

Particulars of the Capture of General Goicouria.

The Old Hero Mangled and Marched Through the Streets of Puerto Principe.

Spanish Report of His Interview with Captain General De Rodas.

His Arrival and Execution in Havana.

The steamship *Columbia*, Captain Van Sice, from Havana on the 7th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing letters from our several correspondents in Cuba, which contain the particulars of the arrest of General Goicouria and his arrival and execution in Havana.

The Capture of Goicouria—He is Marched Through the Streets of Puerto Principe—Spanish Report of His Interview with the Captain General.

PUERTO PRINCIPLE, May 3, 1870.

General Domingo Goicouria has been captured on a key near Guanaja. The boat on which he and his companions had embarked was taken, after they had returned to shore, and they were compelled to secrete themselves on the key, which is eighteen miles long and six wide. The names of his companions are said to be Mendoza, Zayas, the two Agueros, besides an American. They are not yet taken.

Goicouria was brought here today. An immense crowd awaited him at the depot and accompanied him through the streets, shouting "Viva España!" and "Death to traitors!" He was strongly guarded, his hands tied behind him. He was taken to the palace, where he had an interview with the Captain General. A gentleman who was present reports him as saying, "I tried to escape in order to publish a manifesto to my countrymen, informing them that it was time to stop bloodshed, and that the cause was lost for the present," emphasizing the "present." The Captain General then took him beyond the hearing of the others present and conversed about five minutes. He is to be sent to Havana to be garroted, as he was condemned civilly for political offences in 1850. He is slight in figure, of medium height, and wears a full, large beard, very nearly white. He is much sunburnt. He has on a yellow linen suit, with a heavy sailor's coat.

In his bearing here he has been entirely serene and unaffected, looking about him as he passed along with the air of a man entirely at his ease.

There are no additional military operations to report here. It is evident the insurrection is waning. Modesto Diaz has done some work near Bayamo, but the particulars are not known here.

Spain's Treatment of Her Enemies—The Capture of Goicouria and His Arrival in Havana and Execution—His Serenity and Noble Bearing—News of Insurrection—The Fight at Macao—The American Consulate at Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, May 7, 1870.

Reason as we may that with law is, as with individuals, "self-defence is the first law of nature," and that governments, as of right and duty, should place their enemies beyond the power of doing injury when it is practicable, yet the human heart in the present age and time, when unbridled by passion revolts against the punishment of death for political offences. It is seen in the fact that people are wont to "sympathize with all rebels except their own." The United States, with whom a decent respect for the opinions of mankind is a tradition, appreciated that at the close of the late civil war, and though there were plenty of fanatics to cry out for blood and lightened public sentiment denied the gratification; and though it must be admitted that, in the compromise, no great amount of magnanimity was manifested, yet offenders were let with life and hope, and as their offences had been of a political character so was their punishment. The good policy of this course has been already made evident. What remains of opposition to the government is nothing more than a morbid, sickly sentiment, from which nothing practical could ever emanate, and the great republic, in despite of the stupidity of her Legislature, is stronger than ever.

Spain, which is in sentiment and feeling 200 years behind the age, has now, as ever, only the bullet and garrote for her enemies. Her sons prate loudly of her clemency, yet, while at times, through the necessities of the case, accepting proffered repentance and friendship from those she had hated, yet for her enemies once in her power she has but a short, swift and speedy death. In every step of her history, from the time of Corés and Pizarro, crying out, "Kill! kill!" she has lost a Continent, become a byword for cruelty, dwined from her proud pre-eminence to a second or third rate Power; yet learning nothing of the past in this nineteenth century, her footsteps are still mid a rivulet of blood, calm and cruel amid the execrations of the world.

It were difficult to tell of the thrill of satisfaction which went through the city last evening when it was announced that the steamer *Triunfo* had arrived with General Domingo Goicouria on board, a prisoner. One fell, as the word passed from mouth to mouth, that something dreadful had occurred—and there had. An old, gray-headed man, worn down with fatigue, had been captured, and, instead of being shot down at once, as was the custom, the government had graciously consented to send him here to be choked to death on a platform in the presence of thousands of spectators, each one of whom would have been delighted to plunge a dagger into his heart. The feeling was well represented by the press. The *Voz de Cuba*, which went to press before the arrival of the steamer, in announcing the capture of the old man commenced with "Viva España!" "Viva España una y mil veces!" It remained incapable of restraining its delight, and continued, "Domingo Goicouria, the sarcastic, so-called General of ruined expeditions; the old filibuster who has figured in all the conspiracies in Cuba against the integrity of the national territory; the assistant at one time of Narciso Lopez, again of Banba Pinto, and lastly of Cespedes, in the power of our troops, has been apprehended by our war marine in the key Guayabo, where we was hiding from one of our gunboats," and after having passed through the streets of Puerto Principe, guarded by Spanish troops and manifesting the repugnance of a coward, such as characterizes all the supporters of Cespedes, will come to Havana to be judged by a council of war, the result of which is not doubtful." It seems in truth that some such disposition was made of the old man, and that he was marched through the streets of Puerto Principe for the delectation of the troops and Spanish residents, before being sent here to Havana to be killed for the delight of this populace. Scarce had the *Triunfo* entered the harbor ere the *Diario de la Marina* published an extra announcing that he had arrived; that he had been taken on a launch to the Castillo de la Punta, thence conducted to the national prison, where followed a council of war composed of captains; that he had been sentenced to die by the garrote, had been placed in the capilla, and would be executed at seven or eight in the morning, near the Castillo del Principe, one company of each battalion and the volunteer cavalry being present. All this without a word.

According to the accounts Goicouria, with others, had crossed over from the mainland to the key Guayabo, situated west of Navit in a nearly opposite Guanaja, intending to embark for Nassau, doubtless in the same boat with which they left the island. Soon after arriving on the island they were discovered by the gunboat, which sent her boats off in pursuit. The fugitives returned to the shore of the key, leaped out and fled. As they had evidently left no boat on the other side to use in case of retreat, the capture became simply a question of time. Goicouria, who, on account of his age, was the least able to endure the fatigues of his situation, became the first victim. As reported, the pursuit of the others continued until, while some of them may manage to reach the mainland, the ultimate capture of the remainder is not yet taken.

As the preparations for the execution are going on, the papers have been scattered about the city, and the authorities are exerting every effort to maintain order, evincing that some degree of alarm is felt. The *Principe* is situated outside, west of the city, and is in that direction.

A man who is a passenger on the *Principe* has been an acquaintance of Goicouria, and has been on the passage. His bearing was such that he was called to his country, and that he was a passenger on the *Principe*. He said that he had been a passenger on the *Principe* for some time, and that he was a passenger on the *Principe*.

teers and people are retreating. An eye witness states that an immense crowd had gathered to witness the scene, and that the utmost order was maintained. The general marched out from the *Principe* with perfect coolness, walking around upon the people and the scene as though an indifferent spectator. He ascended the platform and manifested a disposition to address the crowd, which was denied him. A crowd was then presented to him, which he refused to address. He was then placed in position, a man of the crowd was placed in position, and the old revolutionist and combatant, who all his life long had worked for the liberation of his country from Spain, was carried off to the grave of a felon.

A telegram from New York states that the Cuban Junta had made overtures for a settlement to the Spanish Minister at Washington, which at once all in a despatch of yesterday denies.

A letter from Manzanillo, the 30th, claims that he fought at Macao, in which the insurgents were commanded by Modesto Diaz, as mentioned in a recent despatch was a very disastrous one to them. They numbered 1,200, comprising all that had passed the Cauto, and awaited the approach of the troops with reinforcements, each one of which was seventy metres long and forming a square. These were taken, and the rest of the rebels is claimed to have been captured. In a hut were encountered twenty-four bodies, and a little distance from it nine more. The Spanish loss is reported at ten killed and forty wounded. The insurgents fled toward Niquia, the troops in pursuit. The insurgent general D. Luis Verot had presented himself to Van Sice at Layamo. The Spanish Quartermaster had received the hills of Niquia, La Arguema, La Gloria, La Peña and Los Le is without difficulty and agents. It is claimed that of those who crossed the Cauto with Modesto Diaz but 200 are left.

From Trinidad we learn of the arrest of a considerable number of individuals of the declaration of a negro. It was thought that a constituted junta who were mainly fighting the insurgents with munitions and supplies. The negro had been captured with a letter on his person addressed to an individual called Leandro, and a paucity written by a woman. It was thought the negro knew much more than he would tell, as he had the laborer. It is probably the thing will ultimately result in a wholesale shooting.

Colonel Fortson from Remedios, telegraphs that confidence is completely restored in that jurisdiction, and the present condition of the district is entirely better. Several economic reports are reported from Santa Clara. In Santa Clara D. José María B. Negra, D. Thomeo Cuatrecasas and D. José Gonzales have been shot for disloyalty. A number of encounters are mentioned in the jurisdiction.

Private accounts repeat that the fight on the Macao, in Bayamo, was one of the most heroic contests of the insurrection since the defeat of Puerto on the 1st of January. The loss on both sides is placed at 50.

A eight o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, in the *Cañales* Fernando Rodriguez, a mulatto was shot for the crime of disloyalty.

The United States at the United States Consulate or Commercial Agency at Cienfuegos, a port on the north coast of this island, has been withheld, and the American citizens residing there are and are about to bring about its reestablishment. This was opposed by Mr. John L. Plim, who presided at the present Consulate General in this city, and who seemed to know as to the commercial necessity of American citizens in the island and as of the insurrection, and to care a greater loss in their communication to the Secretary of State the American the vice, recent that the Consulate is necessary, for the sufficient protection of the seamen of American vessels in port, as well as of the wrecked vessels, as the greater portion of those who go ashore on the north side do so in the immediate vicinity of that place. Moreover, it is required for the assistance to American masters in treating with the marine and civil authorities. Secondly, for the certification of invoices, landing duties and the observance of such other precautions as are necessary for the protection of the United States revenue on goods shipped hence from this island.

At Cienfuegos is called to the fact that the amount of American interest invested in that jurisdiction is second in the island only to Havana, and reach from two and a half to three millions of dollars. The number of American citizens in the jurisdiction is between seventy and eighty, many of whom are on the various sugar estates which give the place its importance. In the cities of Trinidad and Santiago de Cuba consulates are established, although the amount of American tonnage arriving there is much less than in Cienfuegos, as is shown by the following extracts from the statistics made up for 1859:

| Vessels. | Tonnage. |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Santiago de Cuba..... | 70 19,683 |
| Trinidad..... | 98 24,388 |
| Cienfuegos..... | 107 31,213 |

In 1860 the crop was 14,000 hogheads, and since then the amount of sugar raised in the jurisdiction has increased more than 100 per cent. All but a very small portion of this is annually shipped to the United States. The breaking out of the present troubles commercial relations between Cienfuegos and the ports of the States were constantly increasing and even now she holds her own. The communication is signed by all the principal merchants in town.

This matter has been treated by the administration with that extreme carelessness and indifference in reference to American commerce and interests abroad which has always characterized it and for which, as far as the influence of American in foreign countries extends, it will be held accountable. Mr. Biddle, who, unlike his predecessors seems to regard the interests and wishes of Americans in the island as of some importance, and is conscientiously endeavoring to perform his duty toward them, has strongly endorsed the request.

I am assured that the communication in the *Bandera Española* of Santiago de Cuba respecting on the conduct of the officers of the American squadron while in St. Domingo was the work of a Spanish officer, who had been sent down there as a spy. The statements were grossly slanderous, and the paper mentioned made haste to retract them on the following day.

The *Severn* (flagship) left for Key West on Thursday evening. The Dictator and Nantasket will remain here until the Aspinwall is placed in safety, and will then proceed to Key West, whence the Nantasket will return to Samana.