

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

## THE CIVIL WAR IN CUBA.

### Reported Engagement Near Puerto Principe.

Demand of the United States Consul for the Release of the Lizzie Major's Prisoners.

### SEÑOR CASANOVA STILL IN PRISON.

### Marshal Prim to be Sent to Cuba.

### THE NEWMARKET RACES.

### Progress of the Civil War in the Japanese Empire.

#### CUBA.

**Volunteers Organizing—A Wise Warning—The Spanish War Steamer Warrior Watching for Expeditions—Severe Fight Between Puerto Principe and Santa Cruz—Condition of the Insurgents—Skirmish on the Isabel Estate—Engagement near Liebana—Heavy Losses.**

HAVANA, April 14, 1869.

Volunteers for the Spaniards are organizing in the interior.

The *Voz de Cuba* warns the public against over confidence in the early termination of the insurrection.

The *Diario* reports that the Spanish war steamer *Warrior* is watching for two expeditions to aid the insurgents, which are expected from the United States.

Señor Casanova has not yet been released.

A decree has been issued authorizing the organization of an additional force of 1,000 rural police to the plantations of the western planters, who will pay the expense of their maintenance.

The latest intelligence from Puerto Principe represents a great scarcity of food at that place. A convoy of 900 men had arrived from Santa Cruz. The force encountered 2,000 rebels entrenched across the road. After a desperate fight they were dislodged, the Spaniards confessing to a loss of six killed and twenty wounded. No estimate is made of the loss sustained by the insurgents, but as the arrival of the convoy does not appear to have removed the threatened famine from want of food, it is likely that the troops merely succeeded in cutting their way through the patriots.

The insurgents are in strong force in the vicinity of Puerto Principe. They are reported as being well supplied with beef and vegetables, but as being without bread and as lacking in powder.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba to the 9th inst. report a skirmish on the Isabel estate. The loss on both sides was insignificant. Twelve hundred men had arrived from Databano.

Advices from Sancto Espiritus to the 9th have been received. General Pirello was there as acting Governor. He had ordered all the country stores in the district to be moved to the nearest country towns.

A despatch from Sagua la Grande dated the 10th inst. states that the Spanish forces under the command of the Governor of the district had a severe engagement with the insurgents under Liebana, in which the losses on both sides are reported to have been heavy.

Intelligence from Trinidad to the 10th reports the arrest of thirty of the most respectable citizens of that place by the authorities.

### The Late Outrage on the American Flag—Report of Commander Filcbrown—The Two Cubans in Prison—Their Surrender Demanded by the American Consul.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1869.

Commander B. Filcbrown, commanding the United States steamer *Narragansett*, reports under date of the 7th instant, from Havana, particulars of two passengers, Cubans, having been taken out of the American schooner *Lizzie Major* ten leagues from the coast of Cuba by the Spanish frigate *Fernando Catolico* and imprisoned. The two persons were named D. Santiago A. Annible and Don Ramon S. Rivas. It seems that they took passage on the *Lizzie Major* at Havana for New Orleans. The schooner touched at Remedios, took in a cargo, and sailed on the 26th of March for her destination. She was boarded the same day by the Spanish frigate, as above stated. The prisoners were carried back to Remedios and incarcerated. One of them is a lad about ten years of age. They were visited in prison by Mr. Stone, the United States consular agent at that port, who made a demand upon the commandant of the province for their release. This the commandant did not feel authorized to do without orders from superior authority. The case having been made known to Mr. Hall, the United States Vice Consul General in Cuba, he has ordered a thorough investigation to be made. The ground of the arrest is said to be that the names of the passengers were not on the manifest of the schooner.

### Reports of an Opposition Insurgent Party—A Cousin of Cespedes Killed—Arrival of a Peruvian Monitor at St. Thomas.

HAVANA, April 14, 1869.

Napoleon Arango and other insurgent chieftains are heading a party in the Central Department in opposition to General Quesada, who, however, has the largest number of adherents.

A cousin of General Cespedes has been killed near Manzanillo.

Advices from St. Thomas report the arrival there of one of the Peruvian monitors.

### Havana Commercial and Financial Markets.

HAVANA, April 14, 1869.

Sugar is advancing. Sales were made to-day on the basis of 8½ a 9½ reams for No. 12 Dutch standard.

Exchange on United States, sixty days' sight, gold, 1 a 1½ per cent premium; short sight, 2 a 3½ per cent premium; sixty days' sight, in currency, 24½ a 25 per cent discount; short sight, 25 a 24 per cent discount. On Paris, 2 a 1 per cent discount.