

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FROM WASHINGTON—WHY RECOGNITION HAS BEEN DENIED—THE SPANISH MINISTER AND THE CUBAN JUNTA—DETERMINATION TO ENFORCE NEUTRALITY

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Cuban affairs have not as yet been a subject of consultation, although occasionally a theme of conversation merely, in the Cabinet, nor according to present aspects is it probable that any official action will soon be taken with regard to affairs in that island. The Government has no information to show that the opposing forces in Cuba have ever met in an open field, but that what little fighting has been done amounts to nothing more than skirmishing. The operations have been confined to a few local points, with no marked political results, and the Cubans have not yet succeeded in establishing themselves in a single spot. (Therefore, as no case is presented which calls for recognition of belligerent rights, no member of the Cabinet has expressed a desire for, or hinted, action in that direction. It is no secret that the Spanish Minister has been informed that, although the Government and people of the country sympathize with the Cubans, the Neutrality Laws will be enforced, and as a proof of the honesty of the Government in executing them, the Spanish Minister has been placed in direct communication with United States Attorneys and Marshals so that he can furnish them with information, accompanied by proof, relative to secret military expeditions, in order that they may promptly carry out the instructions given months ago to intercept the sailing of hostile vessels. The recent arrests in New-York were made on information furnished to the Federal officers in New-York through Spanish sources. The cause of action was owing to open boasting by Cubans of their success in landing men and arms on the island. The Government has been selling surplus arms to all parties, without distinction, asking no questions as to their future use.

INSURRECTION IN PORTO RICO.

Intelligence has been received by a commercial house in this city to the effect that a rebellion had broken out at Arroyo, in the island of Porto Rico. It was deemed, according to the advices, formidable. The news of the event had been received at different points in the Isle, and caused a profound excitement.

LOSS OF AN EXPEDITION—SPANISH TROOPS SUFFERING FROM FEVER—DR. WM. CLARENCE TINKER.

HAVANA, June 14.—It seems to be well ascertained that a dentist who lived for years in Havana, and an American by birth, was recently killed in a fight with the Spanish troops. Mr. Tinker had to leave Havana on account of the active interest he manifested in the Cuban cause, and barely escaped the clutches of the Government. Arriving in Key West, he went to work actively in the cause, was, it is said, at the head of the Salvador expedition, as Colonel, and fell the first victim on reaching the soil. He was about 30 years of age, a man of great intelligence, and quite popular among the Cubans.

It is painful to read the fact of the loss of the *Patria*, a vessel which sailed from Philadelphia for the island, bringing reinforcements of war and munitions. About 2,000 Spencer rifles were saved, and a quantity of powder. Only 100 men succeeded in reaching the shore safely. The others were lost, though the number I have not been able to ascertain.

Buceta has a great number of sick; those unable to move are near 400 in number. This column suffers very greatly from yellow fever. The climate is very bad for these men, who are mostly recruits. He has had to shoot some 30 to 40, in order to prevent a general desertion. A considerable number of his forces have left him, and are reported to have joined the insurgents. When last heard from, Buceta was not far from Santiago de Cuba.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT SANTIAGO AND GUANTANAMO—A GLOOMY PICTURE BY A SPANISH NEWSPAPER.

The *Bandera Espanola* of the 10th Inst., one of the official papers of the Spanish Government published in Cuba, although professing to believe—as in duty bound to do—in the eventual triumph of the Spanish arms over the patriots, gives the following account of the condition of things in the department of Santiago de Cuba and Guantamomo: "Rural property is either destroyed entirely, or reduced in its production. Town property is without value, or at least bears but a nominal value. Money is exported in large sums; credit is absolutely extinct. Capital and the circulating medium remain in the hands of the usurer; failures, hunger, misery, indigence, even mendicancy, are now the lot of those who, for the want of work, find themselves deprived of the resources of living. The work of the artisan is completely paralyzed, not only because every one is bent on retrenching his expenses, but because none will venture in any enterprise. Every one appears bent upon saving all he can from the final catastrophe, and upon making as much from it as possible. Commerce is suspended, and every person capable of realizing necessary funds to gain another country where tranquillity may be found, is doing so."

THE CUBAN JUNTA.

EXAMINATION BEFORE COMMISSIONER OSBORN—ALL THE ACCUSED INDICTED.

The matter of the examination into the charges against Col. William C. O. Ryan and others, of violating and intending to violate our Neutrality Laws, came on for hearing before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, in accordance with his decision on Tuesday. The Court-Room, as on the day previous, was filled with Cuban sympathizers, and others interested in the questions at issue. Drs. John H. Norris, E. W. Du Bose, and J. McNulty, and Capt. T. W. Conant, the parties arrested on Tuesday night, were also present, to have the question of bail passed upon in their cases, providing it should be raised. Mr. Sedgwick said the defendants were ready. The Hon. A. J. Rogers appeared as additional counsel in the case, on behalf of Capt. James Peters. At 1.30, the District-Attorney not being ready to proceed, a recess of 20 minutes was taken. After the expiration of the 20 minutes the Commissioner said he would fix the amount of bail in the cases of the parties arrested on Tuesday night. Conant's name was first called, and he said he had no counsel. Norris's name was called with the same result. McNulty, on his name being called, appeared by counsel, Roger A. Pryor, who desired time to make a motion to discharge on the ground that the evidence was insufficient; and made the same motion in the case of Du Bose. Both motions were denied. All four of these defendants were then required to give bail in the same amount and on the same terms as the parties hitherto bailed in these matters. The examination of these four was set down for 1 p. m. to-day. The Commissioner called on the case of Ryan.

Mr. Bell said he had reason to suppose that all the parties charged had been indicted, and, if such was the case, the Commissioner's jurisdiction ceased.

Mr. Sedgwick said it was not shown that, if an indictment had been found, it was for the offenses charged in the complaint pending before the Commissioner. After some caustic remarks from Mr. Lowrey about the promptitude evinced by the Government of Spain in pronouncing the indictment named, the Commissioner said he held in his hands a bench warrant against all the parties charged, and this would preclude any examination before him.

Mr. Sedgwick then wanted to know whether the warrant was for the same offenses charged in the complaint pending before the Commissioner; and the Commissioner replied the bench warrant enumerated the same offenses. The Commissioner then called the cases to have the bail bonds of the parties accused, given to appear for examination, canceled. Sternberg and Ackerman not being present, their bonds were declared forfeited, but Mr. Bell said he should not proceed against their bonds, if the absent parties should appear within a reasonable time and surrender themselves.

The Commissioner then said that the examination in all the cases was at an end, and that all the bondsmen were released from the bonds they had given, with the exception of the bondsman of Alfaro, who would be released on the appearance of Alfaro, at 1 p. m. to-day, his bondsman having, on Tuesday, given bonds for his appearance at that time for an examination. All the accused, with the exception of Sternberg, Ackerman, and Alfaro, were then taken into the custody of the Marshal, under the bench warrant named.

Mr. Sedgwick then appeared with Ryan before Judge Blatchford, to have Ryan bailed. Mr. Bell moved that bail be denied, and Judge Blatchford denied the motion. Mr. Bell then wanted it fixed at a large sum, but Mr. Sedgwick thought that the amounts previously given, which were \$5,000 to appear for trial and \$7,500 to keep the peace, would be sufficient to give again under this new indictment. Mr. Bell contended that the old bail of \$2,500 to keep the peace had been forfeited, the new indictment being proof that the conditions of that bond had been violated. Judge Blatchford took this view of the case, and decided that as that bail had been forfeited, a new bond for the same amount must be given in lieu of it, in addition to the bonds for the aggregate amount of \$7,500 under the new indictment.

These conditions were complied with, and subsequently all the accused, except Sternberg, Ackerman, and Alfaro, either gave fresh bail or removed the bonds hitherto given, to appear for trial. The following are the names of the Grand Jury who indicted the Junta: Foreman, John W. Graydon, merchant, No. 131 Broadway; Richard H. Butler, broker, No. 50 Wall st.; Charles C. J. Beck, merchant, No. 209 Broadway; Walter L. Childs, clerk, No. 66 McDougal-st.; Andrew Devourney, lamp, No. 46 Greene-st.; William H. Hamilton, broker, No. 171 Broadway; Henry S. Hildrow, real estate, No. 216 Ninth-ave.; Samuel H. Hull, saddlery, No. 306 Lexington-ave.; Alex. Laird, produce, No. 144 West Washington Market; George W. Miller, paper, No. 19 Spruce-st.; Jas. Oppenert, clothing, No. 21 Park-row; Leavelle M. Perkins, clerk, No. 9 Chambers-st.; Geo. E. Sears, stationer, No. 43 William-st.; Edward S. Surdam, importer, No. 29 Water-st.; David R. Ingersoll, fancy goods, No. 493 Broadway; John F. Manges, dry

goods, No. 296 Greenwich-st.; Chas. Magnan, publisher, No. 158 Canal-st.; Henry Nordlinger, merchant, No. 94 Pearl-st.; Edwin J. Pinkerton, printer, No. 27 Vandam-st.; Jacob Homberg, insurance, No. 67 Liberty-st.; Joseph H. Benmoua, optician, No. 1,109 Broadway; Wm. H. Taylor, Jr., broker, No. 25 Broad-st.; Fernando E. Walker, paper, No. 24 Spencer-st.; Christian Zabrickie, Vice-President, No. 18 Nassau-st.

EXCITEMENT IN TOWN LAST NIGHT—RESCUE OF COL. RYAN—A DEPUTY MARSHAL BUCKED AND GAGGED—PROBABLE DEPARTURE OF FOUR HUNDRED MEN FOR CUBA—THE SPANISH SPY ON THE LOOKOUT.

There was the greatest excitement last evening in Cuban and Spanish circles, in the Marshal's office, and among all who knew anything about the stirring events in which the friends and enemies of the "ever faithful Isle" were acting perilous parts. It was rumored that Col. Ryan had escaped from the custody of a United States Marshal. After diligent inquiries, the following facts were ascertained:

It appears from the evidence thus far obtained that after the proceedings in the United States Court and Commissioner's Office yesterday afternoon a lady had offered to go Ryan's bail to any amount, but he refused to permit her to sign a bail bond, and asked that a deputy Marshal might be sent with him to the house of a friend up town, where he would get trustworthy parties to become his bondsmen in the sum of \$20,000. This request, which looked reasonable, was granted, and Deputy Marshal Dawley was ordered to accompany Ryan. The first place they visited was the Metropolitan Hotel, where sundry drinks were indulged in, and Ryan, who was busily engaged in conversation with several gentlemen during the time he was at the hotel, bid them adieu, and, with Dawley, proceeded to a saloon in Prince-st., near Broadway, where Ryan said he wished to see some friends. Both went in, and the first thing in order was drinks. After taking several, Ryan's friends became very friendly toward the Deputy, and insisted that he should spend the night with them. This, of course, the Marshal strongly objected to, and endeavored to keep as near the Colonel as possible. Ryan ordered a champagne supper, and declared that they would have a good time there before they visited his friend's house. The Deputy objected again, and insisted that the Colonel should accompany him to Ludlow-st., as he suspected that they were endeavoring to stupefy him with liquor. He advanced toward Ryan, and attempted to lay hands upon him. This was the signal to the Colonel's friends. Dawley was at once seized, and, after a desperate resistance, was "bucked and gagged," and stowed away in another room. All this happened about 5 1/2 o'clock. Ryan and his friends at once left for parts unknown. After about 2 hours' confinement, Danby was released and allowed to depart. It is needless to say that he did not let the grass grow under his feet before the facts of Ryan's escape and his own share in the matter were fully reported to Government officials. Steps were at once taken to get on the track of the fugitives. In a short time it was discovered that Ryan had joined a large party of men, and had gone to Jersey City. It was also reported that Ryan, with 400 men, had gone down the bay in tug, and from Cuban sources comes the report that the men were embarked on board the *Virginia* or *Fulton*, steamers in readiness to take their living cargo to sea as soon as it arrived.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES WERE DOING. Curses for the United States Marshal were the first words that saluted the ear of THE TRIBUNE reporter who sped swiftly down Broadway and Whitehall-st., at 12 o'clock last night, and alighted silently around the little wharf back of the Staten Island ferry-house, where the United States revenue cutter *Uno* was lying. A couple of questions elicited from a judiciously non-committal individual the fact that the cutter was on duty, and had been over to Jersey City; in fact, was going again. "And what about the Cubans?" "We are not supposed to know anything about them." "Who does?" "The Marshal's deputy, around in the stern." The Marshal's deputy, a demure young man, with his heels on the rail and his shoulders on a coil of rope, is scanning the Jersey shore with sleepy watchfulness. A little polite questioning soon induces him to say that Barlow is on Staten Island, and knows nothing about this affair at all. He himself was notified at 9 o'clock by a regular and trustworthy informant that 200 men for Cuba, named, had crossed in the evening from New-York to Jersey City, and that the Deputy, having Col. Ryan in charge had been "bucked, gagged, and put away," and his prisoner rescued. Hastening down to the battery, he pressed the cutter *Uno* into service, crossed to Jersey City, and found the Cubans lounging about in front of Taylor's Hotel. Not caring to be "put into small pieces," he prudently returned to the battery, and posted himself where he thought he could see and overhaul any suspicious vessel; that night leave the Jersey shore. After waiting till midnight without making any discovery, he gave the order to cross to Jersey City again, and this it was that provoked the profane denunciation of the Marshal from one of the fatigued crew. At 1 o'clock the cutter moved quietly out into the stream, carrying the deputy on a second reconnaissance.

ANOTHER ARREST.

Last night, about 10 1/2 o'clock, a carriage was driven up to the Casino in Houston-st., and from it alighted Deputy Marshal Davis, who went into the Casino and arrested Charles Currier, one of the indicted parties. Currier, who is an immense specimen of humanity, resisted, and gave his captor much trouble. Finally he was forced into the carriage, but here, too, he showed fight. Lying back upon the seat, he sent his foot with terrific force through the window, and striking one of the deputies in the face, stretched him at full length on the sidewalk.

While THE TRIBUNE reporter was sitting on the jail stool, waiting for coming events, a carriage drove within a half block of the jail, and after considerable talking between the occupants and the driver, a gentleman stepped out of the carriage and advanced toward the jail. As he came under the gas-light it proved to be no less a personage than James B. Craig, of the firm of Webster & Craig, counsel for the Spanish Government. After considerable conversation with Mr. Tracy, the jailer, and our reporter, he left in his carriage. In the meantime our representative had discovered that the other occupant of the coach was Mr. Zayer, the new Spanish Consul at this port.

It was after 1 o'clock when the carriage containing the distinguished gentlemen departed. What they were there for did not transpire. It could not have been to obtain information concerning Ryan and his escape, as the Consul's spies had reported that fact to them several hours previous.

THE SPANISH-CUBAN DIFFICULTY.

An examination in the case of the editor of *El Cronista*, José Ferrar de Conta (the hero of the duel with Francisco de Porto, editor of the Cuban paper, *La Revolution*), took place yesterday afternoon in the examination room of Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Dodge presiding. De Conta is charged with assault and battery by Lorenzo Tomaselli, the proprietor of a barber shop. Señor de Conta was represented by Mr. Henry Morange, and Tomaselli's counsel was Mr. Samuel Sherman, brother of Gen. Sherman. The complainant was sworn in his own behalf, and said that he is an Italian, and owns the barber shop, corner of Twelfth-st. and Broadway. On the 31st of May the prisoner came into his establishment in a rage, saying that he had understood there was a caricature of him in the room. He seized the picture, tore it into fragments, and rushed toward the deponent, exclaiming in Spanish, "I will kill you," and put his hand behind him, under his coat, as though looking for a weapon. The witness, thinking he was about to shoot him, retired. The testimony was frequently interrupted by the disputes of counsel and Señor de Conta, who was much excited. On cross-examination, Tomaselli said that the accused is a very passionate man, and has been concerned in several affairs of honor and assaults. A burlesque biography of De Conta which, together with copies of the Cuban paper, were for sale at the plaintiff's place of business was put in evidence, as was also the remnants of the caricature. The latter is a skillfully executed pen sketch of a man with a ferocious mustache poring over a book, which is supposed to be a register of deaths, among which are written in Spanish, "Here lies José Ferrar de Conta," "Here lies El Cronista," etc. The picture was pasted upon a disc of pasteboard, and over the top is written "José Ferrar de Conta," coupled with a very impolite expletive. All around the margin are written expressions of contempt for the subject. A further hearing will take place on Saturday at 3 p. m.