

# THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

## CONFISCATIONS—THREATENED RIOT—A HEAVY BATTLE WITH THE FILIBUSTERS.

HAVANA, June 2.—The property confiscated between the 19th of April and the 1st of June has produced \$70,000. The city has been terribly excited since yesterday. The volunteers are arming. Serious riots are expected. A heavy engagement has taken place between the Spaniards and insurgents on the peninsula between the bays of Nipe and Banos. The official report received here announces that the four cannons, and all the other munitions brought by the filibusters, were captured.

## ESPINAR ACTING AS CAPTAIN-GENERAL—IMPENDING DISORDER.

HAVANA, June 2.—The agitation in the city has partially abated. Captain-General Dulce resigned this morning, and Don Espinar is Acting Captain-General, and will continue to be so until the arrival of Gen. Caballero de Rodas. The city is tranquil, but disorder threatens to break out at any moment, as the volunteers are greatly incensed against Gen. Pelacz, who has disappeared, and whose whereabouts is unknown. A feeling of great anxiety pervades the city. The Vascongado Volunteers arrived in the port to-day.

## CUBA AND THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—It is here believed in well-informed circles, that Spain will resent the action of Peru, in recognition of Cuban belligerency, unless a friendly mediation is offered in the whole question at issue. The South American Republics, and Chili especially, together with Mexico, will be disposed to take part against Spain. In the last five years there has been a tendency to diplomatic union among all these Republics against Spain. The feeling in all of them is hostile to the mother country.

## A SPANISH VOLUNTEER'S REPORT—ADMISSIONS OF REBEL SUCCESS—MERCANTILE DEPRESSION.

A Spanish volunteer writes to a Cuban friend in New-York at date of Havana, May 22:

I write you again to-day strongly impressed by the successes which have occurred during these last days. The insurgents, who, according to Government reports, and the notices and comments of the press, were reduced to the most complete impotency, show now that they are stronger and more numerous than ever. The battles of Alta Gracia, Las Minas, Tunas, Trinidad, &c., have been, according to reliable reports, routes for the Government, and have, besides, expeditions coming from Nassau and other points in the States. These things have infused among all classes of the population (Spanish) a sad knowledge of the actual situation, more especially among us who see our officers preparing to leave the ranks for no other reason than that the thing (insurrection) grows much worse, the contrary of that which our superior authority announces. He speaks of the suppression of the movement, but in the same breath asks for reinforcements from the country and from Spain also.

I suppose you have heard something of the movements of certain public benefactors here (alluding to the deportation gone to Spain with reference to the confiscation business), and likewise of a certain proposition discussed in a junta, which is neither more nor less than a sale of the island, it being, as is supposed, the only way to save a portion of the millions gathered together by means of the slave trade.

I confess to you frankly that there is a most extraordinary pressure upon us, and I should not be surprised if the volunteers, among whom I am counted one, under the pretext of certain veterans being placed over us in place of the deserting chiefs, tired and worn-out as they were by the wind, that the volunteers, I say, should, all at once, make a bold stroke against this impotent Government, putting themselves under the cover (or excuse) of the confiscation and death which the Cubans, should they obtain their freedom, would be apt to launch upon us by way of reprisals.

The insurrection is as the mangoes are in all directions—abundant. The mercantile situation is grave, inasmuch as no one trusts any one; neither is there any confidence felt, as between one man and another. Nothing is sold, neither can anything be collected, because the insurrection is the most magnificent pretext in the world for a refusal to pay; and, moreover, he who has a dollar in hand never expects to make another one out of this unhappy land. Unfortunately, it is too true that this country is ruined for all of us for a long time to come.

## THE CUBAN ENVOY IN PERU.

Our correspondent in Lima, at date of May 14, writes as follows, respecting the Cuban Envoy to Peru:

Don Ambrosio Valiente, Commissioner from the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, arrived here on the 8th inst. His mission was twofold—one to seek a recognition of Cuban independence, which has just been granted, and, furthermore, funds to carry on the war. The first object received the attention of a special Cabinet Council. For the second subscriptions are to be opened by the friends of Cuba, and doubtless Peru will give abundantly. Don Ambrosio is a son of the celebrated Cuban lawyer Don Forido Valiente, who at present is in England for the same purpose. The press of Lima have placed the hospitality of their columns at his disposal.

## FROM GREAT INAGUA ISLAND—LANDING OF MUNITIONS OF WAR—A STEAMER TAKING ON MILITARY STORES FROM AN AMERICAN SCHOONER—DESTINATION UNKNOWN.

By the schooner Mary Kelly, just arrived from Inagua, the following particulars have been received: The schooner sailed from the island for New-York on the 11th ult. There was in the port the steamer Dominican, Telegrafo, and an American schooner, the Champion. The latter vessel had sailed from Boston, United States, for Inagua, well loaded with arms and munitions of war. The Champion and the steamer were lying side by side, and the cargo was being rapidly transferred from the former to the latter vessel. There were several cannon, a good number of small arms, and large quantities of powder and other material of war. It was supposed by some that the Telegrafo would take this cargo to St. Marc's in Hayti, where the rebels against Salnave's Government had a depot of military supplies, but there was, also, a suspicious rumor to the effect that a French man-of-war was off the coast of the island on the watch for suspicious vessels, such, for instance, as might be en route for Cuba, and carrying munitions and supplies to the insurgents. There were no men aboard the steamer, except the officers and crew, and the fact that she came over from St. Marc's would not of itself settle the question of her destination. The impression created upon the minds of the people at Inagua, was that the Telegrafo would return immediately to St. Marc's, but it is quite as probable that she was about to proceed to the coast of Cuba; more especially as the war movements in Hayti amount to nothing at present, and as both the feelings and active support of the Haytians and Dominicans are all with the Cubans.

## THE QUAKER CITY.

The steamer Quaker City (formerly the Columbia) is still detained in this port, under the writ of injunction issued at the instance of the Spanish Consul in this city; but the Revenue cutter McClellan has been withdrawn, and it is expected that the vessel will soon be released, as it will be impossible for the Consul to sustain the libel which he has filed against her in the United States District Court. The officers of the Quaker City are making preparations to leave on the 16th inst.

## THE CUBAN FAIR IN NEW-YORK.

The fair got up by the members of the Junta Patriótica de Cuba, in this city, to raise funds in aid of Cuban independence, and which was opened at Apollo Hall over five weeks ago, was brought to a close last evening, when most of the articles that had not been disposed of were sold at auction. There was a numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and no lack of bidders for the fancy goods offered for sale. These were of quite a varied character, the display including paintings, engravings, photographs, handsomely bound books, household ornaments of different kinds, and knick-knacks. Several costly articles of jewelry were disposed of during the evening by lottery; but the case of jewelry valued at \$10,000, and another lot set down at \$2,000, both of which it was expected would have been drawn for last night, have been reserved until the 15th inst., when the drawing will take place. Among the articles not sold is a rich and beautiful carpet valued at \$500, the gift of a Cuban gentleman. The ladies who organized this Fair have been unremitting in their exertions to make it a success, and that their labors have not been in vain, the appearance of most of the stalls yesterday, cleared as they were of the goods with which they were burdened three or four weeks ago, sufficiently testified. It will be some little time before the accounts can be made up showing the gains from the Fair, but there is good ground for believing that after all the expenses, which have been unexpectedly heavy, are met, there will remain a balance of many thousand dollars to be appropriated to the object which the Fair has been held to promote.

## AID TO THE PATRIOTS—THEIR NORTHERN KENNELS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Spain is not only a curse to Cuba, as appears from her barbarous rule over that beautiful island, but also a nuisance to America generally, as evinced in her attempt against the independence of St. Domingo, a few years ago, and more recently in her Quixotic war against Chili and Peru, to say nothing of the cowardly Anglo-Franco-Spanish armed intervention in Mexico, with its base of operations at Havana, while our own country was shaken to its center by a gigantic civil contest. Therefore, the lot of Cuba being cast in republican America, and her struggle being for republicanism against a European monarchial imperialism, to

American freedom, she ought to have the earnest support of every freeman on this continent. But what do we see now and then on the subject? We see steady hostility against Cuba through certain newspapers, such as the sheet edited by the man who "would have been a statesman but for the baneful influence" of somebody else. This gentleman would have regarded the island of St. Thomas a profitable bargain but for the Cuban revolt that spoiled the whole game, inasmuch as the final success of that revolt is most likely to insure to the United States, for nothing more than tenfold the advantages which prompted the acquisition of shaky St. Thomas for \$7,000,000. Next we see another newspaper equally hostile to Cuba, though a little reticent since it befogged itself about its fancied Cuban expedition by the Arago. Why? God knows, and men begin to know why. But the Cuban revolution is successfully going on, however, as the world revolves around its golden sun, and Spain appears holding out her purse to several journalists, in order to have them misrepresent and cry down that revolution. She failed to find any mean enough to be hired at New Orleans, notwithstanding very handsome offers, but succeeded in securing some such hirings elsewhere for that dirty work. Let the friends of Cuban independence bear this in mind.

PHILO-CUBA.