ters to the United States Consuls at Nuevitas and Santiago de Cuba, and in every way displayed so much thoughtulness and kindness as to make me feel under the greatest obligations to him. Some other precautions that I found it necessary to take for my safety in case I should afterwards find it advisable to return to Havana that a correspondent of the Herald had come to Cuba, had been arrested for supposed complicity with the insurgents, had been released and had received permission of the authorities to visit the insurrectionary districts, and I received information from a source I believe perfectly reliable that some of the most influential of the Spanish volunteer officers called upon Captana General Ceballos to remoistrate against it.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL WAS FIRM, and refused to withdraw the permission he had given. It is, I believe, generally known that the present Captain General is the first one who has been in power in Cuma since the breaking out of the present revolution that is not influenced by the volunteers. Upon the contrary, he has so often given them to understand that he, and not they, will be obeyed, that he is hated by them almost as much as the first general queline he said he said he had no doubt the volunteers did endeavor to prevent my visiting the interior of the island.

START FOR THE REBEL REGION.

Liberal Steamer Travelling-Neuvitas and Puerto Principe-A Dinner with Acosta-Passes and Preparations.

I left Havana at noon of the 23d, in the steamer Cuba, and reached Nuevitas on the morning of the 25th. The voyage was uninteresting, save for the opportunity given to study Spanish human nature on the journey. One peculiar custom on the Cuba, which I never found on any other Spanish vessel, was the very liberal distribution of "drinks." At eight o'clock A. M.

GIN COCKTAILS WERE PASSED AROUND to all the passengers, about forty in number, and In half an hour a second round, and not one passenger on the deck declined the glass; At three Bass' ale was furnished in the same way, and every one partook. It was about nine o'clock on the morning of the 25th when we passed by a little, light armed fort, upon which stood a sentinel fighting spasmodically with a bandana handkerchief a cloud of mosquitoes, into the bay of Nuevitas, of which Irving says:-"Columbus, on arriving here, was struck with its magnitude and the grandeur of its features; its high and airy mountains, which reminded him of those in Sicily; its fertile valleys and long sweeping plains, watered by noble rivers; its stately forests, its bold promontories and stretching headlands, which melted away into the remotest distance." The area of this bay is said to be fifty-seven square miles.

At Nuevitas I found that Bernard Watlington, United States Consul, to whom I had a letter of introduction, had died a few days before, and that Cornello Porro, an ex-insurgent chief, to whom I had been recommended, was in Puerto Principe. After ascertaining these facts I had barely time to catch the cars for the last named place.

The distance from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe by rail is forty-five miles, and we made the journey in about three hours, arriving at the latter place at about four P. M. The train consisted, besides the engine and tender, of one passenger car,

GUARDED BEFORE AND BEHIND, by cars arranged for and carrying soldiers to protect the train against the insurgents. About sixty soldiers accompany each train, and the cars which carry them are built of heavy planks with loop holes near the top. In addition to these precautions each passenger train is preceded by another carrying soldiers, and which runs about two miles shead. These precautions of this nature, and the military posts every mile along the route, made it evident that we were entering the disturbed or insurrectionary districts, and as four-fifths of the passengers were arrayed in military garb, the journey was of decided and almost exciting in-

The railroad itself was old and very rough, and the passenger car old and dirty, provided with hatr-bottomed seats. Having no system of baggage checks in Cuba, but charging as freight for all baggage the traveller does not keep with him. the consequence is the passageway, platforms and seats are lumbered up with trunks and valises.

Four or five prolonged whisties indicated to us that we were approaching Puerto Principe, and at a broiling hot sun. Traversing the same time to the inhabitants of the latter place that the train bore passengers and mails from

My first business was to find Cornello Porro. whom, for sufficient reasons, I desired to see be-fore presenting myself to General Fajardo; but as it was not until Monday (28th) that I got a sight of him. I had time to wander about and study the

with a population of 40,000, is one of the most anti-quated and Spanish of all Cuban towns. Its nar-row, dusty or muddy, unpaved streets, oddly shaped, low houses, numerous stores, with, as in Havana, all their contents exposed to view; ab-sence of any sidewalks in the principal streets, and the many one-mule volantes, give it a peculiar sence of any sidewalks in the principal streets, and the many one-mule volantes, give it a peculiar attraction to the stranger. It has several queer old churches and several convents. Its hotel accommodations are wretched. I had been recommended to stop at the "Hotel Español" as being the best in the city, and I found it well patronized and nearly filled by military officers. The barroom, office and dining room were one, while the barroom opened into the stable, where there was generally a horse or donkey. In the rear of this room were the bedrooms, on two sides of a court, while the fourth was occupied by the kitchen, presided over by a flithy, squalid-looking Chinaman. This city is notable for having been the hotbed of the present revolution and for having sent out nearly three-fourths of her young men to the patroid armies. Several engagements have taken place between the contending parties in her streets. Accompanied by Cornello Potro 1

CALLED UPON GENERAL FAJARED

on the 28th, and was cordially received. He had received from Capiain General Ceballos orders to give me every facility to study the military operations in his department and informed me I could, if I desired, join a Spanish column in search of the insurgents the next day, and that not only a horse and servant would be furnished me, but an interpreter if desired it. I had already that day been

services as interpreter. I am not able to determine whether he was insane or decemed me so. In the short conversation I had with him he denounced the Spaniards as robbers and assassins, spoke of the Cubans as "our people," and mentioned several instances of the barbarity of the volunteers and of their oben hostility to Americans. And all this without any expression of my Sympathies in the war. I declined his services. Before my interview closed the General furnished me with the following sale conduct or permit:— COMANDANCIA GENERAL DEL DEFARTMENT DEL CENTRO-ESTARDO MAYOR :--

ESTARDO MAYOR — I grant a passe to sundry places of this department to Mr. A. Boyd Henderson, citizen of the United States, correspondent of the New York Herand. He carries a revolver. I trust to all the civil authorities and command to the militia, not to lay any obstacle whatever in his way.

Public Pennetra, Oct. 23, 1872.

Soon after my return to the hotel from the head-marters of General Fajardo a young Spanish offi-per presented himself as being the interpreter as-igned me while in the Central Department.

signed me while in the Central Department.

LIEUTENANT MANUEL EMILIO AGUERO,
who was my constant companion from that time
until I left the island, deserves more than a passing
notice. He was among the first to join the patriot
army in the present revolution. Indeed he was
one of the original conspirators who planned the
insurrection. For three years and a half he was
with the Cubans, and it was only in March of tho
present year when, with the rank of heutenant
colonel, he "presented" or surrendered himself to
the Spaniards. In the Cuban ranks his brother
and brother-in-law had been killed by his
side, and when he left his former comrades
he left behind him his fatner, who has,
however, since presented himself. His action was
rewarded by the authorities by the presentation
of a lieutenant's commission. After his acceptance of this he had been very active in endeavoring to persuade his former comrades (among
whom was General Agramonte) to follow his
example, and copies of some of his letters to them
have been published in the Spanish journals. He
is about twenty-seven years of age and a Cuban by
birth. He speaks English fluently, having spent
several years in the United States, where he claims
to have served in our late war in a New York
regiment.

regiment.
Licutenant Aguero was the bearer of an invitation from Brigadier General Acosta to dine with him, which I accepted and accompanied the Lieu-

GENERAL ACCETA.

who is said to be one of the wealthiest men in Cuba, his property consisting mostly of sugar estates, estimated to be worth \$15,000,000, is a pleasant, Jovial, middle-aged gentlyman, fond of society and good living. I found him at a bountifully served table, surrounded by eight or ten officers, personal friends and members of his sted, to each of the latter of whom, in addition to his rightful cognomen, the General, had given a pet name, the explanation of which, as I was severally introduced to them, provoked much merriment. A gallant-looking major was known as 'the lady killer," and was said to be as fortunate with the fair sex as he was unfortunate at the gaining table. "The Buil Fighter" was a rather mild, inofensive looking blonde, with a surgeon's commission. For the two hours we were at the table, where the seat of honor at the General's right was occupied by your correspondent, serious conversation, so mingled with jest and repartee and sherry, Madeira and Base' ale, so quickly whiled away the GENERAL ACOSTA.

time its lapse was unnoticed, and when, after coffee cigars and Cognac were brought on the table and the cloth removed, we were in an excellent condition to enjoy the Antics of the Remark's Monkey, which accompanies him in all his campaigns and journeys. My host at the end of the entertainment so carnestly asked me to make his headquarters my home while I should remain in Puerto Principe, and was so evidently sincere, that I accepted his invitation. I was informed that I should be sent the next day with a proper escort to join a column then operating against the insurgents. But there then being some difficulty in the way my departure for the field was postponed until the day following. In the meantime I called upon the Chief of Police ("Guardia Civile"), whose jurisdiction embraced the territory in which

THE AMERICAN, HENRY REEVE,
was said to be operating, to ascertain what means there were, if any, of communicating with him. I found that not only was Reeve known throughout the island as "Enrique et Americano," then in the immediate neighborhood, but had found a medium through which to communicate with the Spanish authorities. By the Chief's permission I addressed a short note to Reeve, asking him

IN THE NAME OF THE HERALD
for an interview, the time and piace to be fixed by himself. This message the Chief explained would be carried and delivered to the party addressed by two women—mother and daughter—named Usatorres, who resided in Puerto Principe, and that the answer, if there should be one, would be brought by them in about a week, so that I would have time to scour the country in an opposite direction for a few days. The same day, General Acosta learning I was making efforts to purchase a horse for my march, informed me that it was unnecessary, for one would be furnished me by himself. It was not until the atternoon of Wednesday, October 30, that everything was ready for our departure; but then the arrangements were complete. Lieutenant Aguro, a surgeon—"the bull-fighter"—two servants and twelve of the reg

TO THE BATTLE FIELD OF VIA-MONES.

The Rebel-Raided Country-Life at Span ish Outposts-A Ride to the Battle Field-Shocking Sights-Atrocitles of the War-What Both Sides Say of the Fight.

And so your correspondent, having arrayed himself in light linen clothes, immense Panama hat, buckskin shoes, "leggins" and spurs, armed with revolver, and with waterproof coat, blanket, hammock, and saddle bags strapped before and behind, on his saddle, at about one o'clock P. M., between the lieutenant and the surgeon, led the way out of Puerto Principe.

THE CUBAN HORSE.

The horses ridden by our little company were all natives. The Cuban horse deserves some attention. The best authorities upon the subject say he is but the offspring of the Spanish horse affected by the peculiarity of the climate in his breeding. He is now a fine animal, with short, stout, well-built body, neat clear limbs, fine intelligent eyes, thick neck, heavy mane and tail, and peculiar gaits under the saddle. The marcha is a fast walk, and is the easist gait possible, and el paso, something like what is known in our own Southern States as

a "single-footed rack," is more pleasant than any gait peculiar to American horses, But the most valuable quality of the Cuban horse is his endurance. It almost seems as if no weight were too much for him in the opinion of his driver or rider, and it is said that he will make fifty or sixty miles per day under the saddle for an indefinite time without the slightest sign of exhaustion, and this, too, on about half the quantity of food necessary for the American horse, which latter animal is used only in carriages in the principal cities of the island. Owing to the great demand created by the present war, the price of a Cuban horse is now high, it being impossible to obtain a good one for less than one hundred and seventy-five dollars. The duties and expense of landing alone an imported horse are about one hundred and twenty dollars. Upon one of the easiest of these exceedingly easy-gaited animals, then, your correspondent, at the head of his little cavalcade, left Puerto Principe on Wednesday, October 30. Putting our horses to the gait "et paso," in a short time we passed beyond the limits of the city and struck into the open country under

"ROYAL ROADS," which were in wretched condition, and lay between fences or hedges of guavo or maguey, passing the ruins of many sugar estates destroyed by the Cubans, in about an hour and a half we reached the first of the military posts that form a line across the island south from Puerto Principe. This is known as "San Antonio," and had, when we visited it, a force of but eleven men, who were acting as a guard for the protection of a gang of laborers who were making some much needed repassing a tall smokestack, which, with the enclosed spacious grounds above, showed passing a tall smokestack, which, with the enclosed spacious grounds above, showed where there had been one of the largest and fluest sugar estates in the department, now a mass of ruins, we arrived at Camp Mercedes, which had also been a fine sugar estate. It will be impossible and useless to speak of the ruin and devastation caused by the war among the sugar estates in the Central Department. It is enough to say that there is not left standing within fifty miles of Puerto Principe a single one of those formerly splendid buildings used for the manufacture of sugar. Everywhere the sight is the same. The chimners generally standing as a monument to the ruined fortunes of their former owners, amidst the debris of fallen walls and heat-wenched machinery, testify to the INTENSITY OF CUAN HATRIED to Spanish rule. For be it known most of these destroyed properties belonged, not to Spaniards, but to Cubans, who themselves applied the torch that impoverished them. It was enough that their beloved "Cuba Libre" demanded the sacrifice, and believing that when the cost to Spain of carrying on the war would be greater than her revenues from the island, they determined to make of their beautiful country a waste in which the mother country could find no profit. From Camp Mercedes, after a rest of haif an hour, leaving our cavairy escort behind us, Aguero, the doctor and your correspondent, with our servants, galloped of alone two mites farther, to a second

CAMP SAN ANTONIO, passing through two magnificent groves, one of

off alone two mites farther, to a second

CAMP SAN ANTONIO,
passing through two magnificent groves, one of
palms and the other of cocoanuts, covering about
seventy-five and a hundred acres respectively.
This San Antonio was guarded by about forty
mounted infantry, or "guerilias," as they are called
officially. A provision train of thirty ox carts had
arrived an hour before, and the men accompanying it were then at their dinner, and we followed
their example. In a horribly filthy house made of
palm leaves and skins we are some boiled jerked
beef and a hash, into the composition of which entered, it seemed, every kind of meat and vegetable
in Cuba.

palm leaves and skins we are some boiled jerked beef and a hash, into the composition of which entered, it seemed, every kind of meat and vegetable in Cuba.

Soon after dinner our hammocks were slung in the same room and we sought repose. Sought, but did not find it; for, in addition to the discordant noises outside from men, buils and donkeys, the hovel swarmed with mosquitoes, and as there was no escape from them but by being smothered in a blanket they had to be borne, amid curses loud and deep from all our party.

Much stress was laid by the officers I met here and Aguero upon our ride from Mercedes to San Antonio without a guard. The absence of danger from the insurgents in this neighborhood was dwelt upon until the thought forced itself upon me that this two-mile unguarded galiop had been premeditated, and what Aguero, who had suggested it, had represented as being done on the spur of the moment was really but the carrying out of orders given in Puerto Principe. For, wherever I went after this, this little affair was cited as an evidence of the contempt in which Spaniards held Cubans, the former claiming that four of them would not hesitate to engage fifty insurgents. Captain Lander, commanding this post, was very kind in explaining to me the operations of his command and the wretched condition of the insurgents in this department. He produced before me a couple of negroes who were dressed, he said, precisely as were the insurgents. Their raiment consisted of a coffee sack tied about the waist and sandats of untanned skins, secured to the feet by leather thongs passing between the toes to the feet by leather thongs passing between the toes to the feet by leather thongs passing between the toes to the feet by leather thongs passing between the toes to the feet by leather thongs passing between the toes to the feet by leather thongs passing between the toes to the feet by leather the hope faving of the cart wheels and shouts of the drivers as they prodded the buils could be heard quite a distance. Passing M

Lieutenant Cento was evidently a man of taste and sentiment, for his "office," though constructed only of upright unhewn timbers, with the octagonal roof, thatched with guavo leaves, was surrounded and almost embowered by many beautiful twining vines. It was situated near the fort, in a dense grove of orange trees, full of half ripe fruit, and which were in the midst of a large grove of coconuts, bananas, palms, mangos and tamarinds; while the well-laid-out and orderly kitchen garden close by was decorated with two rustic arbors of beautiful designs over which the vines were be ginning to climb. Nine o'clock, and seven miles further brought us to the village and military post of

where is stationed a body of two or six hundred when and a well and a body of two or six hundred with two twelve-pour mounts an how toor, armed with two twelve-pour mounts an how toor, and an even in the war, numbers about fifty houses, all built of palm leaves, thatched with guavo, and are on either side of one wide street, which is commanded by the fort. Not more than ten days before our arrival this village had been the two states of the part of the two states of the two s

At nine o'clock we encamped for breakfast. We did not resume our march until half-past three P. M., and at six we reached Divorcio, a military post with a strong two-storied wooden fort, surrounded by chevaux de prise and ditch. In our atternoon's tramp we passed a large haclendo and several herds of wild cattle, among them some bulls magmost of the bulls were obtained for the "fights" in Havana before the war, they being famous for their size and temper. These, with a few flocks of Guinea fowl and small parrots, were about all the animated nature we encountered. Soon after dinner at Divorcio a

size and temper. These, with a few flocks of Guinea fowl and small parrots, were about all the animated nature we encountered. Soon after dinner at Divorcio a Council From Las Yeguas, with despatenes for Colonel Lorenzo, arrived. He bore a telegram from the General directing the Colonel to take the Herald commissioner to the battle field of Viamonees, and also to notify the latter that General Riguelme, the Commander-in-Chief, desired the commissioner to visit him at Santiago de Cuba, his present headquarters, within eight days, if possible. For reasons at the time best known to himself, though explained by circumstances afterwards, Lieutenant colonel Lorenzo did not appear to be as much delighted with this opportunity of showing the scene of his recent triumph as one would suppose. Finding, however, that your correspondent could not be prevailed upon to express his unwillinguess to visit the battlefield in spite of the HINTS OF DANGER from an ambush of enraged insurgents and the disgusting sight of the dead, he at length yielded with apparent cheerfulness to the order. After a comfortable night in my hammock, swung in one of the officer's guano-leafed houses, we left Divorcio at half-past six, passing several corrais made by the insurgents for the capture of wild horses, which are numerous in this neighborhood, and two or three of what were pointed out to me as Cuban picket posts. At eight o'clock a cloud of turkey buzzards hovering over a piece of woods in the distance marked our destination, and we in front pressed more cagerly on and lessened the distance between ourselves and our advanced guard. Soon, upon emerging from the woods into a beautiful semi-circular savannah, containing perhaps five hundred acres, the odor of decomposing flesh was borne on the wind sweeping irom the point we were approaching, and on the opposite where, stretched upon the ground or slowly flopping upwards. Holding to our nostribs the camphor with which we had provided ourselves at Divorcio, we galloped rapidly across the open spa

them in anything they would turn on us, and some of

them in anything they would turn on us, and some of

THERR ACTS ARE TOO HORRIBLE TO LOOK UPOK,"

After counting the number of dead, which I made thirty-eight, though some of the officers insisted their wore forty-one, in addition to three or four heaps of ashes which they said were the remains of bodies burned by a Spanish column that had camped close by two nights previous, we directed our steps to the old Cuban camp, where we breakfasted. This camp was in a large grove of the largest mangoes I had seen, and the rude houses built of boughs and pain leaves were still standing, with here and there the remnants of drinking gourds and pieces of built's linde.

THE VICTORS' STORY OF THE FIGHT.

THE CUBANA, as Lieutenant Colonel Lorenzo expiained, lay encamped in this spot at the base of the same of the semicircular savannah, and were utterly surprised and routed on the morning of October 30. When they found the Spaniards on both flanks wanna—they attempted to be spaniards on both flanks wanna—they attempted to be spaniards on both flanks wanna—they attempted to be spaniards of but one killed and two wounded.

THE GUBAN ACCOUNT OF THE RATTLE

as given to me subsequently by Major General Agramonte (who at the time presented me with the original official report of Major Suarin who commanded the Cubans in this engagement) differs materially from that of the Spaniards. The Cubans not only were not surprised by the enemy, but, on the contrary, laid an ambuscade on the right of their camp and decoyed the Spaniards into it by a feigned retreat from the camp. The Cuban loss by their account was but three killed and eight wounded, and they did not pretend to estimate the Spanish loss. They claim that they fough the battle in accordance with their usual plan—viz., to lay in ambush, kill as many of the enemy as possible by a single fire, and then retreat. And they point to the number of whites upon the field as an evidence that those are mostly THE BODIES OF SPANISH AND NOT CUBAN SOLDIESS.

The great impority of the Cuban rank

possibly reach Vista Hermora until the next day. After informing me that he had ordered A TOTAL SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES

in the Camaguey Department for four days, that the HERALD Commissioner might have no difficulty in meeting Major Reeve and Major General Agramonte, who was believed to be in the neighborhood of Viola Hermosa, General Fajerdo instructed me to offer in his name, and that of the Spanish government, the following terms to all Cubans I might see :-THE HERALD-SPANISH COMMISSION.

To all persons then in arms against Spain who would "present" themselves, with or without their arms, within one week, a full, free and unconditional pardon would be granted, accompanied by a complete restoration of confiscated estates with as little delay as possible. EXCEPTIONS.

The only persons not included in the above offer

were:-First-The President, Cabinet and Members of Congress of the so-called Republic of Cuba.

Second—Officers of and above the rank of brigadier.

Third—Deserters from the Spanish army.

Fourth—Slaves.

The lives of those included in these excepted

classes would be spared if they surrendered within week, and the highest punishment inflicted upon the first two classes would be banishment from Cuba and the confiscation of their estates.

Deserters would be returned to the Spanish army, where they would be compelled to serve out their full time, without any deduction for service before their desertion.

Slaves would be restored to their masters.

With these instructions and reiterations that the lives of all accepting this offer of amnesty should

upwards. Holding to our nostrils the camphor with which we had provided ourselves at Divorcilo, we galloped rapidly across the open space to where, such as the provided and provided ourselves at Divorcilo, we galloped rapidly across the open space to where, such as the provided the provided the provided the provided controlly lostilised to the provided to the provided to the provided to the provided the provided the provided the provided the provided the provided to the provided to the provided the provided to the provided the provided to the provided the provided the provided to the provided to the provided the provided to t

main with the other guide while he conversed with the strangers. Their conversation lasted about half an hour or more, at the end of which time we were motioned to proceed. On approaching the mounted men 1 at once discovered by their dress and equipments that they were

CUBAN PATRIOTS.

We halted, and having exchanged salutations a further conversation in Spanish ensued between them and the guides.

The safe conduct held by the guides, the Cubans explained, was good only for November 8 and not available for four days until that date, as we had believed. It was suggested, however, that we might return to the same place next day, as we would not be molested. We then took our leave and arrived at Camp Hermosa about two o'clock, where we remained during the day.

STANISH SOLDIERS AND CUBAN WOMEN.

For a couple of hours that evening I accompanied two or three of the officers to the houses of some of the villagers. If the remarks of the officers to the females we saw, many of them young and pretty, and their observations to each other in the presence of the se women were correctly interpreted to me by Aquerro, they were of the vilest and most obseen nature. Not only were the ideas expressed impure, but the words used were most vulgar. Aquerro, in reply to my inquiries, assured me that these girls were all of good character, but that they were accustomed to hear such language from Spanish officers. Indeed, they were compelled to listen to it, for, having the mistortune to be of Cuban birth, not only their honor and lives, but the lives of their parents were at the mercy of the Spaniards. I was also assured that cases of violation of female chastity by the Spanish officers and soldiers were common, and, of course,

Upon the breaking out of the insurrection the wives and daughters of the patriots accompanied them to the camps, and then it was a rare thing for one of these women to escape a worse fate than death if she feil into the enemy's hands. No charges of this nature are made against the Cubans—the Spaniards explai

no Spanish women in the insurrectionary districts.

Once More for the rebell camp.
On the following morning, again accompanied by the guides, I pursued the same royal road. After journeying about six miles, one of the guides called my attention to the presence of cavairy behind us, and as I looked around I saw five or six men belonging to the Cuban cavairy. We halted, but they signalled us to proceed. When we had ridden about two miles we were met by another squad of Cuban cavairy, and came to a stop. A small-sized, delicate looking blonde soldier, well mounted, came forth, and, addressing me in English, called me by name, at the same time introducing a boyish-looking officer, saying, "This is Major Reeve, and I am Dr. Emilio Luaces." He then formally introduced two or three Cuban officers. Just at this stage the horsemen in the rear joined us, the party altogether numbering thirteen, and consisting of five whites and eight negroes, all

WELL MOUNTED, WELL DRESSED AND WELL ARMED. Some of the bridles of the negroes' horses were made of ropes, but they all had good, substantial leathern saddles, resembling what is known as "the McCleilan saddle,"

THE AMERICAN.

Major Henry M. Reeve is a tall, thin-faced man.

might have disinterred the Docles for my benefit, and that the ropes I had seen might have been and the ropes I had seen might have been to the the ropes I had seen might have been as a Divorce) a lacompanied Major Obregon, with a body of sixty guerillas, to Las Yequaes. About sixt press. Tracks of insurgents, about two hundred strong, leading in the same direction we were going. At one the hitherto somewhat straggling ranks closed up, and, with a sharper lookout from the advance guard, our speed was increased. Major Obregon, and, with a sharper lookout from the advance guard, our speed was increased. Major Obregon, so your correspondent's safety, advised the Cubans until their track diverged from ours.

AMONG THE PATRIOTS MILITANT.

Missive from Enrique el Americano—Departure for the Insurgeat Camp—Henry Rever and Agramonte.

At five o'clock the next morning twas awakened with the information that a courier had just arrived from General Pajerdo with orders to Major Obregon to send me immediately delivered with the information that a courier had just arrived from General Pajerdo with orders to Major Obregon to send me immediately delivered or ciock. General Pajerdo immediately delivered me a courier from the following is an exact copy:—

Dearson of Canadow, Distract or run Sourie, present of the Statistics of the Statistic

district. He is a general favorite with his comrades in arms, who will not coal him Henry Reeve, but Enrique et Americano. Major Reeve, by the way, is a Now Yorker and a courageous soldier, who has already distinguished himself in several desperate engagements, having been wounded as many as eight times. After a short conversation with the Major, in which I explained to him fully the object of my mission, he finally informed me that General Agramonte and Vicente Garcia were in the immediate neighborhood, and that if desirable I would be conducted to their presence without delay. At once expressing myself anxious to see those gentlemen, orders were given to proceed in the direction of their whereabouts.

THE CHIEF OF FOLICE AND HIS HORSE.

One of the guides was sent back to Camp Vista Hermosa, bearing a message from me to the Chief of Folice. He had kindly lent me his horse, with the understanding that I should return it when I visited General Agramonte's camp. Major Reeve and his companions seemed to feel very indignant at the want of faith manifested in them by the Chief of Folice, and assured me positively that his horse would be as safe as I was. I retained the horse, and we went our way. We rode cautiously for about two miles, and after passing two or three picket posts, at each of which lour or five men were stationed, we halted, and without much ceremony I was ushered into the presence of GENERAL NORATIES AGRAMONTE.

When I caught my first glimpse of him he was seated at a table made of twigs intently perusing some book, which I afterward ascertained was an American work on Military steaties. General Agramonte is a handsome young man, though effeminate looking. His dark beard and monstache are discussed in the Chief of reiment and the country of the presence of the presence of the country of

given for an expose of the real condition of the Cubans."

I replied that so far as I knew the Cuban patriots had aroused the most sympathetic feelings on the part of the American people; that the prevailing sentiment in the United States was that their hour of triumph was not very far distant.

Upon hearing this all the officers, as well as the General himself, burst forth in enthusiastic expressions of admiration of the free institutions of America, and with no little determination avowed their readiness to die rather than yield to the enemy; and now that we had so far progressed the entire party seemed to be in the very best of spirits. If ever I had seen true patriots in my life I firmly believed they were then beside me.

After a short pause, during which bright prospects, denbtiess, passed before their minds, General Agramonte, rising, observed that in order to obtain a fair idea of the situation I must travel through what was known as

THE INSURRECTIONARY TRERITORY and see for myself the number, condition and morale of the insurgent troops; but lest I had made some engagement or there were some reasons why this could not be done, having had a week's notice of my proposed visit, President Cespedes

was within easy reach of Camp Najasa, and that the army corps of Vicente Garcia was also at hand. The General did not hesitate to explain that while it would be very desirable that I should travel through the lusurrectionary region in order to form a correct idea of the situation, the journey would neverthele be attended with considerable danger and personal risk, especially on account of the disinclination of the Spanish authorities to have

danger and personal risk, especially on account of the disinclination of the Spanish authorities to have

The real condition of Affairs

known. I explained to them that the Spaniards were under the impression that I would see Major Reeve and Emilio Luaces without the possibility of meeting General Agramonte, and that I had been cautioned against forming an opinion of the whole insurgent troops from the soldiers I was to meet under the command of Major Reeve, they being an independent body of picked men, and that I had promised to return to the Spanish camp on the following day at the furthest. I may mention that up to this time I had not been asked for any credentials, but I voluntarily presented to General Agramonte the document given me by the Cuban Commissioner in New York, of which the following is a translation:

Whereas Mr. A. B. Henderson, clitzen of North America, has been commissioned by James Gordon Benetic, Esq., proprietor of the New York Heale, to travel the territory of Guba Libre, and there to gain a trock the territory of Guba Libre, and there to gain a trock to the territory of Guba Libre, and there to gain a trock ending of the state of that revolution; whereas succentuming of the state of that revolution; whereas succentuming of the read of the free press, and consequently to them portance to the free press, and consequently to the protrance to the free press, and consequently to the protrance to the free press, and consequently to the protrance to the free press, and consequently to the protrance to the free press, and consequently to the protrance to the free press, and consequently to the protrance to the free press, and consequently to the protrance to the free press, and consequently to the protrance for the free press, and consequently to the protrance for the free press, and consequently to the protrance for the free press, and consequently to the protrance for the free press, and consequently to the protrance for the free press, and consequently to the protrance for the free press, an

this 30th day of September, 1872, and fifth of our independence.

[Seal.]

The letters of introduction to President Cespedes and the leading Generals of the Cuban army furnished me by the Cuban Commissioner I had deemed prudent to destroy at Havana. General Agramonte expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the credentials I had presented, and suggested that if I did not feel too much fatigued we would visit the President of the Cuban Republic, who was not more than five or six miles distant. Upon my hinting that I had had nothing to eat for some time breakfast was orderred, and in the course of half an hour it was served up at the twig table. It was neither a rich nor a rare gem in a gastronomical point of view, but the kindness with which it was profered and the genuine hospitality made it taste far sweeter than many a more pretentious meal. The repast consisted of one dish—roast beef—and nothing else, and in the way of liquids we were invited to hot water, sweetened with honey—a decoction known as "Cuba Libre." The beef was cooked over a wood fire and well singed. It was served in deep tin pans and carved with machetes. Accompanied by Major Reeve, Emilio Luaces, Captain Diego and Raman Roa, the private secretary of General Agramonte, the Herald Commissioner proceeded towards the quarters of President Cespedes. The pathways were extremely narrow and the surrounding woods of dense thickness. After riding for five or six miles, we halted; and a solitary picket issuing from a thick guavo fence, entered into a hurried conversation with Major Reeve. As I turned around to survey the scene I was somewhat surprised to see a body of eight or ten soldiers advancing, under the command of a lieutenant, as I could not imagine whence they had emerged. Little was said, for I made no inquiries, and quietly awaited the issue of events. The order was given to proceed, and the party moved forward without delay. We had gone about a mile when we passed another picket post, and wheeling suddenly to the right we found ourselves

Tents were nowhere to be seen. There was nothing marshal-looking about the place, and save that two rows of muskets were carefully stacked, sufficiently wide apart to form a pathway, the appearance of the surroundings was suggestive of an open air prayer meeting. It was no such thing, however, but a genuine camp of the Cuban patriots. In the vicinity were about

in the vicinity were about

FIVE HUNDRED INSURGENTS,
including 200 cavairy, three-fourths of the entire
number being colored men. Their wearing apparel
was not extensive. Very few of the negroes had
more than pantaloons and shoes. Some had shirts.
Many were only provided with breech cloths. The
white soldiers had pantaloons and shoes, but
probably not more than five could boast the possession at once of a coat and shirt. I may add, of
course, that as the heat was intense the absence of
those necessaries was not felt, and, besides, long
experience had taught them to dispense with the
use of what they could not obtain. The
majority wore straw hats, but a noticeable
feature with the cavairy was that, although many
of them were destitute of trousers, all wore short
leggings to protect their limbs when on horseback.
To a stranger the spectacle was not without its
shade of humor, but a better acquaintance with
the situation would quickly teach him that those
insurgents stood in little need of anything in the
way of raiment. Both cavairy and infantry were
armed with Henry rides; almost every man carried
a machete by his side. When I entered the preclacts of the camp breakfast was in course of
preparation. We rode down between the two
stacks of guns, and as we passed I could see the
look of astonishment on many a dusky face as we
went along. A good way off reclined a group of
men, some white, some black, in a thick
and shady grove, through which flowed a
beautiful stream. They were sitting on the
bank, evidently awaiting the summons to their
morning meal. When within some twenty yards
of the romantic little spot Major Reeve informed me
that President Cespedes was among the group, and
all at once dismounted, as that official was himself
on foot.

CARLOS MANUEL CESPEDES.

Interview with the President of the Cuban Republic-A Bitter Fight-Hopes-Cuban Advantages and Resources-What They Expected of the United States-No Surrender.

At a signal from one of the officers a few soldiers came up and took charge of our horses. There was no ceremony, no formality, nothing of a preten-tious character around the place to indicate that in this lovely spot the President of the Cuban Republic was at hand. As we approached the group all rose from their recumbent position, and foremost to advance was Cespedes himself, and without much ado I was kindly presented by Major Reeve.

CARLOS MANUEL CESPEDES,
President of the Republic of Cuba, is a medium-sized, broad-chested man of apparently fifty years of age. His fair, full, closely shaven face beams with amiability and good nature. With dark hair which time is just beginning to silver, undimmed dark brown eyes and a perfect set of teeth behind lips whose compression often shows the fire and determination of youth, his years appear to sit lightly upon him. He was arrayed in a full suit of the same brown linen worn by his officers, and boots reaching to the knees, with silver spurs. He was armed with a sword and revolver.

After a few salutations the officers who had ac companied me threw themselves on the bank hard by the stream. I was not slow to follow their example, and beneath the thick shade of the trees President Cespedes spoke his mind freely on the subject of Cuban independence. Nor was the conversation marked by any subtlety on his part, for he uttered his views without hesitation and conversed with a sincerity that could not be mistaken. Strange enough the first topic to which he alluded was that of the Presidential election-asked almost the same question that had been put by General Agramonte, "Who is going to be the next President of the United States?" I made almost the same response I had previously given, to the effect that General Grant would be the successful candidate.

THE STRENGTH OF THE INSURGENT PORCES. 47 am glad, sir," remarked President Cespedes, after a brief pause, "that you have come What the result of your mission may be I cannot tell, buf it will be a source of consolation to the patriots of this sorely distressed country if you can let the world know the actual condition of the Cuban patriots. Full well you know that stories were spread abroad with no intent other than to dishearten our sympathizers. But now you may see for yourself, and for once let the truth

go forth.' President Cespedes snoke these words in a slow. yet earnest tone, all the officers meanwhile listening with rapt attention, and I could see that every eye was turned towards me to watch what

effect they might produce.
"Mr. President," I observed, "my mission to Cuba has been to ascertain the actual condition of affairs, and let me assure you, sir, it will be no fault of mine should the truth not be made known. I would like to ask, in the first place, what the strength of the entire insurgent army is at this

present time?"
"Weil, sir," replied the President, "I under-estimate our forces waen I say we have 12,000 men, cavalry and infantry, at our command; but if we had arms enough the insurgent troops in Cuba would number 59,000 men. Let me explain to you. We have now waged the war of independence for four long years. Those who have seen service during that period will always stand by our colors. Long ago many surrendered and were pardoned by the Spanish authorities, believing at