CUBA.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAVANA.

Dulce Declares it the End of Spanish Rule.

A Separate Nationality Contemplated by the Volunteers.

Patriot Supplies Safe in the Interior.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Van Sice, arrived yesterday from Havana, bringing the important intelligence of the consummation of the Spanish volunteer revolution in Havana and the preliminary discussions among them as to the next step to be taken. Full details will be found in the interesting correspondence we publish below.

The Volunteer Revolution in Havana—Second Day's Proceedings—Dulce Resigns—Madame Dulce Insulted—They Return to Spain—Doubts of the Volunteers—A Massacre of Cubans Threatened—Proposed Triumvirate—Vivas for Isabella—Probable Division of the Island.

HAVANA, June 4, 1869.

Within a few hours grave events have occurred in this city, and the island is at this moment without a legal government. During the past week various meetings have taken place with a view of compelling Dulce to relinquish his command. Following these several officials called upon him and endeavored to convince him that he ought not to continue, on account of his health. At first he resisted, but finally gave way and sent a telegram to Madrid giving in his resignation, at the same time stating that he was forced to do so. The provisional government at once appointed Caballero de Rodas, which was telegraphed and officially announced here, it being understood that Dulce was to remain until the arrival of his successor, as is customary. A day or two later an order was communicated to Don Gonzalo Castañon, editor of *La Voz de Cuba*, to leave the island by the first steamer, as also to the curate of Monserrate and others. This was very displeasing to the volunteers, and a committee of the Fifth battalion, which Dulce had treated with great kindness, presented itself to the palace and stated that they would not leave until the order was revoked, as they were determined to resist it by force if necessary. Their demands were granted; and Castañon, supported by Duran Cuervo, both very hostile to Dulce, found themselves stronger than ever. Just at this time arrived from the field of operations in the interior General Pelaez, who is accused of "making money" enough within a few months to enable him to send $40,000 to Spain, and considered by the volunteers as a traitor to his country. Meanwhile Pelaez had taken refuge on board the iron-clad Victoria.

The following day the volunteers determined to serenade Lesca, but the Governor objected, fearing disorders. They were very much incensed at this, and determined, in their wrath, to demand the head of Pelaez, and, failing in this, to compel Dulce to relinquish the command. Large groups of them gathered in the plaza, and Dulce hearing what was going on sent for the cavalry, the guardia civil and a guard of marines for his personal safety. Finding that the mob increased in numbers and demonstration, he ordered the cavalry to scatter it; but the officer in command would not obey. Dulce called him a coward, and stated that he would order him shot; but all to no purpose. After consultation it was finally determined to call all the volunteers together, and buglers were sent through the city to summon them. Such a thing had never happened here before, and it caused great alarm among the citizens. After the volunteers had been formed the colonel and one soldier from each battalion were appointed a committee to wait on Dulce and demand that he either deliver up Pelaez or surrender the command. He unequivocally refused to accede to the first, and as to the other endeavored to persuade them to withdraw it, but to no purpose. He finally told them that because he was a Spaniard and desired to avoid flooding the streets with blood he would resign, at the same time telling them that they would deeply regret their action, as, along with the command, he surrendered up the last possession of Spain in America, and that they were the first who refused to recognize the government of the metropolis; that they had practically declared themselves independent and had broken the ties of union with the mother country. On delivering up the command to the Segunda Cubo he did so under protest, stating that his action resulted from force, that the authority which existed was illegitimate and the offspring of a riot. The coach of Lady Dulce, who left the palace at daybreak, was detained and she was made to alight and be examined, but, after many insults, was allowed to proceed.

At the time of the above incidents the Cadiz mail steamer Guipuzcoa appeared with the Vasque Volunteers on board. She was ordered to keep outside for a time to prevent further disturbances, but she afterwards entered and the new comers were received and entertained with great enthusiasm. The cable telegraph was suspended for a time to prevent the news reaching Spain.

The more sensible of the volunteers confess that they have made a great blunder, but they express their willingness to suffer the consequences.

The Governor of Matanzas, his Secretary and the Chief of Police have also been removed by the volunteers there. The matter was inaugurated and carried through by the Committee of Mutual Safety, which took the matter in hand. The Governor of Cardenas has since been removed, as also he of Colon. So it seems the volunteers pay no respect to the Captain General of their own choosing. Secret orders are said to have been given to the police (*celadores*) to form a list of all the individuals in their respective districts who may sympathize with the insurrection of the Cubans. In the same manner investigations are ordered made in reference to certain parties who, as is alleged, sent jewelry to the amount of $17,000 to the New York Bazaar. The volunteers aver that they have noted down the names of 2,000 persons whom they propose to shoot in case it turns out that Valmaseda has suffered reverses. Arms and ammunition have of late been secretly distributed to the colored firemen and militia. The new Captain General objects to continuing in command unless he is aided by a council composed of at least sixteen persons. The President of the High Court of Justice and the City Governor have resigned their offices.

Discussions are taking place here touching the question of forming a government separate from that of the metropolis and until matters in Spain become settled. There are some who advocate a separation and the proclamation of Isabella II. During the celebration consequent on the arrival of the Vasque Volunteers the Seventh battalion of this city shouted "Viva Isabella II." in which some of the citizens joined. The prevailing opinion, however, favors the Prince of Asturias with a regency.

As to the operations in the interior little is known. The defeat of the column escorting the convoy from Puerto Padre to Tunas is confirmed. It numbered 500 men, of which 250 were placed *hors du combat* and the balance surrendered. In Trinidad there has been an affray between the regulars and the volunteers, the latter accusing the commanders of the former of being robbers. Some of the volunteers were killed and a considerable number wounded.

The leading insurgent chiefs are about uniting their forces, as is believed, for the purpose of attacking Valmaseda or taking possession of Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish troops as they arrive here speak very harshly of the home government. They complain of want of supplies there and state that their sufferings were insupportable. In shipping their provisions and armament they were compelled to do so on their shoulders, as the government has no means.

The opinion here is that it will be impossible to put down the insurrection in the Eastern Department, but the Spaniards think they can hold the Western, and if necessary divide the island, as with Hayti and St. Domingo.

The Havana Revolution Consummated—Its Origin and Probable Results—A Triumvirate Proposed with Separate Government from Spain—Resignations of High Officials—The Attitude of the Navy—Press Comments.

HAVANA, June 5, 1869.

A successful revolution has been accomplished here, bloodless, as yet, but likely to be of the gravest importance, changing the position of the parties engaged in the suicidal struggle going on in this island, and the relations which other Powers, and particularly the United States, hold towards it. In considering it, it should be borne in mind that it was the work of the Spanish element in this city, claiming allegiance to Spain (at least to outward seeming), and representing the great commercial and property interest, and rendered effective for aggressive movement from being embodied in armed organizations called "the Volunteers." The act resulted from entire unanimity among all of that class, the good and the bad, including those who, from interest and principle, are lovers of order, and it was passively acquiesced in, if not supported by the few regular troops in the city. While various theories (some of them wild and foolish enough) as to its inception are rife, the fact is patent that it followed upon the general dissatisfaction growing out of the practical failure of all military operations against the insurgents. For reasons which the readers of the HERALD appreciate, for want of men, supplies, and, above all, of money, Dulce has been able to accomplish nothing of late towards re-establishing the authority of the government in the island. Possibly a younger and more energetic man, under the same circumstances, would have accomplished more; but it may well be doubted if any man, with so many disadvantages, could have made any material change. The Spaniards, however, constantly informed of government successes and assured that the insurrection was already conquered, naturally enough could not understand the fact that the insurgents were constantly increasing in numbers and efficiency. Originally with no great love for Dulce, who had married a Cuban and was accused of Cuban sympathies, it gratified both their prejudices and pride to attribute the thing to the weakness of his administration. Of late, as before intimated in these despatches, a feeling of distrust has become very prevalent, and this has been materially added to by the late successful landings, it being fully realized that if no headway could be made against the Cubans with their machetes none was likely against Americans with Remington rifles.

While the deposition of Dulce, in view of these circumstances, had been no doubt seriously discussed, though with great secrecy, by the Spaniards, it would not seem that any dispassionate determination had been arrived at. But advantage was taken of the excitement arising from the arrival of Pelaez to carry out what all desired though none had been bold enough to take the initiative, and he was compelled to tender his resignation and turn over the command to the second in command, General Espiñar. This document, which appeared in the official *Gazette* of the 2d, is as follows:—

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CUBA.

Having resigned the command of this province to the Segundo Cubo of the same, Don Felipe Ginoves Espiñar, from this date he takes charge of the Capitania General and of the Superior Political government thereof. DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, June 2, 1869.

When signing this he stated that he did so by force, and that with the act ended Spanish domination in Cuba.

The details of the movement have for the most part already appeared in the HERALD. It is stated, on good authority, that Dulce ordered the guardia civil, stationed about the palace, to fire into the mob of riotous volunteers who were crying out for his abdication and his blood. They, however, refused to do so, stating that they would protect the Captain General's life and person, but would not fire into their companions and brothers. The night—that of Tuesday, the 1st—was a sleepless one in the long time residence of vice royalty. The noise in the Plaza de Armas was continuous and oft the ominous cry of "Death to Dulce!" pealed forth on the air to the ears of the terror-stricken family and attendants within. During the discussion and negotiations which followed upon the demand of the commission from the volunteers the Spanish Admiral informed Dulce that he would stand by him in preservation of his authority with all his force. "How many men have you?" inquired the Captain General.

"Two thousand," said the other.

"Can you depend upon them?"

"As to that I cannot say."

It was well understood that the marines and sailors had fraternized with the volunteers, and that in any emergency which might arise they could not be depended upon against them. Convinced of his utter powerlessness and satisfied that he would be removed by force if necessary, he reluctantly acceded to relinquishing the command. This action of the volunteers is of course illegal—revolutionary. The island is not in subjection to Spain, for Dulce represented the Spanish government. True, the Captain General, under the law, if desirous of surrendering up his command, must, save to a regularly appointed successor, turn it over to the Segunda Cubo, and this has ostensibly been done. Still the fact remains the same that there is no authority here save what lies in an armed mob, actuated and controlled by caprice, as mobs always are, and the grave question suggests itself to Americans whether the relations which exist between the United States and Spain compel the former to recognize this mob as the legitimate representative of a friendly Power and entitled to all the advantages of belligerency, of uninterrupted trade and commerce, while they are at the same time denied to a people struggling upon their native soil for that self-government which it is admitted should be at the base of all political fabrics.

Naturally, inevitably, rumors, speculations, theories are thicker than "leaves in Vallambrosa." Among those which have most definitely shaped themselves is one to the effect that in this successful exhibition of their power the Spaniards have inaugurated the beginning of the end; that realizing, the certain loss of the island to Spain they are beginning to consider where lies their own interests, the preservation of their homes and property. That with this latter end in view they are tending, perhaps unwittingly, toward some arrangement with the insurgents independent of Spain or, failing that, toward annexation to the United States. In opposition to this, which, it must be confessed has some show of reason, stands the Spaniard's love of country, his bitter, unreasonable prejudices in her favor, which precludes any correct judgment in matters affecting her, his intense hatred of Cubans, more than reciprocated, and his jealousy and ill-feeling toward the United States.

During yesterday rumors of a triumvirate, of a directory, a convention or what not, filled the air. Indeed, the authority that something of the kind is in contemplation is not altogether contemptible, it being no less than an official of the government. The names of those to compose the convention are given, viz.:—Don Gonzalo Custairon, formerly censor of the Havana press, now proprietor of *La Voz de Cuba;* Don Francisco Duran y Cuervo, a Spanish lawyer, a contributor to *La Voz*, formerly one of the judges of the High Court of Justice and rector of the University, and Don Julian Zulusta, formerly a slave trader, now a planter and colonel of the Second battalion of volunteers. Others place at the head Don Ramon Herrera, owner of the Antilles line of steamers and Colonel of the Fifth volunteers, adding Don Miguel Antonio Herrera, a Floridian by birth, and another Don to make up the triumvirate. The object of the movement is to proclaim, sooner or later, the Autonomia always adhering to Spain, until such time as that Power may become sufficiently settled, so as to have a stable government. The old *regime* of Lersundi, in as far as is possible, is to be restored. Valmaseda is to be placed at the head of affairs to direct the forces and terminate the civil war and to make appointments, independent of the provisional government. This intention has been developed in the Club Reaccionario, made up of Peninsulars. From the same authority I learn other facts of interest. The Segunda Cubo will resign soon, having accepted the appointment only for the time and to cover the situation. He fully understands that there will be a clean sweep of the present administration. The City Governor gave in his resignation on the same day as Dulce, although it was not published. Dulce leaves a declaration among the archives of the palace, declaring that he was forced to resign and that he has not surrendered the command. He has chartered the mail steamer Guipuzcoa for $16,000, to take himself and family to Spain. The bishop, who is also very obnoxious to the volunteers, leaves with him. His reverence was looked for last evening by some of these volunteers, who were assured that he had left. Had he been found something disagreeable would have happened to him. It is generally believed that Pelaez, in company with the engineer, Colonel Modet, have escaped to Key West. It has been currently reported that they went upon an American man-of-war, but this is denied on authority.

The course to be pursued by the navy in this somewhat anomalous condition of affairs is a matter of paramount importance. The Admiral of the station, as hereinbefore stated, was opposed to the action of the Spaniards; but in the uncertain temper of his men, much demoralized by events here and at home, he dare not attempt to sustain him by force. Doubtless, as representing the Spanish navy in these waters, he will passively accept the situation, going forward in the prosecution of his duties as usual, and await the development of events and the instructions of the home government.

The Cubans are jubilant at the way in which matters have shaped themselves. They say, allowing that "a Spanish cobbler or Mancheza mule—failing other representatives of the Cid—has a right to rule the Indies," it is only as such representative, and they claim that the mules here have by their action lost such character. Again, they have placed themselves on a par with the Cubans, in that they have become insurgents and revolutionists, throwing themselves beyond the pale of recognition, and being no longer entitled to those advantages given them as a part of the Spanish nation. A recognition of the Cuban government will at once be strongly pressed upon the United States, with the strongest anticipations of success.

The condition of the American navy in these waters in the present emergency, with a far worse one likely to arise, excites much unfavorable comment. It is fully understood by the readers of the HERALD, and I need not more particularly refer to it. It is to be hoped that the startling condition of affairs now existing will arouse the Navy Department from that Rip Van Winkle sleep it seems, in some part, to have inherited from "Daddy" Welles.

The comments of the Havana press upon the recent events here, translations of which I send you, are peculiar. To understand them a short explanation is necessary. *La Voz de Cuba* was started as a Spanish republican paper. On the establishment of the free press it has persistently opposed Dulce, who recently tried to send its editors out of the country, and much of the recent action of the volunteers is attributed to its influence. In its article, while seemingly heaping coals of fire on Dulce's head, there is a vein of jubilancy and self-sufficiency running through it. The other papers indirectly accuse it of bringing about the *status quo* with sinister designs inimical to legality and the country. Neither paper gives any details of the movement, indeed scarcely mentioning the great fact, a sample of discretion not wonderful under the circumstances.

General Nelson, Minister to Mexico, sails for Vera Cruz to-day in the Cleopatra.

The Contocook left this morning for Key West to take in coal and provisions. The sloop-of-war Saratoga and gunboat Penobscot are in the harbor.

The Havana Press on the Revolution.

[From the Voz de Cuba—organ of the Spanish Volunteers.]

Our mind is not sufficiently tranquil at this moment to give form, with clearness and precision, to the thoughts which rush to it.

The situation is serious—extremely serious. No one that the island of Cuba has heretofore experienced has presented greater dangers.

Should the good sense, of which the volunteers of Havana have given so much evidences, for one moment fail, all is lost. If they continue in their wisdom, if their passions are controlled by their love of country, all is saved.

General Dulce has resigned the command. General Espinar has assumed the power. Which of the two makes the greatest sacrifice? It is impossible to answer now. The first avoided a great conflict by resigning, the second succeeded in giving a legitimate solution to a very difficult situation. Both have done good to the country, and as we demand respect and consideration for the first we entreat that to the second be given all necessary aid to enable him to surmount all difficulties which may present themselves. "The king is dead," was said in ancient times, with a painful intonation, by the herald. "Long live the king," responded the jubilants, which indicated the principle that the monarchy never ceased for one instant to exist; that the power, authority and representation of the State should not for one instant be abandoned. Let us do the same now. "The Captain General has resigned. Long live the Captain General!" that the representative of Spain, whatever his name, may have all the prestige, authority and necessary force to carry the ship of state safely through in the midst of the tempest which at present prevails.

Without union our ruin is sure; with it, we can still save ourselves. Let there be no tumultuous manifestations. Away with rancor, and peace to the fallen. Let us respect the authority in which we have confidence, and make others respect it.

When our enemies see that an event on which depended their last hope has only served to unite us more and more, to stamp indelibly the agreement and unity of views between all Spaniards of this island, they will comprehend that they have no alternative save to conquer us.

Two words in conclusion. Volunteers, be ye as the pearls which, adhering, form the precious necklace, but the thread once broken fall to the ground and lie valueless in the dust. Union, therefore, among ye forever.

Loyal Spaniards, it is not for us to tell you what you ought to do. Your proper leaders will guide you. But we will tell you what you ought not to do; avoid all that which may favor the cause of treason in the slightest degree. Before taking one step reflect whether it will gratify our adversaries, enemies of the Patria. Let their countenances be your barometer. If you see them jubilant and content distrust them. Persevere in your course as long as you see them doleful. We need not point them out to you. You know them well. But should some one of them disguise himself so well as to succeed in deceiving your sagacity we will point him out to you, as you already know that nothing will deter us in defence of the country for which we are ready to sacrifice ourselves.

[From the Diario de la Marina.]

Have those apostles of free ideas and lamentable doctrines only exercised their influence on those who were about organizing to carry out their work of emancipation? Certainly not; they have with prodigal hand scattered the seed so recklessly that it has withered in all parts. From the onset they comprehended that to divide those parties who could in no way enter into the secession views was necessary. They well knew and know that the close union of all good Spaniards can only be solid within the common legality, the authority of the nation. The enemy is all in his power to divide them; he does not think himself stronger, but believes himself more able than ourselves. Let us prove to him that we are amply discerning to elect the just, and have sufficient patriotism to restrain our passions. We can only be united within the limits of legitimacy—within the bounds of authority of the nation. Let us adopt that as our common banner, and proclaim loudly that we are defenders and slaves to the law."

[From the Prensa.]

As we do not understand what is understood by some publishers by uniting and disuniting, and as we have no public trusts to seek for ourselves or others, it signifies little what fears there may or may not be about disuniting the good Spaniards, as we have already a thousand times said that we do fear the propaganda of dissolving doctrines more than any armed insurrection, however menacing it may appear. Fortunately we can now use this language in the island of Cuba, and we will let every day show the pernicious results of those doctrines, which continually deceive and mislead the public opinion from the facts, their cause and effects.

MATANZAS.

Deposition of the Governor by the Volunteers—Resignation of Other Government Officers.

MATANZAS, June 3, 1869.

The *Aurora* newspaper of this city says:—

The last night was eventful. The people, worthily represented by more than 3,000 volunteers, demanded the immediate deposing of Governor Lopez Pinto, to which his Excellency forthwith acceded. At the same time the chief of police gave in his resignation, as did the government secretary.

In the vicinity of the public prison two shots were heard, apparently aimed at the sentinel, without hurting him.

In the Plaza de Armas, when the volunteers were retiring, another shot was fired, which was, however, accidental.

The *Aurora* also published the following:—

POLITICAL AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL COMMANDANCY OF MATANZAS.

By order of the Brigadier Commandant General I have this day taken the command of this jurisdiction *ad interim*. Being long known here it is unnecessary to impart my ideas and sentiments, which will ever be the same. But I cannot refrain from recommending the greatest order, as also the greatest prudence before lending an ear to any suggestions, more or less deceptive, from our enemies, convinced as I am that union constitutes force; and further, that the uneasiness and alarm which they pretend to disseminate in the public mind ought to be dissipated, to the good of the country we live in and towards the glory of the noble nation to which we belong.

DOMINGO DE LEON.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The Landing at Mayari—Safe in the Interior—Bombastic Spanish Accounts.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 27, 1869.

Mayari, in connection with the recent landing of filibusters in that vicinity, still takes up public attention. On Sunday, the 23d, the steamer Pelayo received on board large quantities of military stores for that place, and yesterday the Guantanamo arrived from there bringing five or six boxes of ammunition and four sick soldiers. The expeditionists had left the estate Itamon, on the peninsula, between the Bay of Nipe and Banes, where they were encamped, and gone safely inland with the mass of their stores and munitions, though compelled to abandon a considerable quantity of both, probably from want of transportation. The finding of these abandoned materials was quite sufficient to start the usual Spanish canards and the loyal public of this city in the evening were startled and delighted at the issue of a flaming bulletin, which announced that the brave Colonel Vidalgo had attacked the enemy's encampment at Mayari at the point of the bayonet, capturing it, together with four cannons and a large quantity of stores and ammunition, with but slight loss to himself. It was further stated that upon turning a hill he was much surprised to find some 400 corpses, probably—as he says—the result of the present and former action. When closing his despatch his men were occupied in burying them. The adventurers and their insurgent friends who, it would appear, flocked to meet them, numbered some 2,300 men, and have been, says the bulletin, completely routed and dispersed, and will probably be exterminated as soon as the column of the valiant Colonel finishes the burial of the 400. Such are the bombastic Spanish accounts.

The truth is that the insurgents and their foreign friends left their camp for much the same reason that that the New York burglar left the house he had robbed—viz., because he couldn't carry it with him—and when Colonel Hidalgo's column entered, at the point of the bayonet, it found no one to oppose.

General Buceta, who left here not long since, and in a great hurry, to chastise the adventurers, had not, up to late dates, arrived at Mayari, and rumor has it there is much sickness and some disaffection among his forces.

The Spanish element is decidedly cast down by the Mayari occurrences and consider the country in danger. The numerous class which sympathize with neither party, and only regard the matter as it affects their own interest, hardly know what to think of the future; but the idea of annexation meets from them, and, indeed, from many others, but little favor. The principal thing which stands in the way is protection, and as that relic of the barbarous ages flourishes in the United States, free trade, which is the great thing hoped for, would be as far off as ever, and again the exclusion of foreign flags from the carrying trade, which would result from the annexation, would prove a matter of serious importance to much of the property interest in the island.

As I am about closing this despatch I learn that the insurgents certainly left four guns behind them at Banes, which were taken by the troops. Government advices claim that an enormous amount of provisions and ammunition was captured; but there is scarcely a shadow of truth in the statement.

SPANISH ACCOUNTS.

NUEVITAS.

Obstinate Fight with the Insurgents—The Railroad to Principe—Towns Reported Destroyed—Insurgents' Movements.

NUEVITAS, May 27, 1869.

On the departure of the convoy from Puerto Padre for Tuñas a fight took place between the Fifth battalion of mobilized volunteers and a body of rebels, numbering more than 3,000 men. It was a very obstinate action and lasted seven hours; but the convoy managed to proceed, although it consisted of thirty ox carts with provisions. Our loss amounted to seventy, but the enemy suffered by far more, notwithstanding their being armed with Remington and Peabody rifles. The moment the news arrived here a column, under Colonel Ferrer, was sent there, composed of the Reina and Union battalions, numbering more than 2,000 men. These arrived at Puerto Padre on the 25th, and were going by forced marches to Tuñas.

The railroad to Puerto Principe is protected by the troops, from point to point, which service was done until recently by the column of artillery and the battalion of colored mobilized volunteers of light infantry—the first to a locality somewhat beyond Las Minas, and the second from that place to Puerto Principe. It is said that, although the colored volunteers have never been in action before, they fought with great coolness in a recent action, and although the enemy was far superior in numbers they lost some seven killed, while the blacks had only one wounded severely. The artillery column left subsequently for Gibara, being relieved on the line by the Catalan mobilized volunteers.

The war steamer Vasco Nuñez and armed steamer Marsella having gone to Nipe with some troops, there were no rebels there on arrival. Many cases of arms and munitions were left by them and some of these hidden in the sand; also a large quantity of cartridges, rifles, cannister shot and five cannon. One of these latter goes on board the steamer Pelayo for Havana; it is of brass, an Armstrong of ten centimetres; the others were sent to Santiago and Gibara.

Colonel Benegari was in Gibara on the 24th and was to leave the next day for San Antonio, where 500 rebels have presented themselves for pardon.

The officers of the gunboats expect another expedition or two to land near Banes and Naranjo.

It is reported that when the enemy went to Tuñas, abandoning the stronghold he had on the railroad 12½, he destroyed completely the towns of Guaimaro, Cascorro and Sibanicu, by setting fire to the houses; but this needs confirmation.

The bulk of the insurgents are taking a northern direction via Tuñas. It appears that Quesada, Bembeta, Marmol, Peralta, Marcano, Maceo and others have got their forces together, quartered between Tuñas, Manati and Puerto Padre, and it is more than probable that they will make a junction, with a view to overwhelm some of our smaller forces. Between Puerto Padre, Tuñas and Manati we have a force of 1,500 men, which were reinforced by 1,000 more, taken from this city by Brigadier Ferrer.

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Destruction of Railroad Stations—Welcome to the Arrival of the Train—Presentation of Stray Negroes.

PRINCIPE, May 19, 1869.

The rebels have burnt all the railroad stations, as well as those of the planters, with the exception of the Minas station, and this would have shared the same fate had the escort of the convoy arrived fifteen minutes later.

Governor Lesca's proposal to the municipality to employ the negroes of the neighboring estates on a space of ground sufficient to raise all the vegetables and ground provisions that may be required to supply the market has been much lauded.

The locomotive and train from Nuevitas arrived on the 17th. The station of San José was crowded to excess, the people probably numbering 10,000 souls. It took three days to arrive from Nuevitas. The enthusiasm and joy that prevailed defies description.

Soon after the arrival of the train Brigadier Ferrer, with the cavalry, and Colonel Goyeneche, with the Second battalion of the Reina, arrived. The three companies which took the stronghold of Ocata belong to this corps.

Two hundred negroes have presented themselves to General Letona at Minas.

The heat has been excessive, sometimes the thermometer standing at ninety degrees Fahrenheit and more.

During the five or six months of non-communication and siege suffered by this city the following prices have ruled:—A barrel of flour, $190 to $120; 100 weight of rice, $32; 100 ears of corn, $30; 100 weight of yams, $12, and other articles of prime necessity in proportion.

When the field and yard fences were all used up for firewood the wood and timber of old houses were resorted to for kindling fire.

MANZANILLO.

Insurgents Claiming Amnesty—Laborers Return to Their Field Pursuits—Guerilla Encounters—Passage of Convoys—Valmaseda's Distribution of Forces—Capture of Three Rebel Schooners.

MANZANILLO, May 20, 1869.

On the 23d more than 700 persons, of all ages and conditions, presented themselves to the Governor for protection, with the insurgent chiefs, the so-called Generals Ramirez and Fornaris, at their head, imploring pardon. At Veguita more than 5,000 individuals have done the same.

Between this and Bayamo, where the plantations had been abandoned, all the people have returned to their field labor.

The insurgents in this jurisdiction had most of their camps in the ward of Sierra Maestra, on the hills of Cerro Pelado, twenty-one to twenty-four miles from the city. Governor Ampudia was notified of this on the 14th. Their leaders were Generals Modesto Diaz, Luis Marcano, Juan Hall, Rafael Jer Rios and Luis Bertol, the so-called Governor of Yara and Manzanillo. A small column of 250 soldiers and volunteers, with one piece of mountain artillery, under Ampudia, marched in that direction, and, owing to the rain and mud, did not reach the locality of Orillas till ten o'clock P. M. The following day an advance of volunteers formed into guerillas under Captain del Rio and Lieutenant Elizaga; these killed five of the enemy's skirmishers, and it was ascertained that the enemy's camp amounted to 500 men. When all our men were incorporated Ampudia ordered the attack. Having passed Cerro Pelado we found they had fled. Arriving at Rio Yara near Guayabal, the enemy opened fire at our *centre* guerillas from his hidings; but we killed six and then the rebels disappeared. We rested in their camp four hours. The volunteers in Bicano killed nineteen rebels under Frias. At four P. M. we left for Calambrosio, where the rebels tried to pop at our rear, but our Colonel laid them a trap with our guerilla cavalry and infantry, killing three. On the 17th we left for Palmas Altas, and continued the march till we joined the forces on the Bayamo mainway. Captain Jimenez, of the Corona regulars, commanded the Matanzas volunteers, numbering fifty men, who, being sick, had remained there, of the convoy sent. We finally returned to Manzanillo after three days of great fatigues. In this journey we had only one soldier wounded. We brought along many families and a large convoy of ox carts, with sixty horses captured from the enemy, besides arms and other effects.

On the 18th the contra-guerilla of cavalry, under Rio and Elizaga, left to surprise the camp of Tito Calbar in Jarico, which was taken at the bayonet, and cost the enemy a loss of twenty killed and one wounded, also twenty horses and a splendid mule belonging to that mulatto chief; our little force then returned.

Colonel Ampudia ordered on the 18th to occupy the Esperanza plantation in the Yaribacoa ward, Yara road, and forty soldiers remain there.

On the 19th a company of engineers passing here went to the Bayamo road to repair the pipes on the Yara river, and returned on the 21st, leaving the bridge repaired.

On the 21st our forces left for Bayamo, commanded by Brigadier Detendre to join General Valmaseda. This contra-guerilla is composed of the Ampudia's Volunteer Guides, Corona regulars, Cuba do., and the First and Second Matanzas volunteers, all on horses, saddled in rebel style; total, fifty men, commanded by one officer of the army and another of the volunteers. This force duly arrived there, and escorted more than 600 individuals back to this city.

General Valmaseda has distributed his men and arms in the wards Bayamo in the following manner:—In Veguitas, 404 men; Cauto Embarcadero, 200; Cayamas, 100; Guamo, 100; Sal, 100; Cauto El Paso, 200; Contra Maestre, 300; Las Bocas and Cristo, 300; Jiguani, 200; Datil and Rio de Buey, 200, in operation—total, 2,104 men. Colonel Ampudia, following the example, has established small forces at the points of attack and defence.

On the 27th Ampudia sent a force of contra-guerillas to the woods of Jarico and Hicotea, occupied by the rebels. Our detachment consisted of the guides and twenty-five men of the Cuba regiment. The only obstruction we found there was a large entrenchment at the river pass, near Jutia, where we were fired upon; but after one or two volleys from the guides the rebels abandoned the position. The flooding prevented our pursuing them as far as Sabana la Mar, where we whipped them again, leaving three cart loads of dead and wounded; among the former was a prominent chief called José Vicente Nuñez. We thus passed over the camps of San Ramon, San Francisco, Sabana la Mar, Mula, Jutia and others, and returned.

A small convoy has come from Bayamo under an escort of fifty men under Lieutenant Colonel Campillo.

The schooner Segunda Maria has been armed, commanded by Ensign Gaston, of the Huelva, and who entered successfully the river Cauto with twelve men, captured three schooners from the rebels, eighteen miles from Guamo to Cayamas, near an intrenchment.

BAYAMO.

Encounter with Rebel Guerillas—Troops Captured—Five Cannons—Rebels' Loss Thirteen Killed and Many Wounded—Execution of Three Insurgent Chiefs—Pardoned Insurgents Serving as Volunteers.

BAYAMO, May 27, 1869.

As soon as Colonel Boet, commanding the Valmaseda *contre* guerillas, got notice that Marcano and Dias had joined all their men to sweep everything before them, to pass to the other margin of the Cauto river, flying from the incessant pursuit which Colonel Weyler has been giving them, orders were given to create a scare. He first succeeded in doing so to Diaz, as the most prominent of the two insurgent chiefs, and dispersed his forces in five minutes. Having learned from a prisoner that both chiefs had concerted to be at a given point, Boet marched for the spot and routed the enemy with still greater success than with the others. He had his men dressed like the rebels; they were easily espied by Marcano's forces from the summit of the Gato mountains, and were taken to be the bands of Diaz, so that when the enemy approached near enough Boet and his men fell upon them with such impetuosity that when they discovered their mistake they had thirteen killed and fled in great precipitation, losing five cannons, many small arms and a quantity of provisions, besides a number of horses.

In Jiguani the so-called Brigadier Emiliano Figueredo and his brother Leonardo have been apprehended with arms in hand. Both were killed by the Anteguera troops, under Lieutenant Colonel Palacios; they were cousins of the so-called General and Chief of Staff of the rebel army, Don Pedro Figueredo. The chief, Augustin Perez, having been taken armed, was shot in the same town.

It is reported that the rebel forces which had hitherto been marauding in the vicinity of Santa Cruz had joined those from Manzanillo or Principe.

TRINIDAD.

Alleged Sale of Salvo Conductos by General Pelaez—Capture of Cavada's Correspondence—Troops Gone to the Valle—Demand for Reinforcements.

TRINIDAD, June 1, 1869.

A week has passed pregnant with commotions. It is reported now that numerous parties of rebels have appeared in Jumento.

To-day the few Baza troops here left with one piece of artillery and the mobilized volunteers in the direction of the Valle.

The forces in the Cuatro Villas is insufficient to finish with the many stray parties of rebels in them.

The correspondence of the rebel General Cavada has been intercepted; and from this it would seem as if he were in possession of Siguanea, which, however, we cannot believe.

CIENFUEGOS.

Trial and Execution of the Rebel Chief Leyva—Merchants and Planters Demanding Intervention in Custom House Affairs.

CIENFUEGOS, June, 3, 1869.

The planters and merchants of this city have followed the example of the merchants in Santiago, forwarding a representation to the Captain General requesting his authorization to allow them to intervene in the operations and management of the Custom House.

The rural police from Las Lajas have brought in the following prisoners:—Rafael and José Samper, Manuel Abad, Andreas Jimenez, José M. Valiate, Miguel Estepa and Rafael Viera, and they have been transferred to the public prison. The three latter are prominent rebels.

On the 1st inst., at 11 A. M., a council of war was held at the palace for the trial of José Rafael Leyva. The court was presided over by Governor Estefani and was composed of eight judges, all military captains, and a prosecuting officer, one "defensor" and a secretary. There were twenty witnesses to attest against the prisoner. The trial lasted four hours, terminating at three P. M. The prosecuting officer demanded the death penalty. The prisoner was taken back to prison and the next morning he was shot in the presence of a battalion of volunteers.

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Third Day's Proceedings—The Expelled Delegates Readmitted by Courtesy—Petition of the Women's Union—Appointment of Committees—Banquet at Stanwix Hall.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 9, 1869.

The National Typographical Union reassembled this morning, in their third day's session, at the Capitol, the newly elected President, Isaac D. George, of Nashville, in the chair.

After the calling of the roll the minutes of the proceedings of the preceding day and evening's session were read and approved.

Mr. BARFIELD, of Louisville, moved that inasmuch as telegraphic information had been received from Montgomery, Ala., certifying to the endorsement of the appointment of Mr. Cornelius Halloran as a delegate to this Convention from the Montgomery Union, and his credentials having been rejected yesterday, that so much of the resolution of rejection as referred to him be stricken out and rescinded, and that Mr. Halloran be admitted to a seat as a delegate.

Mr. BEASLEY, of Cincinnati, offered an amendment that all the delegates excluded under the resolution of yesterday be readmitted.

The whole subject was laid on the table by a vote of 45 to 33.

Mr. MCKECHNIE, of New York, protested against the action of the Convention as unconstitutional and unjust. Mr. Halloran, having produced evidence of his election, was properly entitled to admission.

Mr. DOUGHTY, of Indianapolis, moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. BRITTON, of South Carolina, rose to a question of privilege, and stated that he desired to enter his protest against this proceeding. He had voted all through against proxy delegation, but when a case such as this, as clear as daylight, was presented, he felt that the Convention should be bound to follow it. Mr. Halloran was as clearly entitled to his seat in this body as any member now present.

The motion to reconsider was carried by a vote of 41 to 38.

Mr. BRITTON moved that the gentleman from Montgomery be admitted to his seat, and called for the previous question.

Mr. MCKECHNIE rose and said that a number of these credentials had been received and referred to the appropriate committee. Among other credentials presented were the Elmira credentials, which were rejected because the word "Elmira" was omitted, although the number of the Union was given. They were all referred to a special committee, who examined and reported in favor of the delegates presenting them, but a member of this body moved for the exclusion of eight members, which was carried. Mr. Halloran had now shown that he was regularly elected, by direct telegraphic despatch, and there were none here more regularly qualified. Were all those gentlemen here regularly elected? He desired to see them all telegraph to their Unions and show whether they were properly here. He was opposed to this proxy representation as a system, but in view of the fact that it had been so largely followed and recognized at other previous sessions he thought it should be allowed to pass at this session, and that the constitution should be so amended as to prevent or regulate it in the future. There were important measures coming before this body, which was the sole reason why the admission of these delegates was so severely opposed; but if these Unions were rejected upon these matters which they desired to be heard upon, it would prove a matter of serious injury to this National Union.

Mr. CONKLIN, of New York, opposed the reconsideration.

Mr. BEASLEY asked leave to withdraw his amendment, which was refused.

Mr. GILL, of Memphis, offered a compromise measure, in the form of a resolution that all the delegates excluded under the resolution of yesterday be admitted to their seats, not as a matter of right, but in courtesy, and that this Convention is of opinion that in future proxies not actually elected by the Unions they represent should not be admitted to seats in this Union. Adopted—ayes 48, nays 31.

Mr. JOHN HART, of New York, asked that, as one of the delegates admitted to a seat in this Convention "as an act of courtesy, not of right," his name be not placed upon the roll as a delegate, as he did not desire to, and would not under such circumstances, take part in the deliberations. Request granted.

Mr. HALLORAN protested against and filed an appeal from the action of the Convention in admitting him to a seat as an act of courtesy.

On motion, J. F. Cook, of Elmira, was admitted to a seat as a regularly accredited delegate in good standing.

The PRESIDENT then announced the following standing committees:—

On Appeals—Messrs. Cowles, Barfield, Albee, Shearman, Sample, Ginn