

# THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

## THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL'S INTERVIEW WITH THE HAVANA EDITORS—HE COUNSELS MODERATION, AND SYMPATHIZES WITH GEN. DULCE.

HAVANA, July 1—via Key West, July 2.—Capt. Gen. De Rodas, at an interview with the Havana Editors, expressed dissatisfaction with their treatment of the situation. He complained that instead of advocating union and peace, they excited passions and raised obstacles to the policy of the Government. He wished them to understand that he was not the sanguinary person that people were led to believe him to be. What he desired was to pacify the island with the least possible shedding of blood. He expected the journals to advocate conciliation and peace, and he hoped the editors would comprehend the spirit of these instructions and act accordingly. In the course of his speech, he stated that the late Captain-General, Dulce, had been harshly treated. Gen. De Rodas further rebuked the press for its attacks upon the private character of ladies.

## A SPANISH VIEW OF UNITED STATES ACTION.

HAVANA, July 2.—Evening.—The announcement of the action of the United States authorities in preventing the violation of the neutrality laws, renders the Spaniards more confident, and they now look for a speedy termination of the rebellion in this island. The receipts from customs at the ports of Cuba, for the month of May, amounted to \$1,221,000.

## MUTINY OF THE VOLUNTEERS—GEN. LETONA IMPRISONED.

HAVANA, June 30.—It is reported that the Catalonia Volunteers guarding the line of the Nuevitas Railroad have mutinied, and refuse to guard the line any longer. They demanded of the Colonel to be placed in active service. The Colonel presented the claim to Gen. Letona, at Puerto Principe. The latter immediately arrested the Colonel. The Volunteers then marched to Puerto Principe, liberated their Colonel, then seized and imprisoned Letona. It is expected that the Catalanian and local volunteers will try to shoot Gen. Letona.

## THE FIGHTING IN THE CINCO VILLAS—AMERICANS EXECUTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Recent advices from Cuban sources state that, after their recent repulse, the Spanish forces in the Cinco Villas district were reinforced by 2,000 men, regulars and volunteers, which increased the Government forces to nearly double that of the Cubans, and they were compelled to retreat. Several small bodies were captured by the Spaniards, one body numbering 85 men. Among the latter were a number of Americans, all of whom are reported to have been executed by order of Gen. Lesca—who, it is said, is the commander of the expedition—immediately after their capture. Nearly all the large plantations in the district have been destroyed. It is reported that the Cuban General is concentrating his forces to meet this column under Lesca, and that news of a decisive battle is expected every day.

## CONDITIONS FOR ADMITTING THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL—GENS. BUCETA, PUELLO, AND LESCA—SPANISH PROPOSITION TO ARM THE NEGROES—REPORTED CAPITULATION OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

HAVANA, June 26.—The conditions for the admission to the island of Gen. Caballero by the Secret Committee are said to be as follows: Government under the directions of leading Peninsulars residing in Cuba; rejection of all orders he may receive from Spain attacking their property in slaves; banishment of all foreigners sympathizing with the patriots; immediate imprisonment of all Cubans under suspicion, and the confiscation of their property; immediate execution of Cubans and filibusters as they are captured, at sea or on the field; Government offices to be given to the wounded volunteers and regulars. Conservative men here have meantime succeeded in securing the surrender of the cabanias to the marines. The volunteer artillery gave up the castle on the morning of the 24th, and they now bear the resentment of the other battalions.

With the arrival of Gen. Puello and Gen. Buceta from the interior this week, we have further trustworthy information. Bains, sickness, and want of reinforcements kept the Spanish forces on the defensive in all quarters. Nothing but skirmishes and active preparations were reported from the patriots. All that is published to the contrary by the press is simply to reanimate the hopes of the Spanish population and discourage sympathizers abroad. Buceta brought with him three car loads of sick and wounded. When he arrived at the Hotel de Europa, early in the evening, some 40 to 50 of the mob opened a *charicari* on the style of that given to Pelaez. The General got enraged, took a lantern and made for the balcony, where he intended to present the mob a sheet of paper on which he had written in large letters, "Those who insult a gentleman without cause are cowards," but upon the advice of the proprietor of the house and other persons, he desisted, dressed himself, took a carriage and drove round the city. The day after some 4,000 of the mob collected for another grand *charicari*, and the decided intention to execute him on the Plaza de San Francisco. Gen. Espinar, finding it was impossible to govern the mob, forwarded him his passport, with a note earnestly requesting him to leave instantly. Buceta took the good advice, and made for the steamer Beaufort. Two hours after the proprietor, clerks, and boarders had all the trouble in the world to convince the mob of the departure of the General.

When Gen. Lesca convinced himself of the deplorable condition of the Cinco Villas, he endeavored to retain Puello and make him operate under his command. Puello answered that he was a higher officer in the Spanish army, had more experience than any European, and would not submit to the orders of incapable men. He further said he had failed in the Cinco Villas because the Government had been unable to supply him with the resources asked for, and European officers placed all sorts of obstacles in his way. He has only saved 30 of the 900 men he took to the Cinco Villas. Eleven could travel no further than Casilda; the balance arrived here with him. He says Lesca can do nothing unless he receives a reinforcement of from 2,000 to 3,000 men. Balmaseda's aide-de-camp has come to advise the Government to arm the free negroes in this city and Matanzas; and send 2,000 or 3,000 in the Eastern District as early as possible. I am just assured the City of Puerto Principe was capitulated to Quesada. The Spaniards say Letona has joined the insurgents if such be the case. They also say that he is as great a traitor as Pelaez, and quite capable of selling himself and those under his command.

## AN EXPEDITION TO CUBA BY WAY OF CANADA.

ERIE, Penn., July 2, 1892.—A Cuban expedition of 500 men arrived here this afternoon and evening from Philadelphia. They will cross over to Canada to-morrow morning, and will embark on a vessel clearing from a Canadian port.

## JORDAN APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE EASTERN DEPARTMENT—MORE ABOUT THE GRAPESHOT EXPEDITION—CONSULAR MEETING.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, June 26.—Late notices have been received from Sta. de Cuba. First, the hospitals are full of sick and wounded Spaniards. Among the Cubans the enthusiasm is growing and extending, and the news that a convoy of provisions had lately been seized by a Cuban chief—Infante—while en route from Cobre to the Dos Palmas, had produced sensations of a most pleasing character. The Spanish column lost 22 in killed, and four wounded; besides, there fell into the hands of the patriots 14 mules loaded with provisions and 35 Remington rifles.

The expedition which came on the Perit had left Bujil. Gen. Jordán, named Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Department, had surrounded himself with the patriot Gens. Donato De Mariscal, Marcano, and Fornela, and had bestowed upon them, respectively, the command of the forces in the jurisdictions of Sta. de Cuba, Bayamo, Jiguani, and Holguin. Before this time the town of Holguin ought to have fallen into Jordán's hands. The Spaniards

had left that place to attack him, and it was known that a desperate encounter had taken place between the contending forces. In this fight the enemy lost about 40 killed and wounded. The Cubans had to regret the loss of 19 killed and wounded.

It seems that the Grapeshot landed her cargo, but the small number of men who made up the expeditionary force was unable to resist the attack of the Spaniards. The latter surprised the former, killing and wounding a number. All of the captured were foreigners; three of these had been shot. The Cubans who came out in the vessel plunged into the country and succeeded in hiding themselves in the woods and foliage. Two rannos were abandoned, and, of course got into the hands of the enemy, with the other warlike stores. The disembarkation took place between Guanatanomo and Baraca. It is strange, however, that all the Cubans escaped, and all their foreign companions were killed or captured.

It was stated to you in a former letter that Buceta had left the city with 1,000 men, having in view the persecution of the rebels. He returned with 480 men to Cuba, having lost 520 soldiers of disease, sunstroke, or wounds inflicted by the balls of the insurgents.

There has been a good deal of excitement in relation to the capture of the schooner *La Haya*. It is said that the war steamer *Fernando el Catolico* saw at sea a large steamer towing this vessel, and aboard of that steamer there were a great many persons. Thereupon the war vessel deserted for a time the schooner, and fired two shots at the towing steamer, which had its head turned toward Curacao. But as this vessel could not be overhauled the *Fernando el Catolico* returned, came up with the recently abandoned *La Haya*, and brought her into Havana. The commander of the *Fernando*, not being sure that the captured schooner was on her way to the rebels, directed a note to the *Duque de la Marina* and *Fremas*, begging them to say nothing until this fact could be investigated, but the reporter of *La Voz de Cuba*, learning the facts, gave a statement thereof to this journal, which, not having received a notice from the commander of the war steamer came out in a flaming article, and gave "thanks to the expert mariners for capturing the noble cargo," which, said that journal, was quite as smart a thing as the taking of the "Mary Lowell," or the putting in prison of the Cuban Junta at New-York! While this incident was transpiring a consultation was being held at the English Consulate's office. There were present Commodore Philimore, Mr. Dunlap, the Consul of U. S. Majesty; Mr. Plomb, Consul General of the United States; and Mr. Hall, United States Consul at Matanzas. These gentlemen immediately commenced discussing this capture, but what resolution was come to is not known. Another important matter was likewise considered: there was the murder of young Robinson at Matanzas. The same evening Commodore Philimore went up to that city, demanded the most ample satisfaction with reference to this assassination; gave the authorities five days within which to punish the murderers, and steamed off at once to Jamaica to give notice of what had happened, and to communicate with the English Government.

## THE CASE OF THE STEAMER SALVADOR—CAPTURE OF A SCHOONER BY A SPANISH GUN-BOAT—PUBLIC SYMPATHY WITH CUBA—DIS-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NASSAU, N. P., June 23.—The case of the steamer *Salvador*, which was seized in the month of May last, for an alleged breach of the "Foreign Enlistment Act," has been before the Vice-Admiralty Court here since the 8th inst. The libel charges James Carlin, the master of the steamer, with conveying from this port, in contravention of the aforesaid act, certain persons who had enlisted, or agreed to enlist, in the service of persons assuming to exercise the powers of government in Cuba, and with equipping, furnishing, and fitting out the steamship *Salvador*, with intent that she should be employed as a transport and storeship in the service of certain persons in revolt against the Government of Spain. On the 23th inst. the Advocate-General appeared in Court and made a motion that the libel be admitted to proof. This was opposed by the counsel for Capt. Carlin and others, on several grounds, the principal one being that the allegations set out in the libel are not sufficient to bring the case within the section of the Foreign Enlistment act proceeded under, as it is not charged that the vessel was to be used against a foreign State. The Advocate-General replied, defending the libel, and after hearing the arguments the Judge stated that he would give his decision on Wednesday next. These proceedings relate only to the charge of equipping, &c, a protest to the jurisdiction of the Court relative to the charge of conveying parties from this port to Cuba having been raised on behalf of the defendants, and allowed by the Judge. Meanwhile, the *Salvador* is detained here by the naval authorities.

The British sloop *Jeff Davis* has arrived here from Cabañero, Cuba. This vessel was captured some four months ago by a Spanish cruiser and taken to Cabañero, during which time the master and crew have been imprisoned, and they, with the vessel, were only released through the exertions of the British Government. A week ago the schooner *Carlton* arrived here in 26 hours from Nuevitas. The captain reports the insurgents in force in the vicinity of Nuevitas when he left. He reports also the capture of a schooner from Inagua by the Spaniards. The schooner was lying for some time at Inagua, where she was closely watched by Spanish war vessels. In consequence of this a Haitian steamer was sent to take her over to Hayti. While on her way, and more than 30 miles north of Cape Mayal, a Spanish gun-boat came up to them and captured the schooner, she being at the time fast to the steamer which was towing her. The name and destination of the schooner are not known here.

The bill for disendowing and disestablishing the Anglican Church in this colony has become law. The establishment has only to die out. Two or three livings have been suppressed, and all payments for church purposes stopped, except stipends. These, under the designation of "vested interests," are to be continued to the present incumbents while they hold the living. If vacancies occur during seven years they are to be filled up for the years that remain to 1875; after that they come to draw the stipend from the public revenue; and after that no further appointments to clerical offices can be made by the Government. I do not expect there will be much of Anglican Episcopacy left in this colony at the end of eight or ten years from the present date. We have had a Liberal paper—the *Nassau Times*—established here lately, as there was no reliance to be placed on the two papers that existed before.

## THE PRISONERS—ATTACK ON THE TRAITOR—THE JUNTA.

The three steam-tugs, *Maybe*, *H. M. Cool*, and *Chase*, and the propeller *Catharine Whiting*, which were to have conveyed the Cuban filibusters to the Quaker City, anchored outside Sandy Hook, and which were captured on Thursday, are now at the upper end of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, in charge of the United States Deputy Marshal, and guarded by a squad of 30 marines. The men, 139 in number, who were captured with the vessels, are confined on board the receiving-ship *Vermont*. One hundred and two of these are Cubans. They have very comfortable quarters, receive the regulation ration; such as the marines are furnished with, together with the numerous delicacies sent them by friends, and are perfectly contented. Between sunrise and sunset they are allowed the freedom of the parade-ground, and all day may be seen playing at leap-frog and base-ball. The Cubans are gentlemanly in appearance and polite in manner, and consider themselves on parole. They even act as sentinels during the daytime. But yesterday even the Cuban sentinels were unable to control the men, when French, the newspaper of the Junta, who turned traitor, foolishly appeared among them. He was attacked and severely beaten, and with difficulty escaped with his life. The leaders of the expedition who were captured are Gen. Alvarez, Dr. Alfaro, Secretary of War; Gen. Ignacio Alfaro, Secretary of the Cuban Junta; Col. Valiente, José F. Basora, Capt. James Lindsay, formerly of the Irish Brigade; Col. Luis E. Del Cristo, Dr. J. F. Basora, Chief of the Medical Staff, and Cesar Pinto. The two former were yesterday morning taken to Ludlow St. Jail, and will be brought before Judge Hatchford to-day. The rest are still on the *Vermont*, dine with the officers, and seem to be comfortable, though they acknowledge that the arrest of the expedition was a serious blow to the Cuban Republic. So much faith is placed in their promises that only the usual guard is on duty on the *Vermont* at night, seven marines patrolling the lower deck, where 139 prisoners are swinging in their hammocks. As an instance of the faithfulness with which the Cuban officers observe their parole, it may be mentioned that last evening, an Irishman having expressed his determination to escape during the night, the officer in charge, Col. Valiente, promptly informed the U. S. officers, that the man might be watched. Charles Meyer, the hero of the New Orleans duel, is also on board, on the sick list. The report that a difficulty had occurred between Marshal Barlow and Admiral Godon, the Commandants of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, both refusing to assume the custody of the prisoners, is untrue. The filibusters are entirely under the control of the commandant and his subordinates.

Marshal Barlow denies the truth of the published statements that at the time of arresting Gen. Golcoursia on the *Whitney* he was guilty of discourtesy or insult. The Marshal says that he searched the General's valise with his permission, and that he took the officer's cocked hat, to be used as proof that the expedition was of an unlawful character. At a meeting of the Junta Patriótica de Cuban, the following were appointed an executive Committee to act until September next: Señora Carmen M. de Colas, Vice-President; Señora Magdalena de Cusero, Miss E. G. Collins, and Señora Luisa Palma, Treasurer, *ad interim*.