

# THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

## DULCE'S DEPARTURE—GENERAL EXODUS OF OFFICIALS—ANARCHY REIGNING.

HAVANA, June 5.—Ex-Captain-General Dulce sailed to-day for Spain. He was accompanied to the steamer by all the military officers of high rank now in Havana, and by the Colonels of the volunteer regiments.

The Havana journals publish reports which represent that thousands of insurgents are surrendering. The volunteers have removed the Governors of Cardenas and Colon, and propose to establish a Triumvirate, consisting of prominent Spaniards, to govern the island till the Home Government is settled. They will probably give Count Balmaceda command of the forces in the field. The Governor of Havana and Chief-Justice have resigned. Forty officials and the Bishop of Cuba accompany Gen. Dulce to Spain. Gen. Espinar is expected to resign soon. A serious affray between the volunteers and regulars has taken place at Cardenas.

### GENERAL DEPOSITIONS.

The action of the volunteers in deposing the Governor of Matanzas leads to the anticipation of a general deposing of all the officials who hold office under appointments from Gen. Dulce throughout the island.

## ADMIRAL HOFF'S DISPATCHES—CUBAN SUCCESS—THE FILIBUSTERS.

Admiral Hoff writes from Matanzas at date of May 27, that he was much surprised to find that the feeling of animosity between the volunteers and the Cuban element was much less bitter than he had been led to expect in Havana. In fact, from appearances, a stranger in Matanzas would never suspect that a revolution was raging in the island; and American commerce, which is quite extensive here, is unmolested.

About the 6th or 10th of May some bands of insurgents attacked the convoy of a train, defeated them and destroyed the bridges the Spaniards had built, and captured 43 officers and men, including a colonel. This is the only decided success of the revolutionists that has been recently reported. The Admiral has been informed that Gen. Lesca, Governor of Puerto-Principe, has been removed by the Captain-General for alleged cruelties, in bombarding a camp composed of women and children, and Gen. Letona ordered to succeed him. This action has caused great discontent among the Havana volunteers.

At Guantanamo, on the north side, near the eastern end of the island, the insurrection is said to be exceedingly strong, in consequence of the successful landing of expeditions in that district, and that in a recent engagement with the Spaniards the latter were defeated. One thing is positive, however, and that is, the actual or supposed successful landing of these expeditions has infused new life into the insurrection, that to all appearance was dying out some two weeks ago.

### BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The representatives of the Cuban patriots here assert that in a brief time Bolivia, Venezuela, and several of the South American States will follow the example of Peru in recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans. The same agent of the Cubans who effected a recognition from Peru will visit the capitals of the other South American States, and it is said there is but little doubt of his success.

## SHOOTING THE FILIBUSTERS—THEIR ALLEGED LOSSES.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A letter from a Spanish source (which may be received as semi-official) dated Havana, May 30, speaks of a recent encounter with filibusters in the Bay of Nipe, somewhere about the 11th of May. They were, it is said, surprised and dispersed by one of the Spanish military columns. Three or four of the invaders, designated as foreigners—the only prisoners taken—were summarily shot. It is added that the cargo of the vessel in which the filibusters landed fell into the hands of the Spaniards. It consisted of twelve pieces of artillery, 150,000 cartridges, with other ammunition, and a large number of barrels of hard bread and potatoes.

## RELEASE OF SPANISH PRISONERS BY CESPEDES.

In a communication written by the Foreign Secretary of the Republic of Cuba, dated the 11th of May, the Hon. José Morales Lemon, Envoy Extraordinary, &c., is informed that the Cuban President, Cespedes, has released more than 100 Spanish prisoners who fell into the hands of the heroic Gen. Garcia, in the combat had before Tunas. They agreed to swear allegiance to the Cuban flag, and are now in the files of Quesada's army, battling against their former friends. This affair, it is claimed, has made a profound impression upon the minds of the enemies of Cuba.

## COL. QUESADA'S EXPEDITION—THREE VICTORIES.

Col. Quesada communicates that the troops under his command (an expedition from the States,) landed near St. de Cuba on the night of the 11th ult., at 10 o'clock, p. m.; that he sent out two commissioners to inform the patriots of his safe landing. These met with some of the insurgents at Laguna de Guana, and at San Abelardo, from whence the necessary aid was sent him for the transportation of arms and supplies. On the 16th the latter were, men and munitions, united with the forces of the Republic. The patriots had met the Spaniards in three encounters—at Alta Gracia, under Valdez and Lopez Recio; another at Tunos, under Gen. Quesada, and another at Manibon, the insurgents commanded by Gen. Marmol. The arms of the Republic were victorious on each field.

### MORE ABOUT GENERAL JORDAN.

The next day after his landing, Jordan was attacked by a strong body of Spaniards, reinforced by troops arriving from Mayari. He moved out of his position, and thereby gave the Spaniards to understand that he gave up the field. They charged immediately up to the abandoned points of defense, (saw a dismounted gun and a small quantity of war material left as a decoy,) and soon occupied them. Jordan had, however, previously arranged other houses, cutting port-holes, &c., and mounting cannon of strong caliber. These were concealed. As soon as the troops had fairly got up to what seemed his abandoned works, he all of a sudden rained upon them a perfect fusillade. They were cut down terribly, and fled as fast as possible, until they met another detachment from the garrison at Mayari. Jordan brought along six field-pieces and two siege guns. He arrived a little sooner than was expected, and did not get into communication with Quesada until the third day. He left, what he should have never carried with him, the siege guns, and retired, as he did not wish to wait and have all the enemy's forces concentrated upon him. He is now, however, safe and sound with the rest of his artillery and munitions of war, along with General Quesada.

### CARLOS MANUEL CESPEDES.

Some news is furnished as respecting the famous Cuban leader. At the time of the Yara movement, the 10th of October last, a gentleman went to see Cespedes at Bayamo, and to confer with him as to what should be done for the cause. This individual explained to the Cuban chieftain the magnitude of the undertaking; that it appeared almost impossible to do anything; that the Cubans had no arms or other resources, and, in fine, that the whole enterprise of revolution was eminently hazardous. "All that is true," replied Cespedes, "but we cannot wait longer. Many times this same thing has been said, but there was never wanting a traitor who discovered all. You well know this. I am certain now that all Cubans will follow my voice. Spain is in revolution—half the work is done. If I were not so well assured of triumph I would not launch myself forward in the matter, and thereby compromise my destiny and the future hopes of my family." "But if you have no arms," replied his friend. "A people brought to desperation do not ask with what they have to fight. We are resolved to go into the struggle, and we will fight, if only with our hands." Such was the reply of the hero, and on that same day on the sugar estate of Cespedes himself, which property bore the name of *La Demajagua*, and thence the Spanish authorities at Havana first heard the notes of war, and learned what was represented in the first act of the grand tragedy. Cespedes is a small man, of a sweet voice, and has a countenance full of intelligence, and a manner of speech which indicates a high spirit. The independence of Cuba has been the sole aspiration of his life. He is a man who, under the palms of his native soil, to quote the words of a Cuban poet—  
"Tired of the ways of men, the fate of things,  
And wearied of unprofitable life,  
Might seek for gentle death."  
but could find consolation in the words of his poetic wife, Carmen:  
"Nay, do not try to put thy fate aside,  
But learn how sweet it is to overcome it."  
Don Carlos Cespedes had nobly learned, when his time came, to reply to the Commissioners of Duke E:  
"We want to have nothing to do with Spain."

A letter from St. de Cuba relates the following:

MAY 11, 1893.

In place of the *Cubano Libre* there is now published *La Bandera Española*, which serves our cause admirably—gratias—because Spanish generosity does not recompense services so eminent as those which the prebendary disrepute of this shameless sheet render us.

Soon we will proceed to reorganize our forces, which, provided with the excellent arms that have been received promptly, the campaign will be undertaken, and which is to be ended by the liberation of the people.

Several days ago the Mayal arrived here from Mayari, loaded with the booty that the officials and priests took in the abandoned houses of that place. This was composed of pianos, wardrobes, and other kinds of furniture, and, besides, a young girl of 17 years who had been taken away by the prebendary Gard, the owner of the greater part of the things stolen.

Arms for the insurgents and ships with which to confront these Quixotes on the sea, and we would soon have the pleasure of knowing that not one of these bandits stained with his tread the beautiful soil of America.

## ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL—MORALES DE LOS RIOS AND LETONA—ASSASSINATION OF A NEGRO—THE GREAT IRON-CLAD VICTORIA—THE BISHOP OF HAVANA AGAINST GEN. DULCE—DULCE'S CONFESSION OF FAILURE—NEWS FROM THE DIFFERENT TOWNS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, May 29.—A great noise has been made with respect to the 20 prisoners captured on an English schooner and brought here a few days ago. It is charged that Diaz, the Secretary of the Governor-General, was well paid in the matter, and hence their being ordered off to Cueta, instead of being shot. A large sum is reported as having been given to the Secretary, and many little printed papers, speaking of this alleged bribery, have been circulated through the city, some in fact charging that Dulce had received a portion of the money. This excited greatly the population, and, in part, led to the scenes already described to you in another letter. It is not necessary to say how silly such a charge must be, especially as against Dulce, whose civic sense and nobility for that. The amount claimed to have been paid is \$25,000; it is doubtful if the 20 men could scrape together \$2,000. In consequence of certain disarrangements between Morales de los Rios and Letona, which grew out of the affairs of Guara-bulla and Puterillas, where they first commanded the battalion of artillery, for a time the command of this arm of the service was intrusted to another. The battalion is now at Gibara, and the old commander (El Negro) will leave here on the 31 to take charge of it again.

The volunteers assassinated a negro the other day, because he stole a little rice; when asked why they had killed the poor fellow, they replied because he ran. Some of the journals praise the act.

A new paper has been started in Havana, called *El Laborante* (the laborer). It aims to rouse the working classes, and infuse as much life as possible in the bosoms of the Spaniards against the Cubans.

The great iron ship *Victoria* arrived here recently from Cadix, Gonzales is the commander. The crew is made up of a second commander, 16 officers, 15 midshipmen, 53 officers (non-commissioned), 314 sailors, 51 marines, 53 engineers and firemen. Her length of keel is 87 meters 371 millimeters; from stem to stern, 90 meters 11 millimeters; breadth of beam, 17 meters 24 millimeters; her total displacement is 1,250 tons. She carries 21 guns, of which 4 are Armstrongs, 270 pound battery; 3 other 8 inch mks, 100 pound, 6 inch guns; and 18 others of smaller caliber, 20 millimeters. Her bow gun, she carries a 6 inch mks of 20 millimeters bore; two others of 8 inch mks, and two howitzers of 15 centimeters. Her speed is calculated at from 12 to 15 knots per hour; her engines are 1,500 horse-power, and 1,500 tons of coal can go at one time into her holds. Her arrival was the occasion of a disaster. On entering the harbor, she ran against a steamer, sweeping away its masts and almost sinking it.

The Captain-General's particular friend, the Bishop of Havana, has been working jointly with the Colonels of the volunteers, in trying to get rid of Dulce. This is base ingratitude, lunacy, as it is well known that Dulce labored hard to have the Bishop ordered back to Havana, for which he had been driven away by Lerma. He came out in the same ship with Dulce, and enjoyed the honor immensely. The venerable prelate is reported to be very blindly-minded at present, and as always reverential. He has his influence with the Governor-General to have the curd of Monerrate sent away, because the latter was not a particular friend of his, but for counter, should the "children of the soil" win in this fight, the Bishop, to escape disgrace, will have to resort to the *l'Allez tactics*, that is to get away some how, no matter what the odds may be. There is a long roll of high handed measures scored to his account.

After all Dulce is no coward. He gave the colonels of the volunteers a few nights ago a regular "bleeding," by telling them how unjustifiable had been their deportment in general; reminded them of the very light offences they had rendered to the authority, and of the disorder and anarchy that reigned in their battalions. "These," he said, "are sufficient to lose the island of Cuba," and it is impossible to explain such conduct when one should only look for respect and tranquillity—things indispensable in the actual circumstances; but, on the contrary, if these machinations should be continued, it is probable that the insurgents will achieve their object." This was very near confessing that the island was already lost.

The army in campaign is very much disheartened. It has not received a cent of pay since February.

On the 21st the failure was announced of Patrick & Co. It is said that the Government had deposited with them considerable money for the purchase of arms and munitions of war.

### HOLGUIN.

Reverend is reported as materially aiding the Governor. The rebel chieftain Benito (who is a friar) has been annoying the Spaniards considerably. The militia has been called out, and this is being in concert with a small force from the *Quinta del Rey*. The troops of the Government are scattered around through the jurisdiction. The defenses of Holguin have been much strengthened of late.

### VILLA CLARA.

There have been two or three fights recently at Manzanillo. Calleja, a rebel chief, is reported as having been killed. The Spanish journals claim that the rebels lost 23 in killed and wounded in these skirmishes. They report one Spaniard wounded. It is not to be conceded, but it is not unlikely that one of their number received a scratch or so no one would credit the story. Their officers who make out these reports certainly are adepts in the art of lying.

### NUEVITAS.

The particulars are given of a small fight at Litabo. This was fought by a portion of the colored troops (Spanish) and a small party of insurgents. Little harm done to either side.

### MATANZAS.

Fears of riots; much trouble in expectation. The volunteers have caught the infection from Havana. Business is very dull, and the faces of the merchants are gloomy. The patriots are so over-awed by the volunteers that the "rising" will be attempted here—at least—until matters shall look much more favorable to the success of a movement.

### SANTA.

The *Diario* publishes a story to the effect that eight cavalry men lately put flight about 65 men at a point between the towns of Santa and Villa Clara. The eight Spaniards killed only four men, possessed themselves of an infinite number of small arms, besides a great many horses, and did not have a man wounded!

### TRINIDAD.

The rebels of this district are to be found in the defiles of the mountains. Parties are striding about in all directions. The Government is constantly sending out small bodies in pursuit, but no result is obtaining. The insurgents take good care of themselves, and appeared contented with their work, which is to alarm the towns of Trinidad once in a while, occasionally a few Chinese and negroes go along with them.

### REMEDIOS.

A prominent insurgent has been captured by the Spaniards. His name is Manuel Lara.

### CIELO LUJO.

A clerk of a business house here has recently disappeared. It is not known whether he has been assassinated, left the country, or joined the insurgents. A young man, Carlos, is the name of the young man. Blanco, a planter of large fortune has also been missing for some time. A party of ladies were lately encountered by a captain Arango; they stated they were flying from the insurgents.

### SANTI SPIRITUS.

An officer had reached this place with a good number of rations for Gen. Luello. The names of certain parties are given as suspected of *infidencia*, namely: Juan Perez Pina, Rafael Castaneda, Cosme de Garrayeta, court, Augustin Carajo, Pio Carajo; others are at present in the States. Augustin Agnoro, Honorato del Cuabito, Jose Jesus Cepeda. Their loyalty is to be examined into immediately. There are several others who are being tried, to wit: Esteban, Gutian, Gonzales and Yire. The *Publicacion Nacional* of Cienfuegos gives the particulars of the rescue of Don Manuel Blanco, who had been held by the insurgents some three and a half months. He was captured near the farm of José Quesada, and was rescued by the forces under the command of a captain from Simancas.

### MATANZAS AND CARDENAS.

The towns of Matanzas and Cardenas are occupying themselves with the question, at all times of serious moment, of raising money. In the latter place the stockholders are determined to wind up the *Credito Mercantil*, the only bank in the town, and the merchants were at a great loss to know how to supply the place. They are trying to get the *Banco Espanol*, at Havana, to establish a branch here. The Matanzas people have been called upon by the Governor to do something by way of keeping their *banco* on *modicula* another three months in the field. The means must be raised by subscription to that end, and there seem to be considerable difficulties in the way. It may be remarked that monetary problems connected with this last matter are arising in other localities. The want of means to pay the three months troops, and to buy the necessities of life, which are dear in all the towns of island, indicate a terrible state of affairs, and all the towns of island, in all the other towns in the island—credit is lost, and there is no such a thing as buying or selling on time.

## CUBAN RECOGNITION AND SPANISH COMMERCE—ACTION AT ECUADOR.

The Secretary of State of Ecuador writes as follows, at date of Quito, May 1:

"Senor Don JAMES H. CAUSTER, Consul-General of the Republic in Washington:

"The Governors of the allied Republics of Peru, Chile, and Bolivia have agreed, at the solicitation of the representative of the Ecuador Republic, not to act in hostility to the Spanish merchant ships that come to trade in the ports of this nation, in pursuance of the paces issued by the Government or by its diplomatic agents or consuls abroad.

"In virtue of this agreement, his Excellency, the President of the Republic, seeing no obstacle in commerce with Spain, I have received orders to the effect of an especial action to forward the papers referred to the Spanish merchant ships that wish to come to the ports of this Republic, which I am pleased to communicate to you, in order that this concession to commerce shall obtain the end indicated. God guard you!  
"E. CARRASAL."