

EXCITED CUBA.

Havana's High Feeling Over the Herald-Henderson Report.

Difficulty and Danger for the New Commissioner.

IN THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S PALACE.

Interview with the Executive of the Ever Faithful.

COURTEOUS, BUT CANDID.

A Safe Conduct and the Excuse for Not Granting It.

GENERAL RIQUELME'S IRRITATION.

"Why Did Henderson Fly?" Again Debated.

The Vision of Six Thousand Herald Men Agitates the Diario.

THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER TO THE ISLAND OF CUBA, MR. JAMES J. O'KELLY, ALTHOUGH MAILED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THE IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE WITH CAPTAIN GENERAL CEBALLOS PUBLISHED IN THE HERALD OF MONDAY, ONLY REACHED THIS CITY YESTERDAY:—

HAVANA, Dec. 30, 1872.

In my limited intercourse so far with the Spanish officials I have been treated with a marked courtesy that leaves nothing to be desired, on this score at least. Not that I have been at all successful in my dealings with the authorities, for my first experience has been a decided though courteous refusal to aid me in the difficult mission I have undertaken. If I were to give credit to the friendly and well-intentioned advice tendered on all hands by people who claim to know both the Cuban and Spanish peoples well, I should pack up my trunk and return to my editorial chair.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT HAS BEEN EXCITED, as the French would say, outre mesure by the visit of Mr. Henderson and its termination, but especially by the exaggerated reports of the intention of the proprietor of the HERALD. It was seriously believed among the people here that the 6,000 volunteers who wanted to die for the HERALD were coming out in real earnest, and that Mr. Henderson's successor was to be a filibuster of the first water instead of the representative of the most peaceful and most conservative department of the HERALD. All the old Spanish pride has been awakened, and thousands of volunteers are

SHOGING FOR AN OPPORTUNITY to distinguish themselves in completely wiping the HERALD expedition out of existence. If some of the gallant souls who panted for glory a few weeks ago have any unquenchable desire for a soldier's grave, I am strongly of opinion that they could be accommodated and *con mucho gusto* by the well-armed volunteers who guard the flag of Castile.

FOR MYSELF I HAVE NO SUCH AMBITION and much prefer the prosaic realism of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" undisturbed by any desire for the unsubstantial thing which the world calls fame. It has, therefore, been, and will continue to be, my aim to fulfil my duty without exciting any more bad blood, or deepening any existing prejudice. It is to be regretted that neither the HERALD nor the ends of the HERALD in seeking to throw light on this Cuban question are understood, either by the authorities or the Spanish adherents.

THE IDEA OF "MANIFEST DESTINY" has obtained such root that it is almost impossible to eradicate the very natural suspicion with which Americans generally are regarded. Somehow in the Spanish mind the HERALD has come to be regarded as the urger and abettor of the Manifest Destiny idea, and, as a consequence, whoever is in any way connected with it is looked upon as an enemy. The difficulty is increased by the conduct of certain New York correspondents of Spanish-Cuban papers, published here, who pander to this feeling and help to fan the flame of distrust and ill-will. Among these the principal sinner is the correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, who also, I am informed, writes for other papers in Havana. This morning the *Diario* publishes a long letter from its veracious and well-informed correspondent. This libelation is almost wholly devoted to showing that the great independent HERALD is only

A PAPER OF "ADVERTISEMENTS AND NEWS." This, of course, is a very serious charge to be brought against a newspaper, and I only regret that I cannot charge a like fault to the account of any of the Cuban journals that I have seen.

A correspondent with such wonderful sources of information at his command and so great an acquaintance with the inner life of New York journalism must be of inestimable value to the *Diario*, which is a somewhat dull and sombre sheet, with that air of officialism which is so novel to those who have enjoyed the privilege of living where the press has no patrons but an intelligent public.

General A. T. A. Torbert, THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL, received me kindly, but seemed to think that in view of the state of public feeling there was very little chance of obtaining the permission to pass through the lines, without which all were agreed that it would be a very hazardous and very foolish undertaking to attempt to pass the Spanish outpost. General Torbert was, however, reserved and cautious in the expression of his views, and evidently wished to keep out of any unnecessary complications with the authorities. He excused himself from accompanying me to the Captain General's palace by sending me a letter of introduction and recommendation, saying that I had better see the Excellency at once and return to inform him how I had been received. The distance from the Consulate to the palace of the Captain General was traversed in a few minutes, and I found myself

in the presence of the Captain General, who was seated in a large and comfortable room, and who was dressed in a military uniform. He was of a middle age, and had a pleasant and intelligent expression. He received me with a friendly and courteous air, and inquired of me in a friendly manner how I had been received in Havana. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story. He then inquired of me what I had to say in regard to the permission to pass through the lines. I answered him in a friendly and courteous manner, and he seemed to be much interested in my story.

man whom I afterwards learned was also an aide-de-camp in militia. His Excellency I was informed was just at that moment engaged on important business, but as soon as he was disengaged my letters would be presented. I had now time to look around me and examine the

PORTRAITS OF FORMER CAPTAINS GENERAL and tried to get at what manner of man was the present incumbent, upon whom so much of my chance of success depended. The study lacked interest, though the dates of their holding were marked on each frame. The most striking and to me interesting were the portraits of O'Donnell, Rhodas and Valmaseda—the latter a fierce and by no means very intelligent looking man. O'Donnell occupies the place of honor over the door of the antechamber, and unless the painter flattered him greatly he was one of those men who, once seen, leave their image impressed on the mind forever. The portraits are, however, execrably painted, evidently by some local genius. My examination of this interesting collection of historical portraits was soon interrupted by the officer with the golden *aguiletes* informing me that His Excellency the Captain General would receive me. On entering the grand *salon de reception* I saw coming towards me a distinguished looking man of some fifty summers, dressed in military uniform. I was

PRESENTED TO GENERAL CEBALLOS as the HERALD correspondent. He bowed politely but coldly. After an exchange of the usual civilities the object of my visit was explained, and I noticed that a phase of displeasure and annoyance passed over his face as the matter was mentioned. It was, however, but transient, as His Excellency during the interview exhibited

A MARKED AND ALMOST CHIVALROUS COURTESY towards your correspondent. In answer to my request for a safe conduct to enable me to pass freely through the Spanish lines, and protect me should I fall into the hands of the Spanish troops while among the insurgents, or in their district, the Captain General answered,

"IT IS IMPOSSIBLE. I was anxious that a true account of the state of the insurrection should be given to the world, and when Mr. Henderson arrived here I gave him every facility to see for himself the exact state of the insurrection. He was furnished with letters of recommendation to the commanding generals in the districts which he wished to visit, and in all cases he was well received and afforded every facility. He was treated with all the attention that could be paid to a *sifia bonita*—a beautiful girl. Yet, after all this, he deceived me and misrepresented the situation."

"If, Your Excellency, Mr. Henderson has misrepresented or colored facts he has departed from the instructions given to him by the proprietor of the HERALD."

"I regret that you did not come first. You could then have had all the facilities which were accorded to Mr. Henderson; but now it is different. So much dissatisfaction has been caused by the proceedings of Mr. Henderson and

THE UNFOUNDED REPORTS which have been spread relative to his personal safety, that I would expose myself to misconception if I should again place myself in a position to be again deceived. You come recommended; but Mr. Henderson also came recommended as a reliable and honorable man, but yet he deceived me, after all my kindness and attention to him, when I had treated him

AS THOUGH HE WAS AN AMBASSADOR. With these circumstances fresh in the public mind I cannot accept the responsibility of recommending you to any of my subordinate officers. If I had only myself to consider I would do so with pleasure; but I cannot consent to do anything that might tend to

WEAKEN RESPECT FOR AUTHORITY or that would make it appear that I can be used as a toy."

"I acknowledge that Your Excellency's position is a difficult one, but—"

"No, my position is not difficult. I COMMAND REBE, AND AM OBEYED IMPLICITLY in all parts of the island."

This unfortunate phrase seemed to touch a very sensitive chord, and was evidently understood in a different sense from that in which it was intended.

"I regret that Your Excellency has been disappointed in the conduct of the gentleman who proceeded me on this mission, but I do not ask for letters of recommendation, but only for a simple military safe-conduct which will protect me from any harm at the hands of the Spanish troops."

"It is the same thing," with a shrug of the shoulders. "The subordinate, officers seeing the safe-conduct, would regard it as the same thing as a letter of recommendation."

"Well, Your Excellency, if you do not wish to give me a safe-conduct, will you be kind enough to

REQUEST GENERAL RIQUELME, who, I understand, is now in town, to furnish me with a military pass for his district?"

"General Riquelme is more incensed than I am. He feels that Mr. Henderson has done him personally serious injustice, and has misrepresented the General, notwithstanding all the trouble he had taken to aid him in fulfilling his mission. Mr. Henderson enjoyed perfect liberty, and arrangements had even been completed to allow him to visit the insurgents with safety, when he suddenly announced his intention to go away, alleging that his life was in danger. There was no foundation whatever for believing this, as the Spanish authorities had

GUARANTEED HIS SAFETY. But in order to create a sensation he endeavored to make it appear that he was in danger of assassination, and that he fled by the advice of General Riquelme."

Suddenly breaking off, the Captain General said:—

"Did you see the General's letter? It is in the *Diario*, I believe."

I replied that I had seen the *Diario*, but had not noticed the letter referred to.

The Captain General, evidently calling something to mind, said, "It has not appeared yet, but you will see it to-morrow. General Riquelme will

DENY THE STATEMENTS MADE BY MR. HENDERSON, The General congratulates himself that he never spoke to Mr. Henderson except in the presence of the American Consul, and he will therefore be able to prove beyond question that Mr. Henderson has misrepresented him."

Returning again to the subject of the interview I pressed the Captain General to give me a simple military pass, but he was

at the same time expressing his regret that the peculiar circumstances of the case and the tone of the public mind prevented him according a request that otherwise it would give him much pleasure to grant. In conclusion he said:—

"I cannot accept the responsibility of giving you any authority for the reasons that I have already explained; besides,

YOU MIGHT BE WOUNDED OR KILLED by a shot from behind the stump of a tree, and we would then be charged with the responsibility of your death. I will not, therefore, expose myself to the danger of further misrepresentation. You are, however, at liberty to travel wherever you wish

AT YOUR OWN RISK. You can go to Puerto Principe, Santiago de Cuba or wherever else you like, and will not be interfered with, but I cannot give you any papers to protect you or any special authorization of any kind. The *visa* of your passport will suffice to enable you to pass through the country with perfect safety."

It was evident that, unless my application could be supported from more influential quarters, that I would not succeed in obtaining the protection that I sought; and, unwilling to prolong unnecessarily the interview, I made my bow to His Excellency and departed with the resolution that I would still try not to be defeated in my purpose.

To-morrow I will write to the Captain General at length the reasons why, in my opinion, he ought to reconsider his resolution not to give me the safe-conduct which I am seeking. In case he persists in his refusal, and, by accident or design,

YOUR CORRESPONDENT SHOULD GET "WINNERS," though may all the gods forbid it, public opinion will be much more likely to connect such an accident with the disinclination of the authorities here to aid in throwing a light on this Cuban imbroglio than if they gave proof of good will and a sincere desire to assist the HERALD in showing the insurrection to the world just as it is, without exaggeration or false sentiment, as seen by a perfectly impartial neutral.

GENERAL RIQUELME has been appointed to command both in the Central and Eastern Departments of the island, and unless some arrangement can be made with the Captain General it is to be feared that the HERALD correspondent will not be over affectionately regarded by General Riquelme, who is just now

SMARTING UNDER A SENSE OF INJURY, on account of Mr. Henderson's action. Before leaving Havana I will, however, endeavor to smooth away as many of the difficulties as possible, for, if the minor officials get it into their heads that I am out of favor here, I would have more annoyance to encounter in my sojourn than even I counted on.

THE GENERAL'S LETTER. DECEMBER 31, 1872.

P. S.—The letter alluded to by the Captain General from General Riquelme has not appeared in the *Diario* this morning.

THE DIARIO OF THE HENDERSON MISSION. The Reasons for Flight Again Discussed—The Phantom of a Thousand-Headed Herald Expedition.

HAVANA, Dec. 31, 1872. The *Diario de la Marina* has again occupied its columns with an exhaustive article devoted to the HERALD, and referring entirely to its late Cuban enterprise. The *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion in colors which would undoubtedly dispense its sympathizers, and, therefore, his mission, if confined to him with the purpose of making Céspedes and his adherents appear powerful, had produced a contrary result. A second fact, it states, is that Mr. Henderson was accorded by the authorities, both of Havana and the Camaguey district, all possible means to put himself in communication with the insurgent leaders, to judge for himself their situation and resources. A third fact is that the HERALD's envoy received from the commanding officer and all other military authorities in the Eastern department

A MOST FAVORABLE RECEPTION, and they showed themselves disposed to facilitate this in the means of conferring with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes himself. A fourth fact is that the *Diario* makes a start with the assertion that it is a fact that Mr. Henderson deserted what he had seen of the rebellion