

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL DULCE'S DEPARTURE.
HAVANA, June 4.—Captain-General Dulce sails to-morrow for Spain. The United States frigate Sabine arrived here yesterday.

THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION—A NIGHT TUNULT IN HAVANA—ATTEMPTED COUP D'ETAT OF GEN. DULCE—SPANISH MURDERS—QUESADA'S SUCCESS—EXPECTED UPRISING IN THE EXTREME WEST.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, May 29.—The revolution by the volunteers of Havana against the Government of the island of Cuba was begun on the 23d of January last, that day they slew women, children, and defenseless persons in and around the theater of Villanueva. It was commenced on an unheard-of series of disorders, and now the work is being rapidly consummated. Anarchy is, it may be truly said, rampant, everything to-day proves it. The telegraph has, of course, given you the news of a serious disturbance which occurred here a few days ago, but the particulars are matters of consequence.

The Director of *La Voz de Cuba*, Gonzalez Castanon, used to be published in that paper an article which had received the approbation of the Censor. He was not for immediately by Gen. Dulce, as also Juan y Cuervo, who is one of the editors. These gentlemen were told that they should leave for Spain the next mail steamer, and with them the curé of Morra, Anacleto Redonda, Dr. Vigil y Quimones, Eduardo Alvarez Mijares (former Censor). These are all violent Spaniards, and were never tired of spilling blood in the cause. The steamer was only ready to sail and the prisoners were on the point of embarkation, when a great commotion took place. Col. Ibanez is the commander of the 6th battalion of volunteers. His troops were opposed to the embarkation of the above named parties, and after firing the Calanias in the morning, where they had been keeping guard over night, they made manifestations of displeasure against their Colonel, who succeeded the Governor-General. Gen. Dulce and Ibanez argued it so that at 12 o'clock p. m., while the battalion was asleep, the prisoners, to the number of 20, were slipped on board the Galvanic, and were soon upon the sea. The trick was discovered by the volunteers, and then commenced a scene of indescribable all description. The volunteers commenced firing through the Plaza de Armas, crying "Death to Ibanez," "Death to Dulce," and the parades indicated a great riot. One company refused to take part in these scenes of insubordination, and was greatly complimented by Ibanez. The night lasted till 4 o'clock of the next morning, and the battalion, put once more in order, began doing before its colonel, the company which did not take part in the scandal now commenced to heap abuse upon its colonel along with the others. Ibanez was wounded in every direction, and was so much and so humiliated that he immediately resigned. At the time during this disturbance it was greatly expected that a fight would take place between the 2d and 4th Battalions, who sustained Ibanez, and the Fifth and Sixth, who were against him. Two of the Cuban Chief Aguilera's sons have been ordered. One was of the age of 14 and the other of 15. The mother of Gen. Marmol has likewise been killed, and it is said that a brother of the General has been put to death. Balmaceda is the author of these crimes. Another shameful affair is related. It has been a custom with the Spaniards to murder prisoners by the way side. In other days it happened that the captured rebels were disarmed in this way. It is a matter of note in the history of former troubles that a prisoner, starting at Puerto Principe for Havana, never reached the city. Some pretext was given, of course, by the guard, detailing the reasons that made it necessary to shoot them, such as an attempt to escape—this was always understood. Their officers led to them by a knowing wink or side expression that they were not expected to carry them all way to Havana. Just such another occurrence happened. Three prisoners, men of high character and prominence, to wit: Don Manuel de Jesus Perez, Don Ramon Calvera Alfonso, Don Benito de Liguera were lately ordered under an escort from Cartagena to Cienfuegos, and were all shot dead in the open road.

Don Looza has been promoted to the grade of *mariscal de campo*, and has come up to take the command of the Cueto Villan. Col. Looza has been promoted to the rank of brigadier, and is now Governor of Matanzas. He is one of the ablest of the fighting Spaniards.

At 1 o'clock yesterday, the *Pelayo* arrived with 101 soldiers, wounded, and with many families from Puerto Principe.

News from the East is exceedingly important. Favorable, various expeditions have already been sent, and there is an American schooner, the *Impetu*, at Inagua Island, discharging a cargo of arms, which are expected to be landed within a few days. In the fight at Banes, Bay of Nipe, the Americans used no artillery, and they fired several shots into the *Marcella*, which caused serious damage. *Marcella* was with a force of 300 men, was routed by the forces of Quesada, who captured a large number of prisoners. Lieut.-Col. Buithe, 150 men of his column, and was forced to leave wounded at a point called *Admiral Varquez*.

The revolution is progressing splendidly in the East; the reinforcements of the cause with troops are certain. Confiscation is being enforced with a strong hand at Puerto Principe, and very many Spaniards are leaving the country forever. It is to be said that the most cheering news is being received from the Vuelta Abajo and the Western Interior. There is a want of arms, but it is believed these will soon be furnished, and should matters be very serious from any cause at Havana you expect to hear of a rising in that quarter. The revolution are blazing in all directions, and there is every reason to believe that the cause will triumph.

THE ABOUT THE FIGHT AT BANES, BAY OF NIFE—JORDAN'S SUCCESS—QUESADA—HEAVY LOSS OF THE SPANIARDS—PORTO RICO—A DUEL—CATALAN VOLUNTEERS—ESCALANTE A TERROR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, May 29—3 p. m.—Since writing you this morning the following additional particulars have been obtained: In Banes, Bay of Nipe, where the expedition landed, 200 Spaniards attacked the leader Gen. Jordan, but of these there only 250 remained, and they did so by swimming in the water, and they were picked up by the war steamers *Afand* and *Andalusa* and which were in five feet of water at the time. The *hidalgo* lost the flag before disembarking which they had displayed at the head of their boat. *Gibara* will be attacked in a few days and will be captured—mark the words.

News from Puerto Rico is cheering; there is a statement over there. You will bear in mind that island there are two or more white men of color. It is quite certain that a strong movement will take place in a very short time, which will be so much better for the cause here.

An account of the great losses sustained by the Spaniards at Banes, their Commander sent up to St. Juan for larger reinforcements. It is not known how many men Jordan had altogether; there were 2000 Cubans in the number. An expedition has landed at Caba de Tanamo. The four vessels reported to have recently landed troops and munitions are the *Argo*, *Salvador*, and *Grapeshot*.

A duel was fought on the 23d ult. between Paniza, chief of infantry, and Escosura, Adjutant of the 1st. The latter was slightly wounded. No one was killed, but the difficulty was about; some say it was a misunderstanding as to the import of the words that had passed between them, while others report that it was on account of some love affair.

There is a version to speak lately with some Catalan volunteers who have recently arrived here sick. They are exceedingly disgusted with the revolution, and they regret, a thousand times over, ever came to Cuba. Gen. Latona, the chief, badly treated them; occasionally ordered them to have been lashed by his order, and have been made to work as slaves on the railroad. Account of their repugnance to being treated as

slaves, two of them resisted the treatment shown them, and Escalante had them immediately shot.

This General obeys no one, and is the terror of Camaguey.

Admiral Holt gave a fine dinner the other day aboard the *Contoutook*, at Matanzas. It was a fine affair. Everybody went, and enjoyed themselves hugely. But the Admiral could not attend the Governor's dinner, given some days after, though he sent along all his officers. His excuse was—indisposition.

The sugar crop is pretty well all in, and the export duties are rapidly lessening. The \$8,000,000 lately drawn from the Spanish Bank has nearly all been spent. What is to be done next?

The *Ana* reports that the *Juan de Austria* came up with an American steamer on the 27th inst., near the coast; fired at the vessel several times, but could not stop her. Suppose it was a mail steamer. Was it the *Morro Castle*? It seems strange that the commander could not make out the name of this steamer, when his boat was off only 300 or 400 yards, and that he felt justified in firing, when so near, two blank shots, and afterwards, a shell!

THE AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER CHASED AND FIRED UPON BY A SPANISH WAR VESSEL.

The Purser of the steamer *Morro Castle* reports that at 2:35 p. m., on the 26th ult., while en route for Havana and about seven leagues from the shore, and is supposed off Cardenas, a Spanish war steamer, name unknown, was seen approaching, two and a half points port bow. The Captain ordered the flag to be displayed, which was quickly done and the name of the ship was also given. The war steamer did not appear satisfied. Capt. Adams ordered the *Morro Castle* to go ahead, but the Spanish man-of-war followed and fired two blank shots to stop the mail steamer. Being overdue at Havana, the captain of the *Morro Castle* was unwilling to stop his vessel. The Spanish war vessel, coming in the rear, then fired a shell at the mail steamer, which almost touched the vessel. The Spaniard then raised his sails and attempted to overhail the *Morro*, but, after continuing the pursuit about an hour, gave up the task as fruitless. The *Morro* arrived at Havana without other novelty, and the Spaniard was not seen afterward, nor heard from. At the time the Spaniard fired upon the *Morro Castle* the latter had all her colors set, including the American flag and the burgee with her name, and as the steamers were within two miles of each other, and the hour was 3 p. m., there could be no mistaking her for other than she was. Four shots were fired, only the first being blank.

EXPEDITIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The accounts which are appearing from day to day in certain city newspapers of the departure of expeditions from this country for Cuba, are most of them purely imaginary, published for sensational effect, or have nothing better than guess-work for their foundation. Neither the Spanish spies in this city nor the friends of Cuba are able to tell, or have any idea of what amount of assistance has gone from this country to the Cuban patriots in men and munitions of war. All that is known with certainty is that from all parts of the country the Junta in this city are receiving offers of service, and that thousands of Americans are volunteering to go to Cuba without asking for or expecting bounty money. From all we can learn—and our information is derived from the highest sources—a large army of volunteers could easily be raised here for Cuba in less than one month.

THE STEAMER SALVADOR'S SUCCESS—THE PERILS SHE ESCAPED—SPANISH SOLDIERS JOINING THE PATRIOT ARMY—ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL EXECUTION—AN AGED CUBAN HERO—THE SPANIARDS STILL LOOKING OUT FOR THE STEAMER PERIT.

By the steamer *Morro Castle*, which arrived at this port yesterday, dispatches and letters have been received from Berrocal, the seat of the Cuban Government, dated as late as May 15. The news is interesting.

The intelligence received here, first from Nassau, and afterward from Key West by telegraph, of the landing of men and munitions of war from the English steamer *Salvador*, in aid of the patriot cause, is fully confirmed. The expedition of Col. Quesada, brother of Gen. Quesada, and the *Salvador*, arrived at Nassau Grables, in three days from the Bahamas, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 14th of May, having successfully eluded the Spanish cruisers. The landing of the men and the war material was effected without any trouble, there being no Spanish forces in the vicinity. Immediately on the arrival of the vessel, Col. Quesada dispatched two Commissioners to the patriot camp to apprise the Cubans of his having returned with help. The patriots found a small body of Cuban troops at Laguna de Guanabo and St. Abe, and from those places means of transportation were forthwith sent to Quesada, and by the 16th the *Salvador's* precious freight, both of men and munitions, had become part and parcel of the Cuban army, without the slightest loss of any kind having been suffered in their transit from the coast to the interior. Although the *Salvador* escaped capture, she encountered some peril in her bold enterprise. On the second day after leaving Nassau she ran aground on the Bahamas Bank; as she was entering the harbor of Nueva Granada one of her boilers became disabled; and in leaving the place she again grounded on a bank, but was got off without sustaining any serious damage.

The Cubans were engaged in organizing their forces, and no important battle is reported subsequent to that of Las Tunas. Still there had been some fighting. In Alta Gracia a body of Cubans under the command of Colon Valdez and Lopez Herrera had met and defeated a detachment of Spanish troops, and in an encounter at Manabara and war success had attended the patriot arms.

In the battle of Las Tunas the Cubans took 100 prisoners, to whom Gen. Cespedes offered liberty, proposing to them that they should join the patriot army. To this they at once acceded, and they are reported as being quite enthusiastic in the Cuban cause. Their case is not singular. In several instances Spanish troops have joined the patriots, impelled to do so by a desire to escape from the tyrannical yoke of their Government.

The *Prensa* of Havana notices the execution of Senor Jose Manuel de Quesada, the uncle of Gen. Quesada, who was shot on the 13th of May at St. Gerardo, near Puerto Principe. He was nearly 70 years of age. The offer of life and promises of all kinds were made to him if he would betray the secret councils of the revolutionists, but the courageous old man refused to turn traitor, and bore himself with unbroken bravery to the last, meeting his death like a hero.

According to news published by the *Prensa*, on the 24th ult., an unknown steamer landed 100 men near Puerto Escambray, who were attacked by the Spanish troops and routed. The steamer, it is also stated, was subsequently captured by the Spaniards.

In view of the steamer *Perit's* return to New-York, after having safely accomplished her recent voyage to Cuba, it is amusing to find in the *Diario de la Marina* a statement, given on the authority of a New-York correspondent of that paper, as positive and trustworthy information, that the *Perit* had left New-York for Baltimore, from whence she was to go to Charleston, then to Savannah, afterward to Nassau, and thence to Cuba. In publishing this piece of intelligence the *Diario* remarks: "The sympathizing newspapers of New-York have been very stupid in making these revelations, as they will find out should the *Perit* presume to tempt fortune."

THE GARRISON OF HAVANA—STRENGTH OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

From passengers very lately arrived from Havana we gather the intelligence that yellow fever is working injury to the Spanish troops. The strength of the Spanish forces does not, they say, now exceed 24,000 men. A Catalan battalion which came out 1,000 men strong now musters only 300; and so of the other battalions. Before the volunteers go into the field a Panama hat and linen suit is served out to each man, and all are armed with Enfield and Peabody rifles. The Cuban volunteers have all been disbanded, only one battalion of colored volunteers having been retained to serve as firemen (*bombarderos*). Havana is garrisoned by nine battalions of Spanish volunteers, three battalions going on duty daily in their tour of duty. They form a mixed body of the lowest, and some of the upper strata of Spanish society.

SPANISH OUTRAGES IN THE BAHAMAS.

[From The London News.]

There is a tremendous excitement in the Bahamas—or if there is not, it is not the fault of our contemporary, the editor of *The London Herald*. From his convenient little broad-sheet we learn that information, true in every particular, has been obtained about the doings of the Spaniards, which "will cause the blood to boil in the cheek of every Englishman." Another "atrocious insult" has been offered to Great Britain, which will probably "lead to war." We do not doubt the genuineness of this indignation; but war, provided it rage in some neighboring territory, is popular in Nassau. As far as we can make out from the excited paragraphs of *The Herald*—which leaves to the Cuban insurgents—a Spanish steam tug, the *Maria Louisa*, captured a well-known blockade-runner, the *Yarra*, near the entrance of blaguer Harbor, and then landed a force of 90 to 100 men, armed with bayonets and pistols, to capture her escaped captain and crew. They are said to have proceeded to the Great Stirrup Cay, and searched houses there. Subsequently they landed a force on Goat Cay, and searched the house of a planter named John. The next day they visited Lignumvitae Cay, and searched the house of Alex. Williams, planter, and alleged to have asked if they were in Cuba, and not on British territory. Lieut. Barnes of H. M. S. *Cerberus*, and Mr. J. A. Taylor, a police magistrate, having been informed of these proceedings, took the matter up, and called upon the Spanish officer for an explanation, which was found entirely unsatisfactory, and a report on the subject has been sent home. If the facts are correctly stated, the Spanish Government will owe that of Great Britain an apology, and for the future must give stricter orders to its officers. Such occurrences as these, however, are too common in war to be a cause of more than local alarm.