

conquer relates these atrocious deeds as victories, and reports all persons assassinated as killed in battle. Among thousands of barbarous acts of this class the case of DON JUAN SANCHEZ YZAGUIRRE, a distinguished lawyer of Manzanillo, may be mentioned. He had been prostrated for a long time with a lung complaint, and had retired with his family to his estate near Huguana. His house was attacked. He could not flee. An enemy, a volunteer, once his friend, endeavored to save him, when both were shot. A few days after the occurrence the Spanish troops discovered some families in the mountains and despoiled them of all their wearing apparel. The widow of Señor YZAGUIRRE refused to give up her jewels voluntarily, and was brutally forced to resign them. They then compelled her to sign a letter of thanks for their kind attentions, which has since been extensively published. This letter of thanks was addressed to the Spanish chief, JUAN LOPEZ DEL CAMPILLO, the same who killed her husband.

The dispatches, in the absence of General CEBALDES, are signed by "EDUARDO AGUIRRE," Secretary of Foreign Relations, at Guernavilla.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Official Dispatches from the Cuban Leaders—Operations of Two Months—Executions of Prisoners on Both Sides—Attempts to Assassinate Cuban Leaders—Murders of Women and Children.

Señor JOSE M. LEMUS, "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba" at Washington, has received by special messenger official news from the Cuban leaders on the island, of their military operations between August and Oct. 1.

THE ATTACK ON LAS FUNTAS.

Their story of the attack on the town of Las Funtas in the middle of August differs widely from that received from Spanish sources. According to these dispatches the attack was made by an army of 1,200 men, supported by one piece of artillery, all under the command of the Cuban General-in-Chief, on the 16th of the month. The forces were divided into several columns, and the attack was made from the north, south and east. After fighting several hours, during which the artillery was used incessantly, the Cuban column—to quote from the report—

"With the cry of *Viva Cuba Libre*, advanced amid a rain of shot in a line as unshaken as though moved by a single man. After a desperate hand-to-hand fight, the enemy was forced from the houses of the town which they had occupied, and retreated within their encroachments. The sun then rose to illuminate the first triumph of Cuban arms on that glorious day. The population was in our power. One hundred and fifty of the enemy had taken refuge in the prison, and converted it into a real fortress. The remainder of the garrison fled to the plaza, which was protected by barricades having been thrown across all the avenues leading into it. They had located their artillery in the church and a high, strong house. At 10 A. M. we captured the prison. The enemy after assassinating a large number of prisoners whom they had confined there a long time previously, abandoned their extempore fortress and fled to the grand plaza. They left seventeen of their dead soldiers, fifty odd muskets and a large number of cartridges, a large quantity of caps and other material of war; also a battle flag, which was left unrolled. Firing was kept up incessantly, and the enthusiasm of our troops increased with each charge."

But their successes were not the forerunners of victory. When so much had been accomplished—when the Spanish soldiers had been driven from the heights, their flag had been shot away, and their fire had been for a while silenced, the ammunition of the Cubans began to grow scarce. It was then resolved to make an entrance through the sides of the houses. The work of tearing down the wall was begun, but just when a breach was nearly made, the Commander-in-Chief gave orders to retreat, he having been advised of the approach of reinforcements of fresh troops. The dispatches report that the troops were at first determined to disobey the order, so confident were they of speedy victory. The retreat, of course, was made in "good order."

EXECUTION OF PRISONERS.

The Cubans carried off upward of 200 arms from the military hospital, a dozen or more flags, and a quantity of small things. Twenty-seven prisoners taken were shot in retaliation, Cubans having been killed by the enemy within the walls of the prison. The enemy confessed to a loss of 102 killed; the Cubans of twenty-six killed and eighty-seven wounded. Many of the Spanish troops were killed by the bursting of shells.

THE POLICY OF ASSASSINATION.

It is asserted that the plan of General CABELERO DE RODAS is to get rid of the Cuban chiefs by assassination. Brigadier-General LUIS FIGUEROA, it is said, was the first selected for the assassins. On this point the official report says:

"A Spanish soldier, who had deserted and joined his command, became inspired with a love for the General, and voluntarily confessed that the object of his enlisting was to assassinate him. It is unnecessary to say that the intended assassin was executed."

Other attempts to assassinate are thus reported:

"About the middle of July four men deserted the camp of General MODESTO DIAZ. After two months' absence, they presented themselves in the camp of General LOUIS MARCANO, successor to General DIAZ, in command of the Bayamo District. They said they had remained on the Manzanillo roads and laid ambushes or small bodies of Spaniards. A few days afterward General MARCANO was provided with a camp guard to take the place of his escort, which he had sent off to reconnoitre, and these four men were of the number. One of them was made sentinel. In the middle of the night the sentinel gave an outcry as a signal of alarm. All at first supposed that they had been surprised by the enemy, for these four men rushed upon the General. The one in advance was killed by Captain NICHOLAS CHALA, when the other then fled. The MARCANO brothers each received two serious wounds. Not long since another murderer presented himself to the General-in-Chief, expressing a desire to join his escort. The villainous appearance of the man caused his being searched, when a passport was found in his shirt signed by the Secretary of General DE RODAS. He is now awaiting trial as a spy. From notices received from Manzanillo it is ascertained that the Spanish authorities have sent more men to murder General MODESTO DIAZ.

SKIRMISHES AND BATTLES.

Successes of the Cubans in several skirmishes are reported, in which invariably the loss of the enemy was great, while that of the revolutionists was marvellously small. The camp of General MARCANO, at Buena Vista, was attacked from the front and rear, on the morning of the 22d of September, and after fighting four hours or more the enemy abandoned the field, leaving forty horses and some ammunition. Before leaving the enemy burned a large number of houses and killed thirty countrymen who had taken refuge in them. The town was soon after entirely abandoned by the Spanish troops, who made their camp at Puerto el Padre.

WOMEN KILLED BY THE SPANISH.

It is asserted in the dispatches that the Spanish have murdered women and children in this section and committed other atrocities:

Before leaving they assassinated numerous citizens whom they had taken from the neighborhood. Among them were seven ladies and five children. Our enemy in his impotence to