THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

THE CAPTURED SCHOONER—HER CASE TO BE TRIED IN JAMAICA.

HAVANA, Monday, June 21, 1869.

Espinar, the Acting Captain-General, reviewed the volunteers on Saturday. The Spanish war steamer Fernando Católico sailed to-day, with the captured schooner Lahave in tow, for Kingston, for the purpose of bringing her case before the English Court there for carrying articles contraband of war. The Spanish authorities refused to take any action, as the Lahave was captured on the high seas.

THE NEW MINISTER AND THE CLAIM AGENTS—THE PACIFIC COAST.

The steamer Cleopatra arrived to-day from Vera Cruz, bringing dates of the 12th from the City of Mexico. Minister Nelson was to arrive there on the 13th. Gen. Rosecrans would leave immediately for Acapulco. There was much excitement over the coming of the new Minister. The foreign residents expect that his mission will result in annexation or a protectorate, and the Mexicans are jealous and fearful of his designs. Parties who have been concocting spurious claims to be brought before the Washington Commission have been arrested, and Americans suspected of complicity are watched. In Guadalajara Gen. Losada permits the Indians to occupy farms without regard to the rights of the owners. Alarming rumors come from the Pacific coast in regard to Gen. Placedo Vega's movements.

THE SPANISH CLUB—FAILURE OF AN EXPEDITION—PESTILENCE AT NUEVITAS—THE PROSPECTS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, June 14.—The Casino Español has at last been established after successive meetings held at the Tacon with that view. Yesterday a large procession left the building to the sound of music, and paraded the streets. The President of the Casino is Don Segundo Rigal. In the direction figure the names of Gascol, Arendano, Telleria, Manhl, Anendabau, and others. The object of the enterprise, Duran y Cuervo, goes to-morrow to Spain and carries with him a very long esposicion, which the volunteers sent to the Government at Madrid, full of charges against Gen. Dulce.

There is a rumor that an expedition from abroad has met with serious reverses at Macanillo, which is a point between Guantanomo and Baracoa. The reports are somewhat conflicting, but it is to be feared that the landing party fared badly. The Government has of late thrown large bodies of men around and about Mayari, Santiago de Cuba, and other points.

In Nuevitas the cholera is raging, and yellow fever prevails to an alarming extent also. The hospitals are full of the sick, and the scarcity of provisions is very great. Letona is begging for immediate reinforcements, and if not furnished will, without delay, resign. The rains are fearful throughout Camaguey and the Eastern Department, and the rivers are deep and much swollen. The sickness is terrible, but especially so at Nuevitas. That town is at present full of disease and bad odors that one stands but a poor chance to live.

Gen. Letona seems to be more poorly inclined than his predecessors at Puerto Príncipe; perhaps the prevalence of sickness has alarmed him. But, as it is, he has ordered the troops to march out of the churches, where they have long been quartered, and to take up their abode in the barracks. Divine services are again performed in the houses of worship. He has made another significant move. A battalion of volunteers, who have been doing service at the city for some time past, he has put aside and ordered a battalion of veterans to replace them. He told the volunteer battalion that he had no use for their services at present, but when he had he would notify them.

According to a telegram received here, Caballero de Rodas railed on the 10th inst for Havana, and, it is said 900 men accompany him. This will not be welcome news to the volunteers, and it is quite probable that unpleasant incidents will occur on his arrival.

There has been a fight at or near Ramon. A part of the men of the Nije expedition are reported to have been routed, but there were but few men in the action. It is more than probable that some of them were killed and captured. The accounts are exceedingly meager and unsatisfactory.

The indications of an early peace are few. It is now understood that the Cubans are to win, if at all, by their own right arms. There is but little expectation entertained of recognitions, and the Spaniards seem to be setting down to the conviction that the end is far off, and are preparing for the worst.

VOLUNTEER MUTINY—CORRESPONDENCE WITH LERSUNDI—DISARMING OF VOLUNTEERS BY LETONA.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, June 12.—A committee of eleven is now to be appointed by the Casino Español to see well into the management of the affairs of the Government, and to decide whether it will be convenient to allow Caballero de Rodas to take the command of the Island. To relieve the volunteers of the heavy duty at the Morro Castle, Cabañas, and Castle No. 4, Espinar proposed to send the marines of the fleet; but the former have decided not to surrender these fortifications before they are clear into the future action of the Provisional Government at Madrid. The veteran officers who disobeyed Dulce's orders fear to be shot by Rodas should he make himself strong in Havana, and are using all their influence with the volunteers to prevent his admittance. Lersundi and other generals faithful to Queen Isabella are also in combination with the leaders here, and correspond with them by every mail. Some uneasiness prevailed with the conspirators lately, owing to the rumored intention of Dulce to meet Caballero de Rodas at Porto Rico before proceeding to Cadiz.

While this is going on, there is much anxiety in official circles respecting the course Gens. Buceta and Letona may pursue when they get informed of the treatment of Pelaez and the state of affairs here and in Spain. The volunteers declare they have no confidence in them. A person of energy has secretly been sent to Puerto Príncipe to see into their management, with orders to operate as circumstances will admit. It is rumored Letona has disarmed all the volunteers in his neighborhood, and declared he would recognize no authority but that of Caballero de Rodas.

GEN. QUESADA'S ADDRESS.

On the occasion of saving the lives of 200 Spanish prisoners, ten of whom were officers high in rank, Gen. Quesada is reported to have said:

The savage conduct of your Government compels me to make reprisals and to retaliate. To assassinate the aged and even infants and women is of easy execution as your generals. That conduct I condemn in you; but to at this moment I am representing the Cuban Republic and her magnanimity. I pardon you in her name. Cuba, in fighting for her liberty, wants to do so as behooves her and is due to morality, to civilization, and, although she is making war against a revengeful and ferocious enemy, it is not less true that she fulfils her duty to morality and humanity. Your generals and me have a judge; terrible, but just. That judge is history, and I am sure that in giving its fiat with respect to our respective conduct will say: Valmaseda and Dulce acquitted themselves with the Spanish civilization—Quesada did so with the American.

THE NEW-YORK JUNTA AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

SIX OF THE MEMBERS ARRESTED AND LODGED IN LUDLOW-ST. JAIL.

The County Jail in Ludlow st. was turned into a temporary lodging-place again last night for six members of the Cuban Junta. It seems that information had been telegraphed from Washington to the United States District-Attorney in this city that an expedition, in violation of the Neutrality laws, was to sail last night. This information was indorsed with United States Marshal Barlow, who immediately issued orders for the arrest of some 12 persons, supposed to be implicated. The information, it is believed by the friends of Cuba, was received in time to have arrested the parties—in fact, the whole Cuban Junta—during the day, when they were together, but for the purpose of giving the greatest possible inconvenience, and placing a release by bail beyond the possibility of accomplishment, the matter was postponed until 6 o'clock. Col. M. A. C. Ryan, the alleged commander of the expedition, was arrested on the corner of Broadway and Houston-st. soon after leaving the Cuban headquarters. He was in conversation with Capt. Peters. The Spaniard spy, who took part in the arrest some time ago, had by some means, as he claimed, been appointed a Deputy Marshal, and knowing Col. Ryan, walked up and tapped that gentleman on the shoulder, informing him of the fact that he was a prisoner. Peters was not recognized by the officers. Col. Ryan, not thinking of the possibility of his companion being equally an object of official search with himself, inadvertently called his name in addressing some request to him. The Deputy-Marshal immediately produced a warrant, and took Capt. Peters into custody. Messrs. Sindorf, Ignazio Alfara, Alex. Ackerman, and R. Von Stanberg were arrested at different places during the evening. These gentlemen are all officially connected with the movements. Col. Ryan is chief of the recruiting service in the United States, and alleged commander of the prospective expedition to Cuba. Gen. Ignazio Alfara is a native Cuban, who is said to have given large sums from his ample fortune to the Patriot cause, and willing to sacrifice his all for Cuban independence. He is Secretary of War for the department, at Cuban Junta in the United States. General Alfara was arrested at No. 71 Broadway. He demanded to be shown the authority for the arrest, and when it was produced, yielded without further question. The others, Ackerman, Von Stanberg, and Sindorf, were arrested at the Casino de Houston-st. The prisoners were all lodged in Ludlow-st. jail. The entire Junta might have been arrested during the earlier part of the afternoon as their headquarters, instead of being picked up one at a time, but notwithstanding the officers were in possession of the warrants at an earlier hour, and knew where the men were, they postponed action until it was too late that night. So that the patriots are compelled to spend at least one night in "durance vile." Numerous friends called during the evening and wished to give bail; but it was too late to take any action last night. The prisoners were as comfortable as soldiers deprived of personal liberty could possibly be, and it is but just to say that Mr. Tracy, the Warden of the jail, shows no disposition to make the condition of his guests uncomfortable. They have the use of a large dining room, and last night had for supper whatever they were disposed to call for. There was no appearance of despondency on the countenance of any one of the party. Of course there is chagrin and deep regret at this apparent prosecution by the United States authorities. All believe, however, that the thing is worked by the Spanish Minister at Washington and the Spanish Consul here. But they say this goes upon the wires to Cuba as the direct action of the United States Government, and is promulgated by the Spanish authorities in an exaggerated form, and calculated to have a depressing influence on the patriot cause. The charge upon which these gentlemen are arrested is the same as that preferred against Col. Ryan and others about a week ago—that of designing to violate the neutrality laws; only the time is changed from the 1st to the 12th of the present month. These men do not deny that they are friends of Cuba—actively so, and would like to do more than they are doing. They do not deny the fact thus the persecution, while it probably has the effect the Spanish authorities desire it should of depressing the cause in Cuba, nevertheless, it only increases their determination to persevere in the good work. The question was discussed last night among the prisoners, as they disposed of their steak and coffee, how is it that the Fenian Brotherhood could parade the streets of New-York with the avowed understanding that they meant war upon Great Britain, and now, when a few Americans and native Cubans have private meetings in sympathy with the struggling patriots of Cuba, they are dogged by officials, and lodged in jail before any overt act is committed? The only solution these prisoners could arrive at was that somebody was getting a good supply of Spanish gold. But they say Spain was not gold enough to crush out the spirit of Cuban independence, and the true friends of the cause will only be strengthened by the efforts of their enemies to put them down. The prisoners occupy the most comfortable sleeping apartments in the jail, on the first floor, and, in fact, aside from those detestable bolts and bars, are as comfortable as they could be in the Astor House. They do not expect to remain inhabitants of Ludlow-street jail very long. The same firm of Webster & Craig is employed by the Spanish authorities—so say the prisoners—to push this matter to the utmost, and some of them thought that the relationship between Mr. Webster and Secretary Fish accounted for some things that had happened. The patriots have employed as counsel Judge John K. Porter and ex-Attorney-General Evarts.