

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

CORRESPONDENCE CAPTURED—IMPORTANT ORDERS.

HAVANA, July 10.—A quantity of correspondence from the rebel army to parties in New York, designed to be sent by steamer Morro Castle, has been intercepted at Batabano, and the persons in whose possession it was found have been arrested. Captain General de Rodas has issued a general order to the commanders of the different jurisdictions of the island. The Captain-General enjoins upon them to respect the lives of all unarmed citizens; to arrest no one on vague suspicions; and instructs them to rigidly respect all legal rights of foreigners.

THE CUBAN ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Cuban partisans have the following advices from Nuevitas and Puerto Principe to the 27th ult., and from Puerto del Padre and Las Tunas to the 26th: The Spaniards have been reinforced at Nuevitas, and are thus enabled to retain possession of the railroad from that city to Puerto Principe, and give succor to the garrison of the latter named city, which is threatened by the Cubans under Quesada. In the district of Puerto del Padre there have been several skirmishes. The health of the Cuban army is reported good and the soldiers well organized.

LETTERS FROM CUBANS IN THE FIELD—REPORTED DESERTIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Letters have been received in this city from prominent officers in the Cuban Army of the Republic via Nassau and Key West, with dates to the 1st inst. The intelligence of the arrest of the members of the Cuban Junta and others who desired to give practical aid to the Cubans, who were struggling to achieve their independence, had been received, and produced a most profound impression of surprise and regret. No other news could have caused such a feeling of despondency. One of the writers states: "It came like the news of the death of your nearest and best friend—your only friend—and the feeling of all seemed to be that we were alone, and must expect no assistance. However, all seeing that it is now liberty or death, for no mercy can be expected from the Spaniards, will fight, as only men driven to such desperation can fight." Letona, who has succeeded Lesca in command of the troops garrisoning Nuevitas and Puerto Principe and guarding the railroad between those cities, is reported to have met with a serious loss in the desertion of some two hundred of his troops to the standard of Quesada. They report the dissatisfaction among the Spanish troops to be increasing every day, caused by the frequent changes lately of the commander of these posts and the generals and regimental commanders. Frequent collisions were reported between the outposts of the two forces in the eastern department, with but small loss on either side, though the Cubans claim an advantage of position, and of earnestness on the part of their troops.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS.

The Spanish commanders continue to execute all prisoners immediately on their capture; even those who are wounded are executed on the field. Gen. Quesada has hitherto respected the rights of prisoners. This policy is giving dissatisfaction in his camp, and a number of his followers demand the right to retaliate.

THE CASE OF THE SCHOONER GRAPESHOT—THE VESSEL RELEASED, BUT COMPENSATION CLAIMED BY THE CAPTAIN.

KINGSTON, JA., June 23.—The case of the American schooner Grapeshot, which vessel was a short time back seized at the port of Palmyra, on the north side of this island, for alleged violation of the Neutrality Laws, has not been finally disposed of, although she has been released by order of the Jamaica Government. The Grapeshot, it may be remembered, cleared at New-York for Palmyra, Jamaica, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition, but it appears that she steered direct for a port on the south side of Cuba, at which, on her arrival, she landed her passengers and a portion of her cargo. Who the passengers were, and of what the cargo consisted, are matters, it is presumed, already well known in the City of New-York, so it is needless to speak particularly of them here. On getting away from Cuba, the Grapeshot proceeded to Turks Island, the Captain, on the voyage thither, making up a manifest on board, showing that he had still in the vessel 155 packages containing arms, ammunition, and accoutrements. At Turks Island he got a clearance and a clean bill of health, and then came on to Jamaica; but on his arrival at Palmyra the Grapeshot was seized by the sub Collector of the port. It now appears that the Collector exceeded his authority, and that the seizure was to all intents and purposes illegal, as no offense was committed by the Captain of the Grapeshot in British waters, and no attempt to land any portion of the cargo, the Captain, when forced to come to an entry, having entered the articles as "for exportation." On the seizure being reported to the head department of the Customs at Kingston, with all the circumstances, orders were immediately sent down that the vessel should be forthwith released from custody, which was done; but Captain Welch and the agent and supercargo of the Grapeshot have put in a claim for damages to the extent of \$10,000, expressing their willingness to have the case heard before the District Court at Palmyra; but if the Customs authorities demur to that, the aggrieved parties will take further proceedings to obtain indemnity for the losses caused by the illegal detention of their vessel. It will be known in a few days what course the Customs authorities will take in the matter.

The Cuban revolution continues to occupy a large share of public attention, and sympathy for the Cubans has by no means abated. Serious complaints have reached here against Mr. Lantern, the British Vice-Consul at Manzanillo, in consequence of his great indifference to the interests of British subjects resident at that place. It appears that a Mr. McNeill, a British subject, was confined by the Spaniards in a filthy dungeon, swarming with vermin, damp, and utterly unfit for the reception of any human being, for a period of 72 days without ever seeing the Consul or any great effort being made to obtain his release, and had it not been for the accidental Amnesty Proclamation of Capt.-Gen. Dulce on his arrival as Captain-General, Mr. McNeill would have been innocently shot. Other cases of a similar kind have occurred, in one of which the sufferer owed his release from a cruel imprisonment to the kind offices of Mr. Bythorn, the American Consul at Manzanillo.

The correspondent of *The Jamaica Guardian*, a Mr. Gonzalez, has been captured by the volunteers at Jaiguaney, near Santiago de Cuba, and brutally assassinated. His eyes were gouged out, his tongue cut out by the roots, and his body otherwise horribly mutilated. The *Guardian* is known in Cuba to be friendly to the cause of the patriots, and articles written by Cubans now resident in this city frequently appear in its columns, the papers containing such articles being sent over to Cuba and distributed on the island. A letter from the Cuban General, Felix Figuerada, has just appeared in that journal, denying the statement extensively published some time ago that Madame Nascaro, the wife of a Spanish merchant, was dragged from her house and shot by a company of the insurgents because she did not accede to their wishes. The lady in question was not shot, but died from malignant small-pox in the district of Negros, as is testified by her own daughter and many other persons.

Local affairs in this island are destitute of special interest. There have been four meetings of the Legislature during the past months, but at none of them has there been anything new. There has been much suffering from drouth in most of the agricultural districts, the "May seasons" having partially failed this year. The sugar crop will not, in consequence come up to the full average. In the lower mountain ranges of the coffee districts, the drouth is also doing serious injury.