

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—Letters from the jurisdiction of Colon state that the insurgents left that quarter going eastward, and taking with them all the slaves of the San Antonio estate. Governor Trillo of Sagua la Grande surprised the insurgents at Encrucijada and killed 12 of them. Capt. Urcola, with 100 men killed 10 insurgents and took 13 prisoners near Cubitas, in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe. The Diario editorial semi-monthly review of the situation for the Spanish steamer, regrets its inability to send flattering regarding the suppression of the insurrection, but reiterates the statement that the Spaniards are completely in the ascendancy in seven jurisdictions of the Eastern and Central Departments.

A DISHONEST CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICIAL.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—Domingo Ferrera, a member of a Vigilance Committee, who were appointed by the Government to enforce the collection of the customs, has been dismissed for engaging in contraband traffic.

THE PROPOSITION FOR THE PURCHASE OF CUBA REJECTED BY SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—It is well understood that the propositions looking to a settlement of the Cuban difficulty, which were presented to the Government at Madrid through Mr. Paul S. Forbes, were rejected by the Spanish authorities. The exact nature of the plan which Mr. Forbes was empowered to suggest to the Regency has been misstated, in at least one important particular. The United States did not undertake to guarantee the payment of the sum in consideration of which the Spaniards were to relinquish to the Cubans the sovereignty of their island, but offered to act as trustee of a fund for that purpose, to be raised by setting apart a part of the customs revenues of the Island. The correspondence on the subject was communicated by the Spanish to the French Government, as is customary in the diplomacy of some European nations in cases when friendly relations and some degree of similarity of interests exists. Whether French influence had any part in the decided rejection of the overtures of the United States is not known. Mr. Forbes is now on his way to this country, but it is thought in some quarters that he will again return to Spain on a similar errand.

SUCCESS OF THE INSURGENTS IN THE SOUTH—DISTRESSED CONDITION OF THE SPANISH TROOPS—RAVAGES OF CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER—THE LAW OF CONFISCATION.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 26.—A few days ago the insurgents entered Baracoa, releasing the prisoners in jail, where 20 were to be shot for political offenses, and surrounding the fort in which the troops had taken refuge. The gunboat Guadiana has left this place with 100 men, and will take 200 more from Guantanamo, proceeding thence to Baracoa. On the 13th, it was stated that Guantanamo was threatened by the insurgents, and that all the male negroes of the estates would join them. They have a zealous and valuable ally in one Policarpio Rustari, a very intelligent mulatto, 40 years of age. About eight years ago Policarpio, who was a servant to a Catalan at Guantanamo, was imprisoned through a complaint from his employer who wished to avoid paying him his wages, and was sentenced by the Governor to receive 25 lashes. He escaped from prison before the execution of the sentence, and has since lived in the mountains between Baracoa and Guantanamo. Being full of hatred against his oppressors, he does all he can in instigating the people to join the patriot cause.

On the evening of the 20th a detachment of the 8th Cavalry arrived in Santiago de Cuba, bringing their Colonel wounded, and announcing that 200 of their squadron had been left behind on a sugar estate called Mariel, with their commander dead of his wounds. The troops were coming from Siguanay, and had been pursued all the way by the insurgents, who had decimated the corps, the officers especially suffering terribly. The following day at 2 p. m. the column arrived here with scarcely 50 sound men. They had endured many hardships, and endured more pity than fear. A sergeant told me dejectedly, "This is all that is left of the Baylen Regiment, which six months ago arrived from the Peninsula twelve hundred strong." The Ricus Regiment that went to Mayari, after being in this city only two months, has but 200 men alive.

Gen. Valmaseda, who occupies Bayamo, has divided his 2,500 men into small detachments of 200 men each, placed in strategic positions. The insurgents have cut off his communications, and yellow fever and cholera have added to his miseries, decimating the troops, each detachment having a large number of invalids. The healthy soldiers cannot make any attack in the fear that the sick and the wounded might fall into the hands of the enemy. In the interior there are at least 12,000 men who attend the sick and at the same time defend themselves from the insurgents. When the Spaniards return from an engagement they find their tents burned down, and the exposure thus occasioned weakens them even more than the attacks of the enemy. This will explain how the patriots have sustained the insurrection without arms, and will triumph so soon as they can command them. In what does the strength of Spain consist? In the sea. If all the troops had to move by land, Spanish domination would not exist here. But the Spanish navy is so tardy and sluggish that it is not of much use after all, and the day that privateers prevent her coasting steamers from carrying troops and arms, Spain will have to haul down her flag.

The law of confiscation is being remorselessly executed by the Spaniards, and the property already confiscated amounts to fully \$20,000,000. In Santiago de Cuba there are many whose property is yet to be confiscated, but their names are not published, so as not to give them any information, the authorities sweeping down upon them like birds of prey. The law in question annuls all sales, all transfers, all mortgages, made since October, 1868, when the insurrection commenced. An English house that had bought sugar amounting to \$7,000 from a planter whose property was confiscated on the 16th of last month, has saved itself from paying the money over to the Government only because the firm was composed of English subjects, and the Spaniards do not wish to have any difference with the English Government. The properties confiscated hereabout belong to Cubans resident abroad, some of whom left on account of cholera, some because their lives were in constant danger through the threats of the Volunteers, and others because the Governor had told them that it would be prudent for them to leave, as he could not protect them. The properties confiscated will enrich the Depositary, the Government Secretary, and the Chief of Police. Fortunately, however, no one will buy property now.

A new national song has been adopted by the insurgents styled "El Negro Buena," which they sing when attacking the Spaniards. It refers to three centuries of oppression, and is as martial in its spirits as the Marseillaise.

CUBAN EXILES IN JAMAICA—SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF THE WOUNDED PATRIOTS.

KINGSTON, Ja., Aug. 19.—The last steamer from Santiago de Cuba to this place has brought the sad news to several of the Cubans residing here that the Spanish authorities have confiscated their properties, pursuant to the decree of confiscation issued last April. These parties are principally from Santiago de Cuba, and were some of them very wealthy. Poverty now stares them in the face, to embitter their exile.

Popular feeling continues to be very strong here in favor of the Cuban cause. A subscription list has just been opened in this city for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the wounded patriots of the sister isle, fighting so nobly for her freedom, and the sum of \$500 has already been collected. This is but a beginning; ten times that sum will speedily be raised among the Jamaicans—poor as the country is—so warmly do they sympathize with the Cubans.