

SPANISH ACCOUNTS.

General Lesca's Movements Up and Down—Arrests Continued—In Communication with the City at Certain Hours—Provisions and other Goods to be Certified.

TRINIDAD, June 27, 1869.

On the 25th the battalion of volunteers gave a banquet in honor of General Lesca, at which were present the principal functionaries, both civil and military.

The following day the General left for Cienfuegos. The demonstrations on the occasion were of the most enthusiastic character.

Several arrests were made at an early hour of the morning.

The rebels have burned the small barracks of Palmarejo, after the small detachment of troops garrisoned therein had left it by superior orders.

In order to deprive the rebels of obtaining resources, including the news of the moment, the Governor has prohibited the leaving from and entering the town from half-past seven at night till five in the morning, excepting through six designated localities. All goods and provisions are to be provided with an invoice of the seller and buyer, expressing their destination. Persons infringing these regulations will be detained and tried as suspected of disloyalty.

Spanish Forces Limited but Ever Victorious—Fruitless Attempt to Recapture a Schooner—Destruction of the Rebel Salt Works.

SANTA CRUZ, June 30, 1869.

It is believed that the rebel parties marauding in this vicinity are from different points. Our forces are not numerous, but have been sufficient to give them a lesson or two. The troops have a hard time of it, having to traverse bad roads under torrents of rain. But as soon as the seventeen stragglers of the Aragon and Aragon troop got to the plantation Sabanilla, and had joined, our men attacked the enemy's camp there, killed thirteen and captured many arms, munition and horses. The greater part of the rebels dispersed must have been wounded. The following day a part of our men went to reconnoitre a river which impeded our passage; they encountered twenty rebels, on the way, and with a discharge of the Remingtons killed one and wounded five. Afterwards the detachment went to the plantation Esperanza, where the rebels in a near wood on the other side of the river kept up a hot fire upon our men, wounding a sergeant; but the enemy had one killed and two wounded.

In May the rebels captured the small coaster Maria Francisca. It was desirous to recover her, and lately a force of seventy men were sent to find her whereabouts, which took up a whole fortnight, the men having to scour all sorts of roukeries. After having gone about ninety miles, our men came up with a rebel camp of salt manufacturers. Their rancho and salt trains were all destroyed. The enemy fled and left three dead and four prisoners.

Pillbustlers Captured and Shot as Pirates—A Useful Volunteer Party Dissolved—Prohibition of Masquerades—Arrival of Buceta's Staff and Sick and Wounded—Lady Vazquez No Relation to Céspedes.

SANTIAGO, June 23, 1869.

Carlos Quibones and Martin Justiz, natives of Havana, Rafael Estevez, a Mexican, and Juan Canuto Castillo, of this town, were all shot as "pirates" on the 21st; likewise Mr. Albert Wyeth, a native of New York.

The mobilized party of volunteers that operated on the adjacent plantations, under Lieutenant Gallo, has been dissolved. This, considering their continuous labors, is greatly regretted. Many are the numbers of runaway negroes which they have restored to several estates.

The Civil Governor of this department has ordered that no masquerades be permitted this year, in order that the public tranquillity shall not be disturbed on any account whatever.

Yesterday the steamer Guantanamo arrived from Mayari and Baracoa, with Brigadier Felicer, the rest of General Buceta's staff, and sixty men of various corps.

Dña. Leonor Vazquez, the noble Bayamo lady, who interceded to save the lives of thirteen soldiers of the Corona regiment, sentenced to death by the rebels, and lastly succeeded therein with Céspedes, has sent a card to the *Bandera Española* newspaper, to say she is not a relative to said chief, as was stated.

Further Details About the Second Convoy to Las Tunas.

LAS TUNAS, June 20, 1869.

We learn from a person who accompanied the two convoys sent from the plantation San Manuel for Tunas that the five cars of the last convoy did not fall into the hands of the enemy, as reported. It was necessary to destroy three of the provision cars. The column of Brigadier Ferres was composed of the battalions of the Union and Reina Chasseurs, one section of cavalry, the column of Commandant Boniche, a company of Napoles and a section of artillery. This force conveyed to Tunas a convoy of twenty-four ox carts. According to the official report of the Brigadier another convoy was conveyed on the 5th inst. under eight hours' fire.

Brigadier Goyoneche Assumes the Command—Captain Martitegui Not Dead—Encounter in Laguna.

SANTI ESPÍRITU, June 25, 1869.

Brigadier Gonzales Goyoneche took command of the operations in this jurisdiction on the 23d. He did signal service in the island of St. Domingo and recently in Principe.

The insurgents are in the most inaccessible parts of the sierra which joins this jurisdiction to that of Trinidad, and it requires experienced guides to discover them.

Captain Martitegui, of the "Orden" mobilized volunteers of Havana, who was wounded in the encounter with the rebels on the 20th, is much better than he was, though not recovered yet. The intention is to augment the present number of 400 volunteers.

Governor Saenz Izquierdo publishes the official account of the encounter which Lieutenant Rivelles, of the Corajo detachment, had near Laguna with 200 insurgents, the result of which was that the troops killed eight and wounded many, having destroyed their camp in less than an hour. The troops captured many horses, arms, &c., and had only one soldier wounded.

Political Prisoners Brought In—Insurgent Chiefs Shot—Criminals Executed.

SANTA CLARA, June 30, 1869.

The train from Sagua brought five political prisoners, in the custody of some volunteers.

Felix Machado and Ramon Prieto, accused of disloyalty, robbery and incendiarism, were shot on the 24th. The following day Clemente Oliva, a native of Canaries, was shot for treason and highway robbery.

The volunteers shot and killed the insurgent chief Miguel Bonachea, who endeavored to escape from their custody and wounded one of them.

The insurgent chief Rafael Consuegra was surprised and shot by part of a detachment of the Guardia Civil.

The Rebels Strong—Victory of Cavalry Militia in Guerrilla—Retreat of the Rebels.

SAGUA LA CHICA, June 23, 1869.

A considerable number of rebels having appeared at Rodeo a part of the militia cavalry of Guines proceeded there. On arrival they fired from a breast-work, and our men at once attacked their van with swords drawn. Finding that there were at least 600 rebels the corporal of our force ordered to form in guerrillas of twelve each, preceded by an advance of equal number, the former firing and the latter sword forwards. At last the enemy fled, leaving thirty-four dead on the field and a large number of wounded, besides four Remington carbines, two rifles and forty-six horses.

Maid in Town by Rebels Disguised—Unusually Deploable Condition of Affairs—More Estates Burned—Excess of Spanish Forces to Little Purpose.

PUERTO PRINCIPLE, June 22, 1869.

A new monster of war arrived lately by railroad. This "magnum" has eighteen mouths and discharges 160 shots per minute.

Of the eighty-three sugar plantations in this jurisdiction not more than ten have been grinding this year.

Among the estates lately burned by the rebels near San Miguel is the sugar plantation of Colonel Acosta Alvarez, of the mobilized volunteer corps, although the Governor of Nuevitas had seventy men in Baga, who did not even stir.

On the morning of the 18th a party of rebels, well dressed as civilians, appeared in the Plaza de Cardad, attempting to surprise the sentinel of the Chiclana battalion, and had it not been advised by the Catalan Forcades, they might have possibly succeeded. Being discovered they fired on said Catalan and the firing then continued for some time, the rebels having taken up their position behind the columns of the temple. When they saw reinforcements arriving they fled, taking the two killed with them. The troops suffered no loss whatever. The following day there was some firing near the wax factory of Román. After the disaster at Sabana Nueva, already told, and the troops had left the city the volunteers were placed at the Caridad, the Cristo, the cathedral and the theatre, ready to repel any attack. Señor Forteza is said to have been implicated in the recent movements by correspondence with some insurgent chief, and he has been imprisoned.

The situation is truly to be lamented. The wealth-

test men are in the last stage of poverty. The cattle business is prostrate. Not a hoghead of sugar nor a ceroon of bananas has been sold for a long time. There are planters that have not had any tidings from their plantations for the last six months, or know anything about their machinery, their cattle, their *mayoral* and their laborers. There have been days when there were 700 head of cattle at the depots and the people have been deprived of meat, all being required for the troops. The police and other employees of the municipality have fifteen months' pay in arrear. Artisans are out of employ and in complete misery. Nothing is bought or sold. Houses and servants can be had almost for nothing. The eight convoys that have come from Nuevitas brought little of provisions, which have to be bought for cash and at fabulous rates, as the railroad is made to be an important element of monopoly.

The troops in the city consist of the battalions of Chiclana, Rey and Reina, the volunteers, two companies of colored militia, two companies of colored mobilized, the Rey regiment of cavalry, a squadron of Principe volunteers, an artillery brigade and some engineers, besides the mounted police and some small forces, making a total of not less than 3,000 men. The first battalion of Reina is in Nuevitas, that of Union having left for Manatí after the action in Tunas. On the line there are plenty of forces, to wit: the battalion of Catalans, the colored Ligeros, the battalion of Aragon, cavalry, artillery and engineers, and part of the Reina regiment.