

C U B A .

The Campaign of Cienaga de Zapata—Discomfiture of the Spanish Troops—A Price Set Upon a Patriot's Head—Hopes of Recognition Entertained by the Patriots—Military Inspection of Cinco Villas—Capture and Release of an American Subject.

The following are extracts from despatches and advices up to the 7th inst. received in this city from General Frederick Cavada, commanding the Department of Cinco Villas. The statements contained are authentic and reliable:—

The late campaign of the Spaniards in the Cienaga de Zapata was a complete failure. Their losses were heavy, without accomplishing anything, and many of the troops deserted to the patriots. Details are given of the capture and destruction of the fort and town of Taguayabon, near Remedios, in November, by the patriot forces under General Salomé Hernandez. The Cubans, with *machets* in hand, charged upon the fortifications, which they carried by a brilliant assault, killing forty of the enemy in the hand to hand combat which ensued. The Spanish soldiers, after a brief resistance, fled, and a large number of arms, a considerable quantity of munitions, besides all the enemy's horses, equipments, &c., were captured by the Cubans. In the late raid into Carmao, a suburb of Cienfuegos, the patriots captured three Spanish flags, a number of prisoners, arms and other supplies. The advance guard of the patriots penetrated as far as the barracks of the *guardia civil* of Cienfuegos. The Cubans continued to receive considerable accessions by desertions from the Spanish ranks.

The Spaniards in their marches in different directions have posted placards offering a reward of \$10,000 for the head of General Frederick Cavada.

The action of the United States Congress was eagerly looked forward to by the patriots in arms, with full belief that the United States government would not shirk the responsibility, after "having stirred up the beehive in Spain."

Commissioners from President Cespedes had lately been on a visit of inspection through the Cinco Villas Department; they expressed themselves well pleased with the civil and military organization of the department. The Cuban government was working regularly and well in all its branches. Elections had taken place for civil officers and free schools were established in all of the territory occupied by the patriots.

Some correspondence has lately taken place between General Adolph Cavada and the United States Consul at Cienfuegos in relation to Mr. Winter, the American engineer who had charge of the railroad train that was lately captured by the patriots, near Villa Clara. Mr. Winter was taken to the headquarters of General Cavada, and, being desirous of returning to Cienfuegos, the General requested the United States Consul to arrange with the Spanish military authorities so that Mr. Winter might be safely passed into the Spanish lines. This matter was under advisement by the Spanish authorities.

Spanish Assassins in the Patriot Camp—Sufferings Endured by Prisoners.

Further news has been received from the headquarters of the insurrectionary forces on the island of Cuba, containing details of recent events. The attempts to assassinate the patriot chiefs by Spanish emissaries has been fully established, firstly by the premature announcements made by the Spanish authorities of the violent death of the two brothers Morcano, who were only slightly wounded, and, secondly by a passport found on the person of a man who acknowledged his original intention to have been the assassination of General Manuel de Quesada. During the occupation of Los Tuñas by the Spanish troops they inflicted severe privations upon two ladies whom they had prisoners, one of whom had two children and the other one starved to death. Twenty-seven prisoners, taken by the insurgents, were immediately shot. The patriots report losing twenty-six dead and eighty-seven wounded, all by rifle balls, as the Spanish artillery was so badly managed that not a single ball told.