

SPANISH ACCOUNTS.

Troops Marching to Colon—Depredations Near Palmillas.

CARDENAS, June 21, 1869.

Colonel Araoz, commanding the regiment of Napoleos in garrison here, arrived on the 21st. The troops have orders to march to Colon to-day.

We learn from Colon that the small column which went in pursuit of the rebel party who sacked the Santa Barbara store returned on the 19th. When the troops arrived at Palmillas they found the citizens armed for the defence. Only a section of the Colon cavalry squadron garrisoned the town. After the arrival of the column the alarm abated. Later in the day, and accompanied with a force of Guardia Civil and a section of the Redcaps of Macagua, went out and scoured the country. On the estate Colmena and the farm Santo Domingo they found ranchos abandoned by the rebels under Lamadrid. The troops were all mounted, as has recently been ordered. Two spies were captured and immediately shot. The column of Colonel Chacon is giving chase to the rebels. Narciso Corrales, apprehended by an insurgent band in Jaguey Grande, was fortunate enough to escape in the night. He was employed to carry palm leaves for building a thatched "palace" for the rebels in the woods.

Total Force of the Rebels—The Union Troops and Brigadier General Ferrer at Puerto Padre—Much Sickness.

NUEVITAS, June 21, 1869.

The valuable cattle farm Candelaria, of Don Jose Cruz Castellanos was burned by the rebels.

The insurgent forces between San Cristobal, Puerto Padre, Manlabon and Yarey, Nuevitas, Tunas and Holguin, under the command of Quesada, Marmol, Peralta and five others, amount to at least 6,000 men.

The union battalion has returned to Puerto Padre, as also Brigadier Ferrer.

It is said that the insurgents, after uniting all their forces, again attacked Puerto Principe yesterday, but were repulsed. Another account says that a force of 200 rebels appeared in the vicinity of the city on the 19th, and that the volunteers who went in pursuit killed seven and dispersed the rest.

According to the *Fanal*, the volunteers defeated a rebel party at the cattle farm of General Quesada's brother.

General Letona's late measures have reconciled the people in Principe. A certain influential person named Miguel Fernandez always boasted of his loyalty, and managed so well as to be recommended to the confidence of the General; but the latter, with great insight, found out that he was one of those that gave early notice to the rebels what the government were going to do. The General had him arrested, and in three days the legal investigations were terminated, proving his complicity. The military attorney, or "fiscal" of the court martial, Lieutenant Colonel Olasco, demanded the death penalty, but the court decided for perpetual imprisonment. In less than twenty-four hours Señor Fernandez was seen among the chain-gang working with a pickaxe in the streets. This warning to others had produced a good effect.

Some bands are running over the country between San Miguel, Mayanaba and the railroad line.

The news from Gibara is yesterday.

In the steamer Pelayo, for Havana, several officers and troops return sick. Some of them are wounded.

The rains having set in, there is a good deal of sickness prevailing, particularly dysentery. The military operations are almost completely paralyzed.

Reported Death of the Insurgent Chief Castillo—An American Colonel Killed—Sufferings of the Poor.

NUEVITAS, June 22, 1869.

Brigadier Amable Escalante, who commands in Minas, is suffering from disease of the lungs, and has asked to be relieved. The most numerous band that had appeared in that town did not exceed 200; but there were smaller parties, of fifty to sixty, that took great care not to come in sight of the troops. It was said that the rebels were badly provided, and that much dysentery prevails among them. Letona is rebuilding Minas.

The insurgent chief Castillo and his followers were lately on the estate of Anzel Castillo, which is styled San Diego. It is said that he died recently of cholera or dysentery.

A small party of rebels cut the telegraph, but it was soon repaired.

The last train from Principe suffered some delay because the rails in Sabana Nueva had been taken off.

From Gibara, by the war steamer Churrucka, we learn that a numerous party of rebels attacked a small detachment of volunteers, who entrenched themselves in a building until some troops came to their assistance, when the volunteers attacked the enemy with intrepidity, and killed about forty, including an American colonel, who commanded them.

The poor in San Andres are badly situated. Colonel Benegasi was to have fixed a detachment there for their protection.

In the town of Velasco the residents are reduced to a limited number, who had to venture out for their food to some distance in groups of twenty.

The hamlets of San Augustin and Purnio have been reduced to ashes.

Encounters Between the Mobilized Volunteers Under Acosta and the Rebels.

SANTI ESPIRITU, June 22, 1869.

Señor Saenz Izquierdo, the Governor *pro tem.*, officially gives an account of Colonel Acosta's encounter with a considerable number of rebels near Seiba on the 20th, when the enemy was defeated and dislodged from the advantageous positions he occupied with a loss of four killed and many wounded, among whom was a chieftain. The troops had only two wounded, among whom was the intrepid Captain Martitegui.

In the ward of Arroyo Blanco the rebels have set fire to no less than thirty-six thatched and sixteen frame houses, to the value of \$3,000.

We have this moment learned of another encounter between the same squadron of the fourth company, acting as flankers, six miles from here, at the Laguna farm, at the angle forming the rivers Canas and Yara, and a band of 200 rebels, who lost eight killed and many wounded, besides horses, arms, munitions and documents. The camp was taken at the point of the bayonet and consisted of seven barracks.

Large Insurgent Bands Present—Arbitrary Acts of the Volunteers.

SANTA CLARA, June 18, 1869.

Dons Diego Abreu, Francisco Silva, Ramon and Francisco Párol, have been arrested and taken to the guardhouse, but separated from the amazon *generala* Pastora Gonzalez.

The reappearance of large bands in our jurisdiction, Cienfuegos, Trinidad and Santi Espiritu would lead to the belief that the rebels are well informed of the military operations intended in the Cinco Villas. But such is not the case. Their excursions, since Sigüenza continues under military occupation, since the 3d inst., compels them to fly from one quarter to another.

Ensign Godoy, of the militia, coming from his estate in Los Azules, having been suspected by the volunteers, he was being imprisoned, but before he arrived at quarters, he attempted to run away (so say the volunteers), and these in using their arms, lost his life. The volunteers are to be tried by council of war.

Commandant Souza, Chief of Staff, gives an account of an encounter with the rebels in the mines of San Fernando, the result of which was that the troops dispersed them, killing eight and capturing many horses and arms, while the troops only had eight men wounded and one horse killed.

The Chasseurs of Simanca, under Daban, had an encounter with the advance of the enemy near Miradero, where the former captured forty hammocks, several mantas and other effects. When they were half a league from San Narciso the troops found an entrenchment and were fired upon. They took it at the point of the bayonet, causing the enemy two killed, the rest dispersing. On arriving at Hoyo Padilla, the enemy was also dispersed, leaving seven mounted horses and two loaded mules in our possession.

The estates burnt in Vega Alta are:—The plantation of Don Ramon Fernandez, the houses of Don Carlos Fernandez, Esteban Vila, Frederico Borroto and Doña Dolores Perez de Castro. These are in the jurisdiction of Remedios; also the houses of Doña Dolores Perez de Castro, Dona Francisco Gonzales, Manuel Balderas and Doña Joaquina Machado—the latter in the jurisdiction of Villa Clara.

The squadron of the Cienfuegos Francos, found, near the Gabrielle plantation, an advanced guard of rebels and killed three of them. A skirmish took place three days later with the insurgents under Lorda and Calleja, by Colonel Trillo, the Governor of Sagua. The troops killed four. The rebels had some wounded and lost twenty mounted horses. The troops had only one wounded.

At one and a half leagues from Cartagena, the volunteer column, under Lieutenant Colonel Perez, apprehended Cirilo d'Espinoza and Manuel Espinoza, who, having been court martialed verbally as spies, were shot.

A Branch of the Casino Espanol—A Political Prisoner Found Dead.

CIENTFUEGOS, June 21, 1869.

To-morrow is to be inaugurated a new association in project, under the style of Casino Espanol.

One of the political prisoners in the Toombs, Don Antonio de Armas y Castillo, was found hanged in

his cell, where there were two other fellow prisoners.

General Lesca, with some officers and twenty-three Guardia Civil, arrived here on the 20th.

A party of Guines militia recently found out that the plantation Floresta had been burnt, as also the Cuban in Santa Clara.

A second battalion of volunteers is to be organized here, probably under the command of Colonel Campillo.

The defence of Ciego Montero was one that needs rectifying. It is a resort for bathing. Only thirty-two infantry and twenty-three cavalry of the Cienfuegos Francos were there, and, despite the large number of the enemy attacking, the volunteers stood their ground without loss and causing much to the rebels.

A Colored Band of Rebels—Volunteers Doing the Duties of the Troops.

SAGUA LA GRANDE, June 21, 1869.

The troops having all gone to the field the volunteers are doing the ordinary duties. General Lesca is determined to scour the country all over the Cinco Villas.

A short time ago a band of colored rebels assailed the estate of Don Tomas Hernandez, in Encrucijada, the leader being a former slave of that plantation. The owner was absent, and the sons having been tied the bandits commenced sacking the estate. The sons of Hernandez succeeded, however, in escaping, and then the robbers fled. Two leagues from there the plantation of Señor Rojo has been burned.

Governor Trillo, having found it expedient to adopt some measures to prevent the rebels of Calabazar from getting supplies of provisions, has prohibited the conveyance of estates by railroad, unless it be by special permit from the local government to the vendors in Calabazar, Santo Domingo and Amaro, the infringement of which order renders the transgressors liable to the loss of the goods and the railroad company to a fine of from twenty-five to fifty dollars, according to the value of them. The vendors are, besides, limited to a very small stock, and restricted to sell to each individual not more than one pound of each article at a time.

Of 7,000 Rebels 700 Killed, Including General Marmol—American Filibusters Shot by Hundreds.

TRINIDAD, June 23, 1869.

Troops are going out and coming in from the country daily, but we do not hear of much fighting.

It is said that fifty American filibusters have been shot in Guantanamo, and five in Santiago. Of the expedition which landed at Macambo, they declared that they had been deceived, having been told that the object of their venture was to fortify certain towns already in possession of the Cubans.

It is reported that in a recent encounter with the rebels near Ciego de Avila, the latter had thirty-one killed, and the troops suffered no loss at all.

The forces which went to fight the rebels entrenched on the hills of Narango, have returned. After four shots of grenades their positions were taken by assault and the enemy fled. The entrenchments were destroyed. Several of the volunteers of Casilda took part in the fight with a mountain howitzer. The troops were led by Colonel Laquidain, of the Baza regiment.

We learn from officers going on commission to Havana, as likewise from passengers from Santiago and Manzanillo, that the forces which the insurgent General Quesada had between Guaimaro and Canto and attacked the convoy which left Puerto Padre, amounted to 4,000 men.

It is reported here that near Santiago an expedition of 250 filibusters had been captured, with twenty-three Armstrong guns, as likewise a large quantity of Remington rifles, munitions, provisions and documents. It is added that before making that port all had been divided in parties and severally been shot. Of those that landed in Guantanamo it is now stated that 120 were shot.

The Rapido steamer, which arrived from Funas on the 18th, brought the news that the celebrated Marmol, with 700 of his followers, out of a force of 7,000 rebels, had been killed in a battle which had taken place somewhere, not stated; but it is added that six out of the eight cannon captured in that action were taken by the troops to Santiago. The crew of a brig just arrived brought this news.

Successful Operations of General Valmaseda—Narrow Escape of the Ampudia Guides.

MANZANILLO, June 20, 1869.

The revolution in this jurisdiction and that of Bayamo is defunct. This is all due to General Valmaseda, and considering the limited elements at his command it is the more meritorious. The reorganization of the "Capitanias de Partido" has given the *coup de grace* to the rebellion. The roads are perfectly safe to traverse now. The Capitania of Jibacoa, being supported by a strong column of troops and volunteers, more than 400 families have presented themselves under their protection.

The contre-guerrillas of Perez and Eitzaza have moved from Jibacoa to Gua, on being relieved by a column, to pursue the rebel parties under Quintero and Paredes.

Owing to the bad state of the roads it cost considerable difficulty for Commandant Martin to bring in his convoy, with more than 300 individuals, including women. In the camp of Jibacoa more than 2,500 souls remained, the greater part employed in their field labors. Not a shot had to be fired on the road.

The Ampudia Guides, consisting of forty volunteers, explored the sea coast by the mouths of the Inye, Illicota, Cauto, Vira, Jobaco, Tamayo and other suspicious rookeries. They were obliged for want of drinkable water to penetrate seven leagues from the coast and in the direction of Guaimaro, near Santa Ana, where an enemy's encampment existed in three houses owned by the insurgent chief Aguilera. Being attacked at the bayonet the rebels soon fled, and the troops set fire to the headquarters of said Aguilera. After four days of a fatiguing march the troops returned.

Valmaseda continues his operations on Naranjo, Barrancas, Cauto, &c.

Colonel Weyler, Chief of Staff, goes to Havana.

The war schooner Hueiva arrived on Friday and has done good service.

The Insurgent General Maximo Gomez Benten—Valmaseda's Intended Operations.

BAYAMO, June 19, 1869.

A large number of families, in great misery, continue to seek our protection.

There can be no doubt that of all the disturbed jurisdictions on the island those of Bayamo, Manzanillo and Jiguani are the most pacified. To attain this end two things were indispensable—first, that all respectable inhabitants should be enabled to get a correct knowledge of the character of the revolution, and the second, that it was unavoidable to cut off more than 600 individuals from the lists of the living, in order that the rest might come to reason.

Lieutenant Colonel Calisal has whipped the rebels on the most inaccessible hills, from Hoyo de Pipa, in Guisa, as far as Baure on the road to Santiago. The enemy, commanded by the Dominican so-called General Maximo Gomez, lost many men, of which eighty in killed alone, and the greater part fled to the sierras, where only eight African negroes accompanied him. The Havana companies quartered in Santa Rita, and the contre-guerrillas, under Boet, did signal service in this attack. The volunteers of Datil, in two sallies, killed twenty rebels in that locality.

It is due to the indefatigable zeal of Lieutenant Governor Bonanza that our city offers a vastly improved aspect. He is actively engaged also in reorganizing the administration, having established a provisional municipality. Many houses are being repaired or rebuilt.

The entire line of the river Cauto continues occupied by the troops. Many of the garrisons being occupied by the forces General Valmaseda has not a sufficient number of men to extend his operations; but if he gets the thousand men promised him he will make a combination with the advanced of Tunas and Principe when they appear.

Sequestrations Rampant—Another Expedition Reported to Have Landed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 21, 1869.

The Prefect of Public Security has, by order of the Governor, embargoed the estates of widows Colan and Valentina; of Miss Luz Valerino, Doña Rita Portuondo and her husband, Manuel Horrutiñell; also of Enrique Valiente and spouse, and José Badell and spouse.

Don Diego Lopez Quintana, commander of the Second battalion of volunteers, has gone to Europe.

In Palma Soriano the agglomeration of the poor people is excessive, and the land owners have distributed lots whereupon to build huts for them. The ladies have also made up a subscription.

It is reported that an expedition has successfully landed on the beach of Sigua, fourteen leagues from our Morro on the east.

The cholera is making havoc on the estates in Guantanamo, and has again invaded the town. A few cases have occurred in our city.

The Governor contemplates making a visit to Cobre.