

The Cuban Insurrection.

The Cuban envoy, Mr. Lemus, has had an interview with the President and the Secretary of War. The patriots have received a great deal of aid from Mexico. Spanish troops are deserting to the rebels. On the 16th several anxious despatches came to Espinar from Generals in the field. They wanted men and they represented their forces in danger. The Spaniards at Puerto Principe and on the road to Nuevitas suffered heavily from rebel attacks. A correspondent sends the following statement of forces in the field: The Government has 13,000 veterans, 2,700 volunteers, added to 10,800 volunteers garrisoning the principal cities, of which 9,200 are in Havana. The forces of the patriots today are 36,000 whites and 19,000 negroes, of which about 26,000 are well armed. This force would undoubtedly increase to some 80,000 whites and negroes, in a short time, should they continue to receive arms and ammunition from the States.

General Marmol, under date of May 22, makes a report of certain operations, and among them of the arrival of the Nipe expedition under Jordan, with three hundred men, mostly Cubans, and even a greater amount of arms and munitions than has been heretofore reported. Marmol describes the fight for the possession of this property, and adds that they are proud of the "exceedingly valuable cargo." He says that if twenty thousand arms should be sent, they could all be used, and he extends a welcome to all other expeditions.

The volunteers have issued a manifesto in which they defend their course toward Dulce. They accuse him of inefficiency, procrastination, clemency, and bribery, and claim that they were actuated by good motives. They have, of their own free will, given up the duty of garrisoning Morro Castle and Fortress Cubans and will be relieved by the naval force soon. They have taken this action to convince the Home Government that they had no idea of disobeying its orders or of opposing the new Captain General De Rodas.

Reports of extraordinary mortality of the cholera and dysentery in the ranks of the contending armies in the field, are confirmed.

Nothing is known about recent military movements, but it is supposed that all important operations have been suspended on both sides.

General Caballero De Rodas is expected to arrive next Sunday.

On the 16th, the Acting Captain General received the following dispatches by mail and the wires. From Brigadier Lesca: "I am overpowered. Send me 3,000 men." From Valmaseda: "Send me 2,000." Letona says he needs 8,000 to 10,000 quickly to open his way through with some chance of success, and if the Government delays thirty days in re-enforcing him, 20,000 will not suffice. He has not disarmed the volunteers as was rumored here, but he holds them and the veterans on the defensive, with only one cartridge each. He adds in his dispatch: "I positively decline to pursue a war of extermination as desired by the volunteers, because it would end in the extermination of the Spaniards." His troops cannot travel half a mile on the road to Nuevitas without being shot by the patriots. The city of Puerto Principe is pretty much converted into hospitals, and the suffering of the people is intense.

Since the battle of Puerto Del Padre there have been but two unimportant engagements, in both of which the Spanish troops were defeated, with the loss of over fifty killed and wounded. In one of them the Cubans captured a provision train. The Cuban army is reported to be in good condition, while that of their opponents is suffering greatly with cholera, congestive fevers and disease, and are discontented, which are proving to be more destructive to the Spanish army than could have been accomplished by the most successful operations in the field. The commanders find it difficult to maintain any organization. The feud between the regulars and volunteers is growing more intense every day, and all hopes of a settlement seems to be at an end. The volunteers have complete control of the commanders, and indescribable outrages are being perpetrated at their instigation.

The mobilized volunteers garrisoning Matanzas recently put to death a boy named Robinson, 19 years of age, the son of a British resident. He was charged with carrying correspondence for the insurgents.

Heavy skirmishes have taken place in the Cinco Villas district. It is reported that 150 Cubans and 100 Spaniards have been killed in these conflicts.

It is known that large sums of money are forwarded to the United States for the purchase of war material and to aid the Cuban Juntas in fitting out expeditions.

General Bueta, falsely reported to have been killed by his troops, has gone to New Orleans.

The cholera has broken out in Guatamanound vicinity. There were several cases in Santiago, and the disease was reported to be raging with great severity in the interior.