

# THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

## THE CUBAN QUESTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 7.—A rumor has been current that Spain had applied to France, requesting her to advise the Government of the United States to preserve strict neutrality in the case of Cuba, but it is utterly unfounded, and may be considered simply a canard.

## AN IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

HAVANA, July 7.—Captain-General de Rojas has issued an important proclamation. He states that insurrection has been reduced in extent, and is now carried on by parties of guerillas. He declares that parties arrested for robbery, arson, or murder, shall be tried by court-martial, while in other cases the civil tribunals shall continue to exercise their functions; and he declares that the accused may rely upon receiving impartial justice.

## THE PRESS ON THE PROCLAMATION.

HAVANA, July 7.—The journals all praise the proclamation of the Captain-General. An order has been issued permitting the newspapers to publish official news reports. This action of the Government is generally commended by the citizens. Gen. Lencas has taken command of the Central Department, and has commenced active operations against the insurgents.

## AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IN CAPTIVITY.

The following letter from Donna Señora Rufina Miranda de Roblen shows the maltreatment to which her brother, a native of Florida, has been subjected by the authorities in Cuba:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 2, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: Mr. Thomas Miranda, born and baptized in San Augustine, Florida, about the year 1822, one year after the country was ceded to the United States, and beyond doubt an American citizen, was lately arrested at Mariel, which is about 33 miles to the west of Havana, and 300 or more from the theater of war. He possessed a farm near that town, has a wife and children, and in no respect has had anything to do with the war. The seizure of his person took place in his own house; thence he was conducted to the prison at Guanagay on the 9th of June, and, fettered, passed on to Havana on the 17th ult. He was placed in the iron cage of the prison, which is assigned ordinarily to great malefactors, and his family are now suffering for the necessities of life. The American Consul has not yet made the necessary reclamation in the matter.

## A STRANGE STORY.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 7.—Various letters are reported as having been lately received from Havana by parties at present residing in this country, the purport of which is, that different bodies of volunteers have proposed to open a subscription for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to have L. Morales Lemus, President of the Cuban Junta, and, perhaps, one or more prominent parties assassinated. It is further stated that the project was warmly adopted and that a large sum has been already raised for the purpose. The additional statement is made that the persons selected to do the deed are already in this country, waiting opportunity.

It need surprise no one that such a thing should be talked of, nay, resolved upon, in Havana. The volunteers have themselves assassinated many who had but very little to do, some really who had no connection whatever, with the insurrectionary movement. A respectable sum was raised to present arms to the bull fighter and duelist at New-Orleans. These death-dealing instruments are to be used in assassination, or for a purpose akin to it, namely, dueling. Even Balmaseda has sent Lilia a sword, which is to be used in any way that may suit the fancy of the New Orleans cemetery keeper, provided, always, it shall be plunged, no matter how, into the bowels of some one who is not infatuated with the idea of preserving Cuba for Spain. Notwithstanding the ignorance of the masses of the volunteers, and their everyday villainies, it hardly seems credible that these mad men would undertake such a project as the one talked of; more especially is it a matter of greater question, the attempt of any person to carry it out. There is no law in this country to screen such villains; and though rich men have time and again hired, for a few cents, negroes and others to do such work as this in Cuba, and always escaped punishment, it is hardly to be believed that such an act as the one suggested will ever be attempted here.

## GEN. GOICOURIA—HIS EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

The examination in the case of Gen. Goicouria was resumed before Commissioner Betts yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. Henry W. Davis, U. S. Deputy Marshal, recalled by the Government, testified: On board the H. M. Cool, where I found Gen. Goicouria's trunks, were Alfaro, Bassora, Valenti, Krata, and about ten others, mostly Cubans; on the Mable I found about 20 men, a quantity of Cuban bonds, or paper money, two large silk banners, a large case of powder, and a printing press, type, and a quantity of printing paper; also, revolvers and breech-loading rifles, and a quantity of loose cartridges; there were also large quantities of miscellaneous articles that I cannot remember so as to enumerate.

Edwin Jacques Reed, called by the Government testified: I have been a naval officer; am at present engaged in pursuits I do not care to mention; have known Gen. Goicouria since April last; have seen him in relation to munitions of war; was to furnish him with submarine torpedoes, which could also be used on land; had no contract with him; the transaction was never carried out, as to the torpedoes, but I furnished them with about 200 fuses that could be used to transform tar barrels into torpedoes; the brother-in-law of Gen. Goicouria gave a check in payment for the fuses; had no other negotiations with Gen. Goicouria that I can remember of; first saw Gen. Goicouria at his boarding house, and we discussed Cuban matters, and I volunteered to furnish torpedoes at a merely nominal price, but he said they were then doing nothing and he could make no arrangements then; subsequently saw him at the Westminster Hotel, and he asked me for estimates for torpedoes, which estimates I furnished him, and I subsequently, at his request, on two different occasions, furnished 100 fuses for torpedoes. On the cross-examination the witness said: Gen. Goicouria never paid me for any goods; he gave me his word that if I delivered the fuses he would pay me that I was paid; was not to deliver the fuses to Gen. Goicouria; the fuses can be used for blasting.

Deputy U. S. Marshal James A. Christie, called by the Government, testified that the Cool was captured on the night of Tuesday, June 23, near Fort Schuyler; there were about 120 men (Cubans) on board; the Mable was captured a little later on the same night; there were about 20 or 30 men on board; Alfaro and Bassora were on board the Cool; on the Mable, I found haversacks and fixed ammunition, and boxes of what I supposed were uniforms.

Deputy Marshal Davis, recalled by the Government, testified: I found in the trunk on the Cool, maps, charts, books, flags, papers. Deputy Marshal Chister recalled, testified that when a shot was fired for the Cool to stop, he saw immediately afterwards a large volume of charred paper issue from the smoke-stack. Deputy Marshal Davies exhibited a copy of "Upton's Tactics," found in the trunk on the Cool. Charles H. Cooper, a Custom-house broker, identified a signature in "Upton's Tactics" as, in his belief, that of Gen. Goicouria's. Deputy Marshal Davis then exhibited the flags found in the trunk on the Cool. They are beautiful silk Cuban flags. Two silver-plated and beautifully finished caps of liberty to surmount the flag poles were also exhibited, as were also charts of the harbors of Cuba and maps of the surface of the land. All these articles were found in the trunk spoken of. When the flags were unfurled, the excited Cubans present rose and exhibited great emotion, and were about to cheer, when they were restrained by the Commissioner. On the cross-examination the witness said: Am a detective in the employ of Allen Pinkerton of Chicago; in this matter I acted under the orders of Marshal Harlow; have been a Deputy Marshal about three weeks; was watching the Cubans as a detective before becoming a Deputy Marshal; Webster & Craig employed me as a detective to ferret out Cuban matters; I did not employ the man French; I authorized Wheeler to see him, French has been paid no money that I know of except in small sums to support him from day to day; there is no understanding that he is to receive any amount of money, that I am aware of; many other Cuban recruits have acted in the same way as French; I have used money in my detective business; never received any money from Spanish officials; have seen the Spanish Consul at Webster & Craig's office; have not heard him speak on Cuban matters; have instructed men to enlist in the Cuban cause; did not instruct French to do so; the trunk on the Cool was opened by my orders.

French, the traitor, was recalled by the Government, and testified that certain buttons found in the trunk were similar to those he had seen at No. 71 Broadway, and continued: Col. Ryan brought them there; have seen Gen. Goicouria have some of these buttons in his possession at No. 71 Broadway; know that hats were purchased by Col. Ryan at Warnock's, on Broadway, for staff officers; military ornaments were purchased at the same time; saw one of those hats on the Catharine Whiting, in a state-room. Deputy Marshal Davies, recalled, testified that one of the hats spoken of was found in possession of Gen. Goicouria when he was taken from the Catharine Whiting. An adjournment was then had to 12 o'clock to-day.

## VIOLENCE THREATENED TO A TRAITOR.

Henry W. French, the man who betrayed the Cuban cause, and who is the main witness for the Government in the case against Gen. Goicouria now pending before Commissioner Betts, had a narrow escape when that examination was adjourned. Many of the Cubans had formed a determination to waylay, and, perhaps, kill him as he should leave the building, and they lay in wait for that purpose, and threw out regular pickets to give notice of his approach, and intercept him. Marshal Harlow becoming aware of their plans had French conveyed through the rear part of the building, and through Mr. Hall's (the Janitor) apartments to Beade-st., where he made his exit by a private door, and safely reaching Elm-st. he was soon out of reach of those lying in wait for him.

## COL. BYRON NOT IN HIDING.

Col. Byron, recently returned from Gardner's Island, with the 300 Cuban soldiers, is now quietly sojourning at the Whitney House, in this city, and is not in concealment, as a morning paper announced yesterday, much to his surprise. He says that, having committed no offense against the law, he is in no fear of arrest, and enjoys his ease at his inn, without the slightest apprehension of molestation by the police. At a recent meeting of a Fenian organization, of which Col. Byron was a member, he was dropped from the roll as having deserted Ireland for Cuba; but it is openly asserted now, that at the next meeting that hasty action will be reconsidered and the gallant Fenian-Cuban be again welcomed as a brother in good standing. Major Lindsay and other Cuban patriots identified also with the Fenian movement are daily met in public places, and all speak most hopefully of the ultimate triumph of liberty in the two islands—the gem of the sea and the gem of the Antilles.