

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM  
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

## Another Heavy Engagement in Cuba.

### AMERICAN BATTALIONS CARRY THE DAY.

#### Defeat of the Spaniards, With 400 Men Killed or Wounded.

#### Demands of Nova Scotia from the English Government.

#### Proposed Relinquishment of the British Colonies.

#### Another Important Decision by Chief Justice Chase.

#### The Statute of Limitations Applied to Rebel Defaulters.

### CUBA.

**Another Battle in Cuba—American Volunteers Engaged—Defeat of the Spaniards—Heavy Losses on Both Sides—The Insurgent Policy Changed.**

HAVANA, May 12, via }  
KEY WEST, Fla., May 13, 1869. }

Private letters have been received from rebel sources, giving accounts of another battle between the Spanish troops and the insurgents. It took place on the 3d inst. at Las Minas. The Spaniards numbered 1,200, and were under the command of General Lesca. The revolutionary force was commanded by General Quesada in person. One report says before the fighting commenced Quesada posted the native Cubans in front, protected by entrenchments, and placed a force of 400 Dominican and American volunteers in their rear, with orders to fire upon them if they ran. Thus placed between two fires, the Cubans fought with desperation. The Spaniards attacked the entrenchments three times with the bayonet. The two first assaults were repulsed by the Cubans; the third was very determined and severe, and the Cubans began to waver, when Quesada ordered the rear guard to the front. They advanced, driving the Cubans into the front ranks of the enemy. A hand-to-hand combat ensued, in which the butchery was horrible. The Spaniards finally gave way and retreated, but in good order. Their loss is estimated at 160 killed and 300 wounded; that of the Cubans at 200 killed and a proportionate number wounded. The forces of Quesada after the fight marched to San Miguel and burned the town in sight of the retreating Spaniards.

It is generally believed that the revolutionary leaders have changed their policy in the field, and in future will fight instead of retreating to the mountains on the appearance of any considerable force of government troops.

In the battle at Altigracia, which took place on the 1st inst., the Cuban loss was 200 and the Spanish 180 killed and wounded.

The Spaniards here regard the result of these actions as fatal to the cause of the rebellion; but the Cubans are jubilant over them as the first great successes of the war for independence.

**General Latorra Mortally Wounded—Petitions to Madrid—Insurgents Near Trinidad—Great Panic in the City.**

HAVANA, May 13, 1869.

The insurgents claim successes in the late engagements near Puerto Principe. A letter received from Spanish sources says General Latorra was mortally wounded.

Señora Senlata and Ibañez are going to Madrid to induce the authorities to revoke the decree confiscating the property of Cuban refugees, fearing that the enforcement of the decree will lead to retaliation.

Advices from Trinidad to the 8th inst. have been received. The insurgents were near that city, and great panic prevailed.

**Reported Battle Between Count Valmaseda's and Cespede's Forces—More Plantations Burned—Markets.**

HAVANA, May 13—Evening.

It is rumored that Count Valmaseda has had an engagement with the rebels under General Cespede. Nothing definite is known of the affair.

Those plantations have been burned by the rebels around Santiago de Cuba. It is estimated that the plantations which have been destroyed in that jurisdiction produced annually 18,000 hogsheads of sugar.

The United States flagship Contocook returned to this port to-day.

Sugar market active. Exchange in demand, but rates unaltered.

**The Crew of a Captured Schooner Released—Insurgents Reappeared near Santa Cruz.**

HAVANA, May 13, 1869.

The crew of the schooner Galvanic have been released and taken to Jamaica by the British gun-boat Heron.

The insurgents have reappeared in the vicinity of Santa Cruz.