

# CUBA.

## Landing of the Cuban Steamer Upton—Spanish Official Accounts—Comments of the Press—The Insurrection—Fines on Shipping. HAVANA, June 7, 1870.

The following are copies of the telegrams referring to the landing of the Upton, as they appear in the *Gazette*:—

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE CAPTAIN GENERAL TO THE SEGUNDA CUBA:—**

The steamer Upton made a disembarkation at Punta Brava. The gunboats Eco and Yumuri, conjointly with one hundred artillerymen, dispersed the pirates, causing ten deaths, among them Captain Harrison, two drowned and three prisoners, and capturing a steam launch, some rafts and the complete cargo of arms, caps, powder, medicines, clothing and correspondence. The balance of the pirates are being pursued. They are in a bad situation and without food. \* \* \*

CABALLERO.

His Excellency, the General of Marine, has received the following:—

The Commandant of Marine, at Nuevitas tells me that the steamer Upton made disembarkation at Punta Brava. The Eco entered that place, and, with the Yumuri and 100 artillerymen, under Captain Navarro, captured all the cargo, causing ten deaths, three prisoners, and collecting two tons powder, 123,882 Spencer cartridges, 1,500 muskets, 280,000 caps, 2,500 pounds of sulphur, 400 of saltpetre, some rafts, a small boat, clothing, correspondence and surgical instruments. The expedition was commanded by Gaspar Betancourt and Cisneros. The latter proceeded to Columbia with the balance of the cargo, to bring the expedition of Lodo and 200 Columbians, who, they say, are to disembark in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba. The Commandant of Marine at the latter place has been notified. All the captured property is already aboard the Borja (a Spanish man-of-war-correspondent).

EUDARDO URDAPILLETA.

CAIBARIEN, June 4, 1870.

The *Voz de Cuba* has private accounts, but they are evidently taken from the official report as published in Puerto Principe. The only thing additional mentioned is that the Eco discovering the landing hastened to Nuevitas and there obtaining the assistance of the gunboat and the artillerymen returned to Punta Brava.

The report given in these telegrams is not fully credited here, save by the Spaniards. The fact that no mention is made of the steamer indicates that she must have completed her landing and sailed away before her discovery by the Eco, and doubtless a portion of her cargo had been moved into the interior. The rafts mentioned are such as were prepared to effect the landing before the arrival, and the Cubans say that only the load of one of these was captured.

In commenting upon the expedition the press of the city is inclined to regard the United States government as dilatory. The *Diario de la Marina*, while without fears of these expeditions, says it is much easier to prevent the sailing of them than the disembarkation, as there are 700 leagues of coast to guard. This is considerable letting down from the loud boasts of "the naval force which formed a cordon about the island to prevent all landings." A contrast is drawn between the action of the Washington government in the matter of the Fenians and of the insurgents here, with the conclusion that less consideration is shown to Spain than to Great Britain.

There is nothing further of interest from the insurrection, and it is evident the efforts of the Spaniards are relaxing as the warm weather comes on.

Dates from Cinco Villas to the 3d mention the capture of an envoy or agent of Bembeta, who was mortally wounded before being taken. The papers here contain an account of the capture by fourteen Spanish soldiers of a cannon defended by 150 insurgents in the mountains of Sancti Spiritus.

Speaking of the proposed protest of the United States and England against the vexatious fines imposed on vessels in the ports of this island, the *Voz de Cuba* says that the restrictions thrown around commerce in the ports of the former Power are greater than in any other country.