

Goicourria's Statement—Account of His Capture—
His Companions Not Captured—Report
of the Captain General—
Fight Near Manzanillo.

HAVANA, May 11, 1870.

The reports in reference to Goicourria's statement of the insurrection are very numerous and contradictory. According to the official accounts he pronounced the cause lost, and that having seen the true condition of affairs he had determined to withdraw altogether therefrom and take up his residence in Mexico. Other accounts, however, represent him as expressing himself hopefully and declaring the revolution still strong. In conversation with the Spanish officer who had him in charge after his condemnation he stated that after they were compelled to return to shore pursued by the boats his companions all deserted him, leaving him only a bottle of water. He wandered about several days, keeping out of the way of the soldiers and living on roots and herbs until he became thoroughly exhausted. Finally, coming upon an abandoned hut, he determined to lay down and sleep, though aware that the locality would be apt to attract the attention of his pursuers. In this he was correct, as he was found there. He entreated his captors to shoot him at once, but they declined, stating that such were not their orders. He had nothing to complain of in the treatment he had received. The officers of the army and navy with whom he had come in contact had extended him every courtesy. He stated that he had passed his life in endeavoring to bring about the independence of his country, and in his old age he was willing to lay down his life for her sake. According to the *Official Gazette* he stated that he had with him the brothers Agüero, an English major from Canada, Dr. Mendoza and two mariners from Nassau, all well armed. He had been in the immediate vicinity of Guayaba since the 17th of April, waiting an opportunity to escape. He had intended to go with Jordan, but Cespedes had detained him to offer him the chief command, which he had declined. He was about seventy years of age.

The last report of the Captain General, under date of the 6th, starts off with the announcement that the insurgent army has disappeared from the Camaguey. Two or three small bodies of men had been encountered and a few killed. In a reconnoissance on the estate known as "Matilde," where had resided Ignacio Agramonte, with his son-in-law, four rebels were killed, and Captain Gonzalo Varona and Paymaster Rafael Morales were captured. With them were the archives of the headquarters of the army, some important correspondence and the books and accounts of Agramonte, with \$3,000 in paper money of the Cespedes government. The prisoners were shot. Other reconnoissances are mentioned, in which were captured a few persons and effects, but without any interest of detail. An active search was continued over the Keys Romano and Guajaba, and a raft or boat had been discovered and destroyed, but none of the companions of Goicourria are reported captured, and they are probably out of danger. At the last moment news had arrived of the killing of the Chief Benavides and twenty men of the party of Espinosa by a column which went out from Canaan. Presentados state that Cornelio Porro disappeared some days since from his district.

The Cuban Ladies of Camaguey have issued an address to their countrymen, urging them to lay down their arms. These things are, however, the work of the Spaniards; and as it would not be safe to refuse to take part in them, of course they indicate nothing.

By the arrival last evening of the steamer *Vula Clara* at Batabano we have later dates from Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Las Tunas, on the coast; Trinidad and Cienfuegos; but they afford little of interest. The *Voluntario* of Manzanillo mentions an attack on the 4th by 200 insurgents, under Luis Marcano and others, on the Biscayan regiment. A dense fog permitted them to approach close to one of the advance sentinels without being seen. Finally, observing them, he challenged, to which "*Espana*" was responded, and they immediately threw themselves upon him, striking him on the head with a machete and firing at him. He died from his wounds during the day. The corporal, D. Matias Figueredo, with those who were near, ran to his defence and caused them to retire. Figueredo, however, being wounded, as reported, a hand to hand contest followed, from which the insurgents withdrew. The Spanish loss was two killed and eight wounded. Two bodies of insurgents were found on the ground.

There is no diminution in the reported encounters in the Cinco Villas. Private accounts from San'ti Espiritu state that numbers of wounded are being constantly brought in there. Official accounts mention the capture in Las Tunas of Diego Milanes, Cuban Governor of that jurisdiction, who was to be shot; also the death of Luis Bello in an encounter with the troops.

The papers of this city are publishing some correspondence and documents captured from the insurgents. They refer only to matters of detail, and are of no interest as throwing light on the insurrection.

The negro who was taken from here without the consent of the captain was subsequently sent to the hospital, where he died on the 11th inst. from chronic diarrhoea—at least a certificate to this effect has been furnished the United States Consul.