before I shall be able to get a letter to you again by my trusty messenger.

A. H. K.

**THE SPANIARDS DEFEATED BY THE FILIBUSTERS
WITH HEAVY LOSS.**
Telegraphic correspondence from Havana at date of 25th says: "On the 16th inst. the Spanish war steamer Marsella entered the Bay of Nipe and was

covered with a sharp fire from the artillery. Two boats took effect in her hull, compelling her to withdraw. She then went to the port of Manati, and obtained the force of soldiers, and in company with the Spanish gunboat Africa, returned to the Bay of Nipe. After several shots had been exchanged between the steamers and the shore batteries several hundreds of Spaniards were landed, and, making a detour to the rear, took possession of the guns which the filibusters had been compelled to abandon. The insurgents, meantime, had only retired for the purpose of reforming. That done they returned in force, made a brilliant charge with the bayonet, retook all the batteries, and compelled the Spaniards to retreat in disorder with a loss of 45 killed and 120 wounded. The Spaniards saw 10 cannon unmounted in addition to the eight pieces already in position. Foreigners led the attack and composed a large part of the insurgent force. The Spaniards captured a Prussian and brutally shot him.

THE HILLBUSTERS—SPANISH CAPTURES.
HAVANA, May 30.—The Spanish steamer Pelayo arrived to-day from Nuevitás. She brings no reliable news. The reports as to the movements of the hillbusters are conflicting and worthless, consisting of extreme statements made by both sides. The Pelayo brings a number of wounded soldiers, and a cannon, captured from the hillbusters in the Bay of Nipe.

THE BATTLE AT PUERTO PADRE—REPORTED DEFEAT OF VALMASEDA—STRAITS OF THE SPANIARDS.

HATANA, May 27, via KEY WEST, May 22.—Near Puerto Padre, a small outpost on the north coast of Cuba, not far from Gibara, a severe engagement took place on the 16th, when the insurgents attacked a convoy of 1,000 Spaniards. The attempt of the latter to cross the river was frustrated, and they were actually obliged to abandon all hope of provisioning Hatana. Seventy-eight of their wounded had arrived at Nuevitas. One thousand Spaniards, under General Ferrer, had marched to reinforce Puerto Padre. The interior town, garrisoned by the Spaniards, are actually suffering from want of provisions. These, the insurgents prevent reaching them from the coast.

Count Valmaseda's forces have been driven out of Bayamo, by Gen. Marmol, according to the insurgents, and it is said that Valmaseda is captured. The Spanish soldiery are reported in a bad condition, and in the Eastern Department 200 of them have died of cholera.

CONFESSIONS OF THE SPANISH PRESS—THE INSURRECTION ADMITTED TO BE GAINING STRENGTH — SPANISH DISHEARTENMENT— ROBBERY OF MAELS BY THE GOVERNMENT.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

YAVAPAI. May 22.—Those who believed that the insurrection which commenced at Yara, two eight months ago, would soon terminate, have been more and more disappointed all the while. A remark, which was first made in a communication from this place to *THE TRIBUNE*, to the effect that the "whole island was under the influence of an extraordinary element, was in every particular true. The insurrection has continued, and every day since has but developed the correctness of the statement. Let us instance a few proofs of the fact. "Out of their own mouths shall they be convicted." *The Pabellon Nacional* of Cienfuegos, in a late number, says, "that there are numerous hordes of insurgents in that jurisdiction, and that they are committing excesses; stirring up the people to resistance to the authorities, and, in fine, that the whole country around is in a state of anarchy." The *tribune* has also received information from the Spanish paper referred to; and the daily issues of the Government journals, while attempting to conceal the truth, have in the strongest light, the weakness of the Spanish cause.

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While the war rages both parties suffer from the want of supplies, and the Government has been obliged to send a small number of two men to Havana, who have found a large number of two men at the Cabanas, who had fled thither for protection against the Government. The Government has been obliged to send a small number of two men to Havana, who have found a large number of two men at the Cabanas, who had fled thither for protection against the Government. The Government has been obliged to send a small number of two men to Havana, who have found a large number of two men at the Cabanas, who had fled thither for protection against the Government.

The news of one or two successful landings of Americans upon the coast, would add to the exhilaration which has been felt since the capture of the city. But the new arrivals from Spain, while all the projects ahead seem flattering to the Cuban. Céspedes remains quietly at the capital, his name loved and venerated by all his countrymen as the grand figure of the revolution, while Dulce, the scarp of an almost evil monarchy, is, at times even on certain occasions, to see him go out upon the street. One is impelled forward in his work by the separations of the friends of liberty, who are being torn away from the world grounded fear that Spain may lose through every effort be put forward to prevent it the brightest jewel of the crown.

At the late night of something of the surveillance which has been lately placed over the Post Office. But here is something new: Now, on every occasion, the door of the office of the Post Office may be seen standing at the door of Drain & Co., con-sigues of the Atlantic Mail steamship, and he takes pleasure in telling us that he is not a revolutionary, but that he may be suspected of being too strongly in sympathy with the revolution: This has been actually done in several cases lately, and even more extraordinary instances have occurred before this. The revolution war shall here be brought to a close.

THE LATE EXPEDITION FROM NEW-YORK.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERIT—SUCCESSFUL
LANDING IN CUBA—RETURN OF A WOUNDED
OFFICER—STRENGTH OF THE EXPEDITION—
INCIDENTS OF THE VOYAGE.

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After a somewhat extended conversation, Capt. Wright concluded that the following facts would be of interest to the committee: That the expedition was organized in New-York, and quietly left the city on board of a steamer which he declined to name, but which he believed to be the "Albatross," and which was under the command of Col. Warren was in command, and had with him 300 well armed men, beside 7,000 stand of arms, eight guns, and an abundant supply of ammunition. The majority of the men were young men, and were well educated, and were all well acquainted with the Spanish language, and were all well acquainted with the Spanish language, and were all well acquainted with the Spanish language. They went without any bounty whatever, being actuated by a sincere desire to assist in what they considered a just cause.

cargo to the deck and preparing for disembarkation. At last the trying moment arrived and the landing was to be attempted. Every light was extinguished and in silence the blockade was run, the steamer passing undetected between two Spanish frigates, and landing her freight without an accident or an interruption of any kind.

THE QUAKER CITY.
All the men belonging to the Quaker City were discharged on Saturday. In consequence of her detention, the captain says he is unable to retain them any longer. The only persons on board the steamer now are the captain, the first and second mates, and three officers sent there by the United States Marshal. The matter will come before the United States Courts next Saturday.
