

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

## Another Victory for the Insurgents in Cuba.

### SEVERE BATTLE NEAR PORT PADRE.

### Valmaseda Reported Captured and His Troops Driven from Bayamo.

### Cholera Among the Spanish Troops.

### Caballeros De Roda Appointed to Succeed General Dulce.

### BANQUET TO GENERAL DIX.

### The Allies in Paraguay Moving Upon Lopez.

### M'MAHON'S SAFETY STILL UNCERTA'N.

#### CUBA.

**Further Particulars of the Landing of Filibusters—The Engagement at the Bay of Nipe—Brilliant Victory for the Filibusters—A Battle near Puerto Padre—The Insurgents Victorious—General Good News for the Patriots.**

HAVANA, May 27, via Key West, May 29, 1869.

A HERALD special from Neuvas reports that the steamer Salvador successfully landed her men and munitions at the port of Nuevas Grandes, on the north coast, not far from Neuvas. A British war steamer and two Spanish cruisers failed to catch the Salvador, which departed immediately after her men and cargo had been disembarked. A Spanish force landed soon after, but the filibusters were already on their march to the interior, and only the evidence of their having been there was found.

The expedition which landed in the Bay of Nipe comprised a large steamer (name not given), and the steamship Perit from New York. The steamer transferred her cargo to the Perit, which made several trips to the shore, landing men, arms, artillery, ammunition, provisions and clothing for the insurgents. Immediately upon landing the filibusters threw up intrenchments and mounted eight guns, sweeping the bay.

On the 16th instant the Spanish war steamer Marsella entered the Bay of Nipe and was received with a sharp fire from the artillery. Two shots took effect in her hull compelling her to withdraw. She then went to the port of Manati, and obtained a force of soldiers, and in company with the Spanish gunboat Africa, returned to the Bay of Nipe. After several shots had been exchanged between the steamers and the shore batteries several hundreds of Spaniards were landed, and, making a detour to the rear, took possession of the guns which the filibusters had been compelled to abandon. The insurgents, meantime, had only retired for the purpose of reforming. That done they returned in force, made a brilliant charge with the bayonet, retook all the guns and compelled the Spaniards to retreat in disorder with a loss of forty-five killed and one hundred wounded.

Shots from the Spanish steamer having set fire to a building filled with war materials, the filibusters did not pursue the routed enemy, they having to remain and extinguish the flames and save the arms, which they succeeded in doing.

The Spaniards saw ten cannon unmounted in addition to the eight pieces already in position.

Foreigners led the attack and composed a large part of the insurgent force. The Spaniards captured a Prussian and instantly shot him.

On the 16th inst. a severe engagement took place four miles from Puerto Padre. The insurgents attacked a force of 1,000 Spaniards conveying provisions to Tunas. The battle took place along the margin of the river and lasted for several hours, and every attempt of the Spaniards to cross was repulsed with severe loss. They were shot down in the river, actually dyeing the water with their blood.

Finally the Spaniards were driven back with great loss and compelled to abandon the design of provisioning Tunas. They acknowledge a loss of thirty-four killed and 100 wounded, but the insurgents claim that their loss was much heavier.

Seventy-eight of the wounded had arrived at Neuvas. A Spanish soldier informed your correspondent that of 100 men in his company only seven escaped unharmed.

The Spaniards retreated to Puerto Padre, where they were awaiting reinforcements at last accounts. One thousand men under General Ferrer had arrived from Puerto Principe at Neuvas, and were about to march to reinforce Puerto Padre. Ferrer will command all the Spanish troops there.

A coasting schooner had arrived at Neuvas with the Spaniards wounded in a skirmish near the same place on the 20th instant between a band of insurgents and a Spanish foraging party, in which the latter were driven back.

Puerto Padre is a small seaport town on the North Coast of Cuba, in the Eastern Department, between Hibara and Malaqueta Bay. The locality is reported to be swarming with insurgents.

The Cubans are jubilant over these successive victories, which have evidently been gained by the patriots, as all the information given above has been obtained from Spanish sources.

Napoleon Arango, the insurgent chief, has been restored to his command.

The Cubans have resolved upon active operations and in the future intend keeping the Spaniards on the seaboard cut off from communication with the interior towns, which are all suffering severely from want of provisions.

The railroad between Puerto Principe and Neuvas was to be soon destroyed again.

Never were the Cubans more sanguine of achieving their independence than at the present day.

**The Government in Need of Coal—Spaniards Driven from Bayamo—Reported Capture of Valmaseda.**

HAVANA, May 27, via Key West, May 29, 1869.

The government is in great straits for coal, and will probably lay an embargo on all that is in Cuba.

Reliable information from revolutionary sources reports that Count Valmaseda's forces have been driven out of Bayamo by the insurgents under General Marmol, and that Valmaseda himself has been captured.

Two hundred Spanish troops have died of the cholera.

The soldiers are reported shoeless and discontented.