THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

LATEST NEWS.

SEVERE BATTLE AT PUERTO PADRE—DEATH OF GEN. MARMOL.

HAVANA, June 13.—The reports of a heavy engagement at Puerto Padre are confirmed. The Spaniards admit a loss of 60 killed, and estimate that of the Cubans at 1,200 killed and wounded. The insurgent Gen. Marmol was killed in this battle.

LOSS OF A FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

The following news has been received from Santiago de Cuba, and comes from Spanish sources: A schooner recently landed a party of 100 filibusters at Port Battiquerí, 60 miles east of Santiago. The party was betrayed by its guide, who gave information of their landing to the officer in command at Baracoa. The troops of the garrison marched out, and, coming up with the filibusters, attacked them. In the fight fifty of the latter were killed, and the rest were taken prisoners. The leader of the party was shot on the spot, and the prisoners were taken to Santiago for execution. All the stores of the expedition were captured, including two millions of dollars in unsigned revolutionary currency, several hundred rifles, and three or four pieces of artillery.

GEN. JORDAN'S CORPS.

WASHINGTON, June 14. Two expeditions of over 600 men, veterans of our late war, and well supplied, have safely joined the Cuban patriots. One of the two army corps of the Cubans is to be led by Gen. Jordan, who was daily expecting battle with Lesca. It is said that Jordan has 2,000 Americans with him.

THE PERUVIAN RECOGNITION.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Peruvian Minister's address to the President does not allude to the contemplated Peace Conference between Spain and the Spanish-American Republics, and hence the recognition of Cuba is taken as a sign of hostility.

CONFISCATION—NEWS FROM GIBARA-EXPEDITIONS LOOKED FOR BETWEEN BANES AND NAIANJO—DESTRUCTION OF DEPOTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, June 5.—The property of the following persons has been seized by the Government: Rafaelde Zayas y Ochoa, Manuel Diaz Gonzales, Juan Maria Zayas, Luis Bringuez Romero, Jose Manuel Farraupí, Ricardo Mathias, Jose Gonzalo Bazalon, Juan Garcia Silva, Gabriel Roag Mitjas, Manuel Martinez Diaz, Jose Diaz Escabima, Carlos Fraga y Baez, Vicente Nenez Gonzales, Jose Barrenqui Eartizelemy, Felipe Gusnaud, Santiago Lausente, Juan Ponce del Castillo Ayala, Perez del Castillo del Perez, Francisco Armenteros Villadaros, Juan Pujol Hernandez, Manuel de Zayas Ochoa, Pablo Fraga, and many others. Decree dated June 2.

A letter from Gibara, under date of 24th ult, states that Dupegal had arrived there on the 17th. On the 18th he went out to his camp at San Andrea. The battalions of Key and Bazen had arrived at Puerto Padre and were to operate against Tunas. The commanders of the war-ships were looking out for another expedition, which was expected soon to attempt a landing between the ports of Banes and Naranjo, and the steamers were displaying signals all day and night.

A Suplemento al Final of Puerto Príncipe, of 19th, says:—"The cursed burnings are lighting up the gloomy caverns of the insurrection. According to accounts received from certain points, it appears that the insurgents have reduced to ashes all the railroad depots and houses appertaining thereto, except the one at Las Minas, and which would also have been destroyed had not a body of troops come along on the moment. All the ranchos and small dwellings immediate to the line of the road have likewise been burned up." On the 11th of May the thermometer stood at 90 deg. Fahrenheit.

Every day the soldiers were out skirmishing near Puerto Príncipe, bringing in occasionally a few prisoners. The whole district was filled with insurgents, and conflicts were had every day with small bodies of rebels.

A great agitation reigns among the Spanish inhabitants at Guines. The owners of estates are greatly alarmed. The insurgents are reported to be 400 strong in that vicinity, and they come down occasionally at night and take away a few negroes, horses, &c. They occupy themselves in burning up cane sugar estates. There is a force of cavalry near by, which once in a while gets after them, but they make good their time and flee to the sierra.

Intelligence has been received to the effect that Cascorro, Guamaro, and Sibanicu have all been destroyed by fire. It is stated that in Las Minas a new population has been drawn by the fear of remaining in the country. It is expected that, perhaps, a nice flourishing village will grow out of this change. At Moran, Sancti Spiritu district, a skirmish had taken place between Lasada, Spanish commander, and a body of insurgents. A few were killed and wounded on each side—nothing more. Many rebels are reported in this locality.

THE SITUATION IN PORTO RICO.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL—GOVERNOR OF ST. THOMAS AIDING THE SPANIARDS—SEARCHING THE MAIL-BAGS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

ST. JOHN OF PORTO RICO, May 22.—The Captain-General of Porto Rico, Lancasao Sanz, is not a captain who merely promenades on the Plaza, or the companion, by-the-bye, of the pirate Cabo-rojeno Cofresí, and of the senior Marques of La Esperanza, Don Ramon Fernandez. **** This day the Governor-General, who writes somewhat like Escabima, thinks you spelling rreolucion with a b, thus, rrbolucion), can sleep in quiet. It is necessary to crown the edifice. To this end he has given up his excursion over the whole island, for which such ample preparations had been made. Afterward he determined to do the same thing lacog, in the style of the Emperors. But he has given this whole affair up, which is due, as it is supposed, to the counsels of his advisers. His Highness prefers to imitate the great generals in Cuba, who have, up to the present, given so many evidences of talent, and who bury themselves in making the necessary preparations, looking to the confiscation of the property of those Creoles who have left the island. His Excellency is organizing good-looking and valiant volunteers, similar to those who so highly distinguished themselves at the theater of Villa Nueva and the Louvre; he is fortifying likewise Mayaguez; is violating all correspondence coming from the interior or from abroad, especially that which leaves the United States; is attempting to make the people believe that anarchy reigns at Guánnaro, and that everything is quiet at Cuba, and says that Spain has more than 100,000 men to put down any and all risings. **** Of late, he is busying himself in arranging for the election of Deputies from the island for the Cortes, who, when they arrive, will divide that assembly, and perhaps cause the doors of the sessions to be closed.

These elections will be over in two or three days, and there will not be the slightest opposition. All the people of the country retire from the strife, and leave the field for the established Catalans. So it happens that in some of the populous candidatures have been brought out this time; viz, Marchena, the originator of the present conspiracy of 1864, is placed between an officially and no resident; the next, Don Senator of Serafin y Mendes Nunez, the hero of the nineteenth century; Noce vaucres, the judge, who in October last, after the suppression of the movement at Lares, entered at midnight the prison of an innocent countryman at the moment of dying, with cross in hand, and asked him in the name of the God of truth to betray his friends as Judas did, by telling who were really his accomplices. In other populations certain very distinguished characters are running, such as Don Pelayo, Don Quixote, and the Col. Tio; the most cultivated replace the last with Quindembe, whose fame has reached this place, or with Fuag. The valiant General has men, also, who aid him in the departments.—at Mayaguez, Salbon, eaten up, as bulk, by a cancer, and others in a relapse, pretty much in the same way as a mad dog. He arms the spaniards, obliges them to buy Winchester guns, to watch the coasts, to demand arms and ordnance, and he has a great dislike to colors. A few days since he had the panels taken from doors of Dr. Carbonell's house because the colors of the glass represented the French flag. In Ponce, Colledera enjoys the fun of lowering the pride of certain Creoles by demanding from them Puerto Rican), and Lainerthe (a Venezuelan), by demanding their services in equalizing the volunteers.

The spies are numerous, and are not confined to the island. This parasite exists and moves in the neighboring port, St. Thomas. A first articel neutrality was observed; now, at the slightest movement in Porto Rico, the Governor offers his little ship to the Governor-General. There you find the Governor a spy for the Governor of Porto Rico, but the Spanish Consul, who tries to make his proceedings subservient to his means, has not a place; he is consequently in a common spy. Some of the men cause-charter, hauling great commercial steamers, play the assas-card—become spies.

The situation of Porto Rico is very bad. There is an unusual amount of tyranny exercised here. The emigration is considerable, both among people of wealth and high position, as well as among the lower classes. The time has come when all Creoles desire, with one voice, to see the revolution come. Not an hour passes when all hope of peace fails; and when, all eyes do not look in the direction of Cuba, the sister isle.