

# CUBA.

## Spanish Accounts of the Second Landing of the Upton.

Her Cargo Said to be Captured—Lono and Others Escaped to the Mountains—Captured Correspondence—Anticipated Return of the Captain General—End of Military Operations—Spanish Squadron Bound to New York—Heroic Conduct of Cuban Women—The Release of Joseph Duany.

HAVANA, June 22, 1870.

Accounts concerning the second landing of the George B. Upton are furnished us through Spanish sources. According to these her cargo was disembarked at a point between Puerto del Padre and Gibara, about one league from where she previously landed. She brought twenty-one men, commanded by Colonel Loño, who, it will be recollected, was at the head of the party which captured the Spanish coasting steamer Comanditario some time since. Soon after landing they were surprised by a force under the Captain of the Partido Manlabou, as mentioned in a previous despatch. Six were killed and one captured. The others fled to the mountains of Chaparra, whither a force was subsequently sent in pursuit by Ferrer, military commandant of Holguin. The following names of those killed are given:—

Nicholas Sanchez, Manuel Mestore, José Joaquín Zertibide and Francisco Puente. A quantity of correspondence and documents was found, among them the following:—

COLOV, Aspinwall, June 8, 1870.

C. CARLOS MANUEL CRÉPÉDES, President of the Republic of Cuba:—

As I announced to you in my previous letter I have just completed the first expedition in Punta Brava. It is composed of Colonel Mariano Loño and the citizens Manuel Mestre, José Joaquín Leite Vidal, Manuel Espín, José Collazo, Nicholas Sanchez, Francisco Puente, Francisco Duany, Miguel Batista, Agustín Batista, Carlos Degunjo, Andrés Vallats, Isidro Porcillo, Francisco Torres, Jacinto Hebla, Manuel Ouna, Adolfo Leite Vidal, Fernando Justis, José Mena, Arturo Estrada, Eulogio de la Calle, Francisco Barreto.

I forward you a copy of the invoices of munitions, &c., which it carries. It comprises—first, the armament which the Junta of New York sent to Aspinwall to the care of Colonel Mariano Loño; second, that which remained disembarked at the time of the first landing, and which proceeded to Aspinwall to the care of the agent there. I am glad to have received, at the point of disembarkation, the correspondence for New York, for detention here has been of great inconvenience. God knows what further detention remains. I remain, &c.,

J. F. CISNEROS.

Also the following:—

GENERAL REPUBLICAN JUNTA OF CUBA AND PUERTO RICO, BROADWAY, NEW YORK, May 19, 1870. }  
Colonel MARIANO LONO, Aspinwall:—

DISTINGUISHED FELLOW CITIZEN.—I enclose to you invoice of the effects which the G. B. Upton brings to you. For causes which I will explain to citizen Eduardo Cisneros, and which were not controllable by us, the armament which remained in Nassau does not come. The Junta has seen with pain that you have departed from received instructions, not proceeding in accord with the person in charge of the Agency at Panama, in the absence of Eduardo Cisneros as was recommended. We consider it proper to act with the greatest caution in this delicate matter; for the slightest inadvertence on our part would be taken advantage of by our enemies, and cause a loss of the immense ventures made. F. J. Cisneros will make known to you what Jordan says as to proper place of disembarkation. I remain yours, with much consideration.

MIGUEL ALDAMA, President.

Then follows a list of articles contained in the invoice, comprising 1,557 carbines of various descriptions, powder, surgical effects, clothing and a great variety of war material, some boilers and other things. Although it is claimed that the capture made comprises all of the second cargo landed by the Upton, yet the Cubans insist that a good portion of it was taken into the interior by Loño and others who were moving towards the mountains, and that captured was the small part left behind for want of transportation. It is now announced that the return of the Captain General is close at hand, and that he will reach this capital some time before the first of July.

We are furnished with little of importance from the Camaguey. The steamer Triunfo, which arrived here Monday, brings news from Puerto Principe to the 17th. The system of burning estates which can be made use of by the Spaniards for shelter and protection under the orders of Cavada is going on with unexampled energy and the jurisdiction is fast becoming a desert. The following places, estates and farms, are among those reported destroyed:—Cauñao, Maraguán, Porcayo, Yaguajay, Caobabo, Zaragozano, Hato-arriba, Najaza, San Pedro Jimaguaya, Guaicánamar, Sabana Grande, Altamira, Sibanicu, Guaimaro, San Miguel, Cascorro, Blaya, Meala Recua, Corojo, Monte Oscuro, Vertientes, San Carlos, Judas, Grande La Guanaja, Yayabacoa, Guamaca, Magarabomba, Santa Cruz, San Gerónimo, Guayabal and Concepción. The *Fanal* says that since the 4th of November, 1869, there has not gone over the railroad one barrel of aguadiente, one box of sugar, one foot of lumber, one tierce of tobacco or one cake of wax, the products of the country. The military operations are few and of no interest. There had arrived in the city Don José María Aldana, Don Antonio Pla y Monge and Don Gregorio Garzía, Peninsulars, residing in Holguin, who for thirteen months had been prisoners among the insurgents. The usual long list of presentados are published, made up mostly of women and children.

The Captain General has of late commuted the sentence of three persons from death to imprisonment for ten years. Matters are equally at a standstill in the Eastern Department. Valmaseda would seem to be in Bayamo, from which place we have dates to the 18th. The rains had set in throughout that jurisdiction and Manzanillo, compelling a practical cessation of operations. A few detachments are sent out over the better roads, but accomplish nothing.

The season for the prosecution of the insurgents is over, and modesto Diaz still holds his position "in the cradle of the insurrection," from which, according to the promises of Valmaseda, he was to have been long since driven.

Dates from Santiago de Cuba are to the 17th. The *Bandera Español* contains a letter dated May 21st, announcing that an attack had been made on the encampment of Donato Marmol on the 2d. He was intrenched, but as usual fled on the approach of the troops, leaving behind a quantity of war material. It is stated that Marmol himself was wounded in the head; fourteen prisoners were taken and afterwards shot. The chief, Don Carlos María Delgado, was among the prisoners, but was not shot with the fourteen. It is stated that on the 31st of January, 1869, this chief caused to be killed by machetes seven Spanish prisoners, for which reason he, with seven other insurgents, was taken to the scene of the tragedy and then shot. Among those killed by Delgado, as stated, were two worthy priests.

The Spanish account claims that the effects captured and destroyed on the 2d amounted in value to \$20,000, but doubtless this is greatly exaggerated. On the 5th a small encounter took place on the hill Gato, within the jurisdiction. The insurgents had constructed a number of huts inside of intrenchments, which they abandoned after a little firing. Throughout the Cinco Villas and in Santi Espirita the usual unimportant encounters are reported. Private accounts from Trinidad state that matters are more than usually unsettled in that jurisdiction; that the insurgents are appearing in large numbers and are committing many devastations on estates, while the operations against them are entirely void of results.

A Manzanillo paper of recent date relates a few incidents concerning the women of Cuba, from which can be realized that fanaticism of patriotism and hatred of their Spanish rulers which actuate them, and to which in fair part may be attributed the perseverance with which this struggle is carried on against so many adverse circumstances. As stated, soon after the rising in the districts of Yara and others a column went out from the city mentioned, commanded by the unfortunate Lieutenant Colonel D. Rafael Jerez, who was afterwards killed in Nagua, for the purpose of attacking certain encampments. On arriving at the place occupied by the insurgents they fled; previous to which a woman, holding in her hand a tri-colored banner with a single star, which she waved to and fro, crying out "Death to the vile and shameless Spaniards!" and *Viva Cuba Libre!* She was the wife of General Pedro Cespedes del Castillo, and a sister of the so-called President of the republic. She abandoned her home and took the field for the purpose of sustaining and encouraging the insurrection. At the defence of Las Tunas a woman was seen on horseback, animating the troops, and was heard to cry out "At them for they are few and dying of hunger!" She was the wife of citizen General Rubalcaba.

Two young ladies, daughters of a Spaniard residing in that jurisdiction, also left their homes and united themselves to the insurrection. On arriving in the field they cut off their hair and adorned themselves with blue ribbons, and devoted themselves to encouraging and sustaining the forces. In Bayamo, previous to its occupancy by Valmaseda, says the journal mentioned, the women were very bitter against two prisoners which fell into the hands of the insurgents. They adorned their dresses with colors similar to those of the Cuban flag, and with stars, assisted in preparing ammunition and encouraged all those acts of vandalism perpetrated by the insurgent forces. In Manzanillo for months the women carried letters to and fro, served as spies, furnished such supplies as they could, and in every way possible assisted the patriot cause.

From Colon there has just arrived here news of an engagement between the insurgents and the "Chalaporries," in which the latter lost considerably.

Luis Will, Consul of the North German Confederation, has received from the Regent the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic. As this gentleman in his official and private relations has been a consistent and persistent friend of Spain, doubtless he is entitled to this cheap reward.

Owing to the energetic remonstrances of Consul General Biddle, the American citizen, Joseph Duany, arrested on suspicion of being the son of Count Duany, has been released. Mr. Duany has suffered much from his confinement, and damages will be demanded from the Spanish government.