

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

MORE HELP FOR THE INSURGENTS.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL LANDING OF FILIBUSTERS—INCREASED ESPIONAGE.

HAVANA, June 16, via KEY WEST, June 17.—An expedition of about 600 filibusters from the United States are reported to have landed recently at Punto Arenas. They effected the landing without being molested, and immediately marched to the interior, where they have already joined the forces under Jordan. The Spaniards are getting frightened. Arbitrary arrests of suspected parties still continue to be made, and the system of espionage is increasing. QUESADA'S OFFICIAL REPORT—CUBAN VICTORY AND SPANISH ROYAL NEAR PUERTO PADRE.

HAVANA, June 15, via KEY WEST, June 17.—Gen. Quesada's report of the battles of May 16, has been received. It states that there were two engagements on that day. They took place on the road between Puerto del Padre and Las Tunas, and resulted in victories for the patriots. The Spaniards retreated in a panic, losing in both fights 250 killed and wounded. The Cuban loss is reported at 25. Advances from Nuevitas are to the 11th inst.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

Gen. Ferrer returned on the 6th, having assisted in escorting a convoy of supplies to Las Tunas. A desperate fight occurred at Brinosa. The Spanish artillery compelled the insurgents to retire, but they fell back in good order, and continued to harass the escort until it reached the vicinity of Las Tunas. On their return the Spanish troops were not molested. They arrived at Nuevitas with 19 cases of cholera. Seven soldiers have since died of the disease.

GEN. LETONA TO BE REMOVED—SPANISH DISHEARTENMENT.

A train of cars from Puerto Principe reached Nuevitas on the 10th. A hand-car in advance of the train was captured by the insurgents. A commission of volunteers was about to leave Nuevitas for Havana to procure the removal of Gen. Letona.

The Spanish officers in that quarter are disheartened by their inglorious work, but continue to make exaggerated reports of the operations against the insurgents.

TWO NEW FILIBUSTER EXPEDITIONS—EXPLORED MURDER OF GEN. BUCETA.

Letters from Santiago de Cuba, dated the 6th inst., report that two expeditions of filibusters had landed, one near Guantanamo, and the other near Baracoa. The first expedition is said to have been annihilated by the Spanish troops, who captured its entire equipment; but the truth is that a small party sent out by the filibusters to communicate with the insurgents in the interior was cut off, and the rest of the expedition was in a precarious condition, though they had so far succeeded in escaping capture. It is rumored that the soldiers have murdered Gen. Buceta.

EFFECT OF THE VICTORY AT PUERTO PADRE—COMMUNICATION TO THE COAST OPENED UP—ALL THE EXPEDITIONS SUCCESSFULLY LANDED.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Intelligence received here by the friends of Cuba represent that the fight at Puerto del Padre was of more importance than was at first reported. The effect of the defeat of the Spanish troops was decisive, almost destroying the effectiveness of the Spanish forces in that portion of the island. It opens up direct communication with the coast, and enables the forces of the Cuban army to protect the landing of reinforcements from the United States. The friends of Cuban independence here are very solicitous to hear from Gen. Jordan's command. It is known that for some days he has been in close proximity to a large Spanish force, and a collision was imminent at any time. Gen. Cepede and Quesada are reported to be confident that they are masters of the situation, and that the independence of Cuba is a certainty. Every expedition which has left the United States has successfully landed and joined Gen. Quesada's army, and now compose a formidable and effective force, and are a terror to the Government troops. In every collision they are the victors. They waste no ammunition. Every shot is represented as certainly fatal in its effect.

SEVERE BATTLE NEAR TUNAS—CUBAN VICTORY.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, June 12.—The Cherub, British man-of-war, which came in last evening, brings the intelligence of a severe battle fought near Las Tunas, between 2,000 of the Government troops, under Ferrer, and some 2,000 patriots. The patriots are reported to have won the victory. A relation of Donato Marmol has been killed, not Donato Marmol himself, as has been reported. The Spaniards also report the death of Bonicke, who was in the ranks of Ferrer. Another expedition has successfully landed in the neighborhood of Baracoa. I shall give you full details via Baltimore.

I have been handed your note of the 5th. By all means let me know when my letters are not received.

THE VOLUNTEER PROGRAMME—MATANZAS OPTIONS—NUMBER OF INSURGENTS—EXPEDITIONS SAFELY LANDED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, June 12.—The reunion expected to have occurred at the Theatre Tacon was not a success. Various causes prevented its becoming so. In the first place the resident Spaniards began to fear the consequences of their movement. Then the rain, famous in these tropics for its power and volume, washed away for the time being a great many subversive resolutions. The volunteer spirit, however, has not abated. To calm the agitation as much as possible, the Spanish Ministry was advised that it would be better to retain at home for the present, at least, the additional troops proposed to be sent out. This was accepted to, and Espinar lost no time in letting his masters learn that they had again triumphed. Whether another attempt will be made to hold a Congress, regularly represented by delegates chosen from among the volunteers and other officials or not, cannot at present be ascertained. But the determination arrived at by the volunteers is now well ascertained; so far, at any rate, as the government of the island is concerned. Gen. De Rodas will be permitted to land; to take possession of the Palace; will be sworn in as Captain-General of Cuba, in all probability, without any disturbance; but there will be an addendum affixed to his oath in the mind of each volunteer and Spanish resident, and this—*no less*—volens.

The general principles of administration which seem to be settled for the moment are these: First, The whole island is now and is hereafter to continue under the management and control of the volunteers and Spanish residents. This is the rule inviolable. Second, The Cuban fortress is to remain in the hands of the volunteers, as now, and as rapidly as can be effected the different forts are likewise to be put under their control. Third, They are to dictate when officers of the army are to be removed and Governors to be dismissed. Fourth, In case that any corruption be discovered on the part of Lieutenant-Governors, civil officers, or military men, they are to be immediately tried and shot. Fifth, In case De Rodas, or the Governor-General for the time being, does not agree to this programme, he is to be forced to resign, as was the case with Dulce.

Listen to a paragraph from the address of the *Comite Nacional Conservador de Matanzas y su jurisdiccion*, now lying before me: "The situation cannot be concealed; it is grave, it is difficult; but deeper at the impossibility of saving ourselves from it must not be tolerated. We can do this if as one man we all unite, and laying aside our passions in the presence of the authority (that is the volunteers) we shall support with loyalty its delegates in the populations and cities, giving them a moral and material force to aid in administering the laws, and their triumph over the common enemy and those traitors who are determined upon separating us, and so realize the hope of attaining their ends; for they know, &c." "The means to bring about this end we have in our own hands, and nothing is more simple. If we struggle manfully, if we do not abandon ourselves wholly to the good faith and blind confidence of our authorities."

An affecting account has been received here as to what happened between the Americans and the Cuban patriots who received the former at the Bay of Nipe. The Cubans were commanded by Don Julio Grave de Peralta. When the two bodies of troops came together, the Cubans could not contain themselves, but rushed into the arms of their American brothers and warmly embraced. Cheers upon cheers were then given for the liberty of the Cubans. Many tears stood in the eyes of the now hardened warriors when they first realized that some people at least in the great Republic were extending to them practical sympathy. The greatest harmony exists between the two armies, and the expedition party were pleased with the appearance of their Cuban comrades. Each pledged to the other, time and again, their determination to succeed.

News comes from Santiago de Cuba to the effect that a rumor was in circulation mentioning that two steamers had disembarked troops at the port of Malagueta. This is not far from Matanzas. The insurgents now have near Holguin about 6,000 men. These are commanded by Gen. Marcano and Marmol. At Ramon, Figueredo has 2,000 troops. Near Puerto Principe the insurgents number 12,000, and the forces that met Naveda at Arrecife were in numbers about 2,000. This does not include the very many others situated in other localities

under the other generals. Intelligence has been received here directly from Cepede of really good imports for the insurgents. This information is sent to-day to the Junta in New-York. All the expeditions have been safely landed, and, excepting one or two cannon, nothing has been lost beside two boxes of shoes.

The Pelayo carried up 150 men to Mavari, and Bueta has been ordered there also. The latter had been ordered to go to Bayamo, but was compelled to turn back two or three times. He had met with many difficulties en route to the latter place principally; these were occasioned by the obstructions placed in the road by the rebels. At one time there appeared to be a sort of insurrection among his troops; they became disgusted, and to settle matters, Bueta ordered some of them to be shot. The roads were very bad because of the increasing rains. In a letter from Santiago, dated May 28, some cruel acts of the Spaniards are recounted. An officer in the insurrectionary corps, named Pedro Acosta, had an interesting family, near that city, consisting of a wife and two sons. They were put to death by the Government troops, the boys were quite young. A negro was also murdered by the Spaniards under shocking circumstances.

INDICTMENT OF THE CUBAN JUNTA.

THE PROCEEDINGS TAKEN AT THE INSTANCE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON—THE JUNTA CHARGED WITH BREACH OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS—MEMBERS OF THE JUNTA IN LUDLOW-ST. JAIL—THE ACCUSED ALL RELEASED ON BAIL.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE are aware that there has existed in this city for some months past an association composed of native Cubans, and known as the Junta Patriotica de Cuba. The avowed object of this Society is to provide the means of affording succor to the sick and wounded of the insurgent army in the field in Cuba, and in this good work the labors of the Junta—aided largely by Cuban ladies in New-York—have been eminently successful. But of late several military expeditions have got away from our shores, destined to join the Cuban patriots struggling for independence, and the Spanish authorities in this city have naturally been keeping a sharp lookout upon the Junta, believing that it was extensively engaged in organizing and forwarding these expeditions, and hoping to get such information as would justify an appeal to the law with the view of paralyzing the Junta.

The usual engines were set to work; spies and money were freely employed; and the Spanish Consul here was soon put in possession of information which he regarded as sufficiently conclusive to take decisive action upon. Accordingly, he communicated with the Spanish Minister at Washington, informing that [functionary that an expedition which left for Cuba to give aid and comfort to the Cuban revolutionists, was fitted out through the efforts of the Junta, furnishing him at the same time with the proofs. Upon this the Minister made certain representations to the State Department at Washington, accompanied by the proofs that had been put in his possession, the result of all this being, that on Wednesday last the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, found true bills of indictment against Jose Morales Lemus, President of the Cuban Junta, and Jose M. Dasora, John A. Lamar, Jose Mora, Col. Wm. P. C. Ryan, Francisco Fesser, and Mariano Alvarez, prominent members of the Association, for having on the 1st of May last began a certain military expedition against a portion of the dominions of Spain, with which power the United States are at peace, in violation of the Neutrality laws of the United States.

Bench warrants were issued on Wednesday by Judge Blatchford for the arrest of all the parties indicted, and the same evening Deputy Marshals Grigg, Crowley, Turner, Allen, Christie, Dawley and Smith, armed with these warrants, started out to arrest the accused parties. Deputies Crowley and Dawley found Mora at his residence at No. 223 East Thirtieth-st., about 8 o'clock in the evening. Upon learning the errand of the officers, Mora immediately passed a parcel of papers to his wife, which Deputy Crowley perceiving, he immediately took possession of, among the papers being a check for \$1,000. The papers are now in the custody of the Marshal. The officer, it is said, took the papers forcibly from Mrs. Mora, that lady refusing to give them up to him. Col. Ryan was arrested by Deputy Allen, about 7 o'clock, on Broadway, and hurried off to Ludlow-st. Jail against his urgent remonstrances, the officer refusing to show him the warrant for his arrest. Mora and Fesser were also taken to the same prison, and the three were permitted to occupy the same quarters during the night, but were not allowed to converse with any one. The keeper of the jail was told by the Marshals to keep the prisoners apart, but that functionary, being mercifully inclined, allowed them to share each other's company during the night, providing them with comfortable beds and otherwise treating them well, for which kind consideration, however, they had to pay twenty dollars each yesterday morning. The arrest of these three gentlemen was the night's work on Wednesday, the Marshals being unable to secure the other parties.

Jose Morales Lemus, the President of the Junta, who resides in Brooklyn (out of this district), having been informed by Deputy Marshal Greig that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, came over to the Marshal's office voluntarily yesterday morning and gave himself up. Jose F. Dasora, the Secretary of the Junta, who is a physician by profession, and was until recently the Dominican Consul at this port, Mariano Alvarez, the General commanding the expedition, and John H. Lamar, also voluntarily surrendered themselves yesterday into the custody of the Marshal. At 11 o'clock a. m. all the accused appeared, in answer to summons, before Judge Blatchford, who ruled that they each give bail in \$2,000, to answer the indictments when duly notified, and in \$2,500 each to keep the peace for six months. Bail was promptly given in each case.

There are ten counts in the indictment. The first seven, which are almost precisely alike, charge, in substance, that the accused were all actively engaged in fitting out the expedition named, in violation of our Neutrality laws. The following is the first count of the indictments:

Circuit Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, in the Second Circuit.—At adj. stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, in the Second Circuit, begun and held at the city of New-York, within and for the district and circuit aforesaid, on the first Monday of April, in the year of our Lord 1892, and continued by adjournment to and including the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1893.

Southern District of New-York, ss: The Jurors of the United States of America, within and for the district and circuit aforesaid, on their oath present that Jose Morales Lemus, William O. C. Ryan, Francisco Fesser, Jose Mora, Mariano Alvarez, and John H. Lamar, late of the City and County of New-York, in the District and Circuit aforesaid, doomen, heretofore, to wit, on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1892, at the Southern District of New-York, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, with force and arms, did knowingly and wilfully, then and there, begin a certain military expedition, then and there, to be carried on from thence against the territory and dominions of a certain foreign state, the State of Spain, with which the United States are now and were then at peace, against the peace of the said United States and their dignity, and against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided. The eighth count charges them with having, on the 15th of April last, enlisted one Frederick R. Lowe, as a recruit for the Cuban revolutionists. The ninth count charges them with having similarly enlisted one George A. Mason, on the 27th of the same month, and the tenth count charges that on the 5th of May last they enlisted 100 others for similar purposes.

Mr. Joseph Bell, Assistant District-Attorney, who has charge of all important criminal cases prosecuted in the name of the United States in this District, has the immediate supervision of the proceedings in this case. Messrs. Joseph H. Choate, Grovernor F. Lowrey, and Henry Snodgrass, appear on behalf of the accused.

During the time the accused were giving bail, Commissioner Shulds's room, where the bail was taken, was crowded with Cubans and others, friends of the accused, but, although great interest was manifested in the proceedings, no undue excitement prevailed.

The following two sections of the Neutrality Laws are those under which the proceedings named have been taken:

Sec. 1. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go hired or enlisted in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years. Provided, that this act shall not be construed to extend to any subject or cases of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, who shall transiently be within the United States, and shall on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, which at the time of its arrival within the United States, was hired and equipped as such, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, on board such vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer, if the United States shall then be at peace with such foreign prince, state, colony, district or people.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition, or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are [at] peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not more than three years.

As might be expected, this affair has caused no small stir among the hundreds of Cubans at present residing in this city. Some are indignant at the whole proceeding, considering that their co-patriots who were arrested and imprisoned have been subjected to a humiliating outrage to please the Spanish Minister; but the better thinking take the matter more coolly, knowing well that there are occasions on which Government cannot refuse to act, even against its own convictions and wishes; and these parties are quite content so long as the Cuban patriots get the aid they need in Cuba. When the case will be called for a hearing no one can say at present; but with the brightening prospects of the Cuban insurgents there seems no probability that it will ever figure among the *causes celebres*.