

# THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

## A COUNTER REVOLUTION—THE SPANISH VOLUNTEERS INSURGENT.

HAVANA, June 2, via KEY WEST, June 3.—Gen. Pelaez, whose life was threatened by the volunteers, went to Cienfuegos, but the volunteers there refused to allow him to land. He was compelled to return to Havana. On his arrival here the volunteers demanded his life, because he had sold his country, asserting that he had received \$100,000 to allow some rebels to escape. Narcisse Escosura, Chief of Administration, and Señor Diarr, Secretary of Captain-General Dulce, succeeded in compromising the affair with the volunteers, and further outrages were prevented.

## GENS. PELAEZ AND DULCE THREATENED WITH DEATH—THE LATTER FORCED TO RESIGN.

Yesterday evening the volunteers, greatly excited, assembled before the Captain-General's Palace, and shouted, "Death to Dulce!" "Death to Pelaez!" This morning a commission from the volunteers entered the Palace and demanded Gen. Dulce's immediate resignation, declaring that he was allied with traitors. The resignation of the Captain-General was soon afterward announced. No act of violence was committed.

## THE VOLUNTEERS IN SUPREME COMMAND—GOVERNORS RELIEVED.

The volunteers now have full control, and are really the governing power of the island. Several Lieutenant-Governors and civil officers of high rank, accused of connivance with the rebels, are to be immediately relieved of their offices. The insurgents in several recent encounters have gained slight advantages over the troops.

## LATER—THE GOVERNOR OF MATANZAS RELIEVED—GEN. DULCE'S DEPARTURE.

HAVANA, June 3.—The volunteers in Matanzas, following the example of those in Havana, assembled before the Government Palace there and demanded the immediate resignation of the Governor of Matanzas. Their demand was acceded to, and Col. Leon is now acting as Governor. No outrages were committed, and at last accounts order was maintained. The city of Havana remains exceedingly quiet, but the public anxiety is intense. A special steamer has been ordered to be in readiness to convey Gen. Dulce to Spain, and it is expected he will depart within a day or two.

## MORNING THE PALACE—PARTICULARS OF DULCE'S INTERVIEW WITH THE VOLUNTEERS.

A revolution has broken out here, and the volunteers have compelled Gen. Dulce to resign the Captain-Generalship of the island to Gen. Espinar until the arrival of Gen. De Rodas. Gen. Pelaez is accused of receiving \$70,000 from the insurgents. He started for Cienfuegos, but the volunteers at that place became riotous and would not permit him to land. He returned to Havana on Monday, and the volunteers, advised of his arrival, surrounded the Telegrafo Hotel with tin horns, etc., and demanded his surrender. The proprietor of the hotel assured the volunteers that he was not there, and opened his doors and allowed them to search the house. The crowd then went to the Government Palace and entered, unopposed by the guard stationed there, and made the same demand of Gen. Dulce; but Dulce, indignant, told them to search everywhere. Yesterday the officers and men stationed here determined to demand the abdication of the Captain-General. The streets were filled with a riotous crowd during the whole of the night, and a mob assembled at the Plaza de Armas, and shouted "Death to Dulce." A commission consisting of a colonel and one soldier from each battalion, this morning had an interview with Gen. Dulce, and demanded his immediate relinquishment of the command of the Island. Dulce asked that time be allowed him to receive a reply to his telegram for instructions from Madrid. His request was refused, and at 9 o'clock he surrendered the office. The volunteers then dispersed. Matters will probably remain quiet until Gen. De Rodas's arrival from Spain, although Gen. Espinar is powerless against the volunteers. It is thought that Pelaez has gone to Key West.

## ADVICES FROM SANTIAGO—THE NIPE EXPEDITION.

Advices from Santiago to Thursday last are to the effect that the filibusters, who recently landed at the Bay of Nipe, had escaped to the interior, leaving behind them some material of war, including four guns, for want of transportation. The Government accounts of the affair at the Bay of Nipe are much exaggerated, and the landing of the filibusters causes a depression in business. The Spaniards are uncertain of the future.

## NEW MUNITIONS LANDED.

The steamer Moctezuma reports having sighted a schooner which had landed munitions of war on the Island of Cuba, adjacent to the Bay of Nipe, just as she was leaving.

## FIGHT AT VILLA CLARA.

A fight took place at Villa Clara between twelve hundred insurgents and a company of troops. A passenger, who arrived here to-day, reports that he saw 22 of the troops dead, the others were wounded or captured except three.

## ESCAPE OF PELAEZ.

Gen. Pelaez has been relieved of his command and arrived here. He is accused of selling safe conducts to rebel prisoners. The volunteers, much incensed, entered the palace in search of Pelaez, but he was not to be found. He is thought to be aboard the steamer Victoria.

## GEN. JORDAN'S VICTORY—HIS FORCES.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Letters from Cuba received here this morning by Cuban sympathizers state that the force under Gen. Jordan had succeeded in joining the Cuban forces after several fights, in all of which the Spaniards were repulsed with serious losses. It is stated that the losses of Jordan were slight, not over 45 in killed and wounded, and that he saved his artillery, and arms, and ammunition. He had with him 1,700 new rifles of the most approved pattern.

## COL. DE RUSSY'S EXPEDITION—ITS SAFE ARRIVAL AND JUNCTION WITH GEN. JORDAN.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—A Cuban expedition left the Southern coast on the 25th of May. It numbered 475 men, who are a part of Gen. Jordan's command. All of them are ex-Federal and Confederate soldiers. From trustworthy information received by interested parties here it is learned that the men and munitions of war have safely landed and joined the Cuban forces. The expedition was in charge of a distinguished Colonel of the Confederate army from Louisiana, Col. De Russey.

## ANTECEDENTS OF THE NEW REVOLT.

According to new Cuban advices from Havana the dissatisfaction of the Spanish volunteers, which has just resulted in outbreak, arose from a belief that Gen. Pelaez and other chiefs were making money out of the war, instead of fighting the Rebels. Pelaez was accused more than a month ago, of assisting Cubans to escape, for a bribe, and in a more recent case of escape or reprieve the charge has been revived. The charge against Pelaez in its more recent shape is that he and his colleagues have been trying to enlarge and protract the war in the neighborhood of Cienfuegos and Trinidad in order to fill their pockets and obtain promotion. This plan they pursued in Santo Domingo. It was for the purpose of investigating the charge that for large sums, Pelaez and his friends had been selling safe-conducts, or safe conducts, that Gen. Dulce determined to visit Cienfuegos. He abandoned his purpose on account of failing health and new dangers in Havana. Another circumstance goes to explain the new outbreak. The Captain-General having saved from death Leandro Hernandez of Santa Clara, the volunteers of the place murdered, demanded the life of the prisoner and insulted the Governor. It was feared that, though some of them had been put in prison others would be able to subject the prisoner to barbarities. The same danger has happened in yester-

days parts of the island which is now, no doubt, completely under control of the Spanish rank and file.

## THE CAPTAIN-GENERALSHIP—ITS LATE AND NEW INCUMBENT.

Major-General or *Mariscal de Campo*, Don Felipe Ginevez de Espinar, formerly second in command to Gen. Dulce, will act as Captain-General in his place till Gen. De Rodas arrives. His appointment to command is no good augury for the Spanish cause. He was one of the Spanish leaders in the disastrous St. Domingo war, and conducted the retreat therefrom of the hungry and ragged Spaniards who were trapped into a vain struggle by the avarice of Santa Anna and the ambition of Marshal Serrano and Marshal O'Donnell. The St. Domingo war resembled in many respects the present campaign in Cuba, and the Spaniards left the island after an immense number of victories. With the retiring Captain-General, who is almost in a dying condition and anxious to set foot once more in Spain, the Cubans manifest no sympathy. They say that as the fraudulent Joeker claims brought about the French intervention in Mexico, so the negroes of the widow of the Marquis of Santovenia—that lady being the wife of the late Captain-General—have made Dulce a traitor for the hundredth time to his professions. It is not true that he has ever offered to the Cubans the terms of autonomy and liberty which Serrano lately declared he did; on the contrary, he is believed to have made terms less liberal than these a cover for temporizing. For his conduct in general, however, his friends maintain that the Spanish Government is more responsible than he. The Captain-General elect, Caballero de Rodas, has a reputation for organizing terror, and it is believed by those who best know the situation in Cuba that his cruelties will precipitate the conclusion of the war.

## SYMPATHY OF THE JAMAICANS WITH THE CUBAN CAUSE—THE CUBAN REFUGEES IN KINGSTON—HOW THEY ARE TREATED—THE JAMAICA PRESS ON THE REVOLUTION IN THE SISTER ISLE—SIR JOHN GRANT'S VISIT TO ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

KINGSTON, May 20.—There is considerable excitement here over the Cuban revolution. The city is filled with Cuban refugees from St. Jago de Cuba, and from other parts of the insurrectionary districts of the island. A Spanish steamer from Havana, via St. Jago, calls at this port every month on her way to Aspinwall, and once a month we have communication with St. Jago by a French steamer of the St. Nazaire, West India line. Other vessels from that place occasionally arrive here, and we are thus kept well supplied with news as to the progress of that patriotic struggle which seeks to deliver Cuba from the oppressive and cruel rule of the Spaniard. The sympathies of all classes in this island are warmly with the Cubans. The refugees in Kingston are treated with the greatest consideration and kindness by the citizens, and not a few of them have received in their own persons convincing proofs of that generous hospitality for which the Jamaicans are famous. One of the newspapers here has a correspondent at St. Jago, who supplies letters in Spanish, which it prints in that language for the special benefit of the Cubans now among us. When the news was received here of the chasing of a Cuban privateer—or a vessel supposed to be one—into Great Harbor, Bahamas, by a Spanish squadron, and of the firing upon the English schooner *Elva* by the Spaniards, the island press embraced the opportunity of speaking out on the Cuban question, and its utterances certainly lacked neither plainness nor boldness. And what is very remarkable about the matter is, that the Jamaicans seem quite as anxious that Cuba should become annexed to the United States as they are to see the Cubans achieve their independence. They accept it, as a matter of course, that the United States must ultimately become possessed of Cuba, but they think it would be just as well if the process were shortened as much as possible. One of the daily papers of this city—*The Morning Journal*—says that in the event of a war between Spain and the United States, England could say: "It will not pay to stand by and witness a long struggle between two contending powers so near our own colonies; therefore as the United States must eventually succeed in this matter, let us shorten the work by helping that Government, and thereby wipe out all supposed claim against us in regard to the Alabama business, and cement friendship with a kindred nation and near neighbor." The suggestion may provoke a smile with those who are in the habit of taking more comprehensive views of international questions than the West Indian leaders of public opinion; but the extract is given with the object of showing the spirit that is abroad here. The same paper adds: "We people of Jamaica are interested in this matter. We want stirring neighbors near us instead of the present sleepy race of Spaniards; and the American people are just the kind to suit us admirably."

Sir John Peter Grant, our Governor, returned a few days ago from a flying visit he paid to St. Jago de Cuba on the completion of his recent tour of the Island of Jamaica. He went over in the British war steamer *Eclipse*, landed without ceremony, and no one seemed to know anything of the *Eclipse* having brought such a distinguished visitor. Some of the Cubans, however, who had been to Jamaica, at once recognized him, and then the rumor of his arrival spread like wild-fire from one end of the city to the other, a thousand conjectures being indulged in as to the object of his visit. But what that was remains a profound secret to the present moment. Sir John remained at the British Consulate in St. Jago for 20 hours, then reembarked as quietly and unceremoniously as he had landed, and the *Eclipse* steamed away for Port Royal. As may be imagined, there is a very bad feeling among the Spaniards in Cuba against this country, in consequence of the sympathy expressed here for the Cubans. The Kingston papers are all intercepted by the Government at St. Jago, and all letters sent by the Spanish steamer are opened.

A curious statement has been put forth by one of the papers here having the reputation of being generally well informed on governmental matters. It says: "The American Government has seriously proposed to Her Majesty's Government, through Lord Clarendon, at the Foreign Office, the ceding of Jamaica to the United States in settlement of the Alabama claims. This, with the increased strength of the United States fleet in West India waters, has formed the subject of a recent dispatch to Admiral Mundy and Commodore Fillmore on this station." All this will be news to people in the United States!

## THE QUAKER CITY SEIZURE.

The owners of the Quaker City, otherwise known as the Colombia, who had, as previously reported in THE TRIBUNE, given notice of a motion to board the vessel, yesterday filed bonds covering the full value of the vessel and her cargo, in the office of the Clerk of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New-York.