

CUBA.

Glorious Victories Gained by the Patriots— Details of the Perit's Landing—Atrocious Cruelties Committed by the Spanish Troops.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 28, 1869.

For some days a report has been current that an expedition had landed, which was confirmed by the arrival of a small steamer from Mayari, carrying a number of wounded. By these means it became known that a large expedition had landed on the coast near Mayari, and that an engagement had taken place with the government troops, who had to retreat for want of ammunition. Every one understood by this that the Spanish troops had been badly routed. The letters that reached us by safe hands cleared up all doubts. The Spaniards having learned that a large steamer (the Perit) was landing a strong armed force on the coast, sent about 200 men to attack them, but these were beaten, having twenty-five men and three officers killed and sixty or seventy wounded. The Spanish troops were dispersed and fearfully raked by grape from the guns of the patriots. The following day another attack was made by reinforcements, but they shared the same fate, losing about 200 killed and wounded. After the second attack Donato Marmol arrived with an additional force of 2,000 patriots, and the Spaniards fled to Mayari on board the government men-of-war. The Spaniards are greatly alarmed at these two victories, but the patriots are immensely enthusiastic. Accounts are continually coming in, and the loss of the Spaniards in the two fights must have been 320 men, and the victory is made evident by the large arrivals of wounded. The whole splendid cargo of the Perit is now safely in the hands of the liberating army, and with such reinforcements it cannot fail to obtain signal and brilliant victories. The troops landed were under command of General Jordan and several efficient officers. They are now joined by several thousand men, but will not move far from the coast at present, as other expeditions are expected.

News has doubtless been received respecting the great fight at Las Tunas, in which a convoy was captured; but the following details have now come to hand:—The Spaniards lost in killed and wounded about sixty men, one cannon and mules, 150 muskets and ninety-seven prisoners. The patriot officer who commanded this brilliant attack was Vincente Garcia.

General Buceta, who left here with 1,500 men in order to communicate with Valmaseda, could reach no further than the village of Palma Sorian, distant about ten leagues, having suffered great loss by the attacks of the troops under General Felix Figueredo. In one of the ambushes Buceta's horse was shot from under him. The number of his wounded and sick is stated to be fully 400. This column suffered severely by the climate, owing to the men being freshly landed, but especially from the vomito. Much trouble arose also from the insubordination of the men, many of whom were shot by General Buceta's orders; some accounts state this number even to reach forty. Even the Spaniards confess to these facts, and also that the men are deserting, numbers having already joined Figueredo at Jiguany. General Gomez did not allow them one minute's rest, but continually harassed them, causing much loss. At last a splendid ambushade, led by Colonel Antonio Maceo, caused them a loss of fourteen men and ten muskets, besides driving them some distance.

Another glorious encounter. The Spanish government shipped some 400 men to Maniabon for the purpose of cutting off the retreat to the expedition, but the members had already joined the liberating forces under Quesada and Marmol, who drove them back and obliged them to re-embark in all haste, leaving a great number of dead and wounded, who were picked up by the patriots. Here again the Spanish troops gave evidence of their cruel propensities by committing acts bloody and horrifying to all civilized minds. Juan Gonzales, a colored man, was surprised by the Catalan volunteers in the fields, and made to suffer the most cruel martyrdom, recalling the acts of the middle ages. The eyes were cut out with bayonets, his teeth were all pulled out, his body otherwise fearfully mutilated, and then the shivering mass was riddled with balls and bayonet thrusts. They murdered the wife and two sons of Pedro Acosta merely because he had joined the insurrection. He, however, avenged his loss by surprising them on the road to Jiguany, killing twenty-six and wounding many more. All the families about Jiguany and Baire who have members with the insurgents are made to suffer innumerable cruelties.

The Spanish government, in order to destroy the effect of the victories obtained by the patriots at Mayari and the landing of the expedition, has fabricated an illusory account, in which it is stated that the expedition was routed and all its ammunition taken. This, however, is utterly false.

El Mambi of May 10 publishes a circular by Ignacio Mora, which gives the lie to General Dulce's statement that the revolution in Cuba was ended, and asserts that Cuba is now more than ever lost to Spain.

General Vincente Garcia addresses a circular to the Spanish troops at Las Tunas calling their attention to the fact that their comrades taken in battle by his troops are still alive, and invites them to join his ranks if they wish to avoid consequences such as were witnessed in St. Domingo.