

defensive attacks us and flank movements by infantry and cavalry. The first report of General Castillo says as follows:—I am preparing batteries to follow the enemy immediately after. We have had three fights and I continue to wait for him behind the rocks, calling his attention with a few of my troops and a company of Citizen Pardo. We have had no losses. The enemy has suffered some and has operated against us with infantry and cavalry. Our men have behaved very well. The young Julio Sangulá is very brave. The enemy carries with him about fifty breeches.

I will send further details soon. Communicated for your information. *Patricio y Libertad*.

MANUEL QUESADA, General in Chief.

Published for general information. *Patricio y Libertad*.

FRANCISCO V. AGUILERA, Secretary of War.

SAVANILLA, June 10, 1898.

Attacks on the Ramon and Canallito—Triumph of the Patriot Arms.

Citizen General Thomas Jordan has addressed a communication of which the following is an extract:—

The landing of . . . (Perit's translator) was effected, as you know, at the Ramon, a point near the entrance of the Bay of Nipe. On the 12th, between two o'clock of the afternoon and three o'clock of the morning, the expeditionists were landed and a large part of the munitions, but as the captain of the vessel dreaded the appearance of some Spanish man-of-war, he was allowed to leave without lading all his cargo. I established three posts and in the most distant, a mile and a half from the coast, I placed my advanced guard, counting for that operation, with the assistance of 150 Cubans and many expeditionists, and to hold my position I had mounted and put in battery two Napoleonguns. The 15th, at midday, a Spanish vessel suddenly entered the bay, at which we fired several shots, and cannon, of which I believe one, at least, struck her. At daylight of the following day another large steamer entered the bay, towing some boats and filled with troops. We also fired at this vessel and struck her. She answered by only one shot, while the first steamer went out to meet him, and in a very precious, I continued transporting the materials out of sight of these vessels. I brought to near upon them several cannon, one of which, mounted on a cañon, I confided to the captain of artillery, De Ponte. The enemy occupied an excellent position, but in spite of this our advance guard bravely opened fire upon them, which was answered in a very vigorous manner. Their bravery, however, was not sufficient to enable them to maintain their post. It was then composed of only eighty of the expeditionists, who were completely overcome by work and want of sleep for five days, and though their valor was undiminished they had to abandon their post. In a few minutes the Spanish flag waved over it. This depot was in communication with a ranch near by occupied by a detachment of thirty men under the orders of Citizen Colonel Cristobal Aguirre, while Citizen Captain John Magill opened fire with spherical case shot, and Captain De Ponte also advanced our pickets, the brave Aguirre, and himself, attacked in front and flank by forces of the enemy. But he and his small detachment defended the place with energy, firing on the Spaniards with such exact, with their rifles and revolvers, as to oblige them to retire precipitately to their boats, suffering a loss of twenty killed and thirty wounded. I did not sleep on my victory, but fortified myself in my positions, while I sent the munitions and arms to the interior. Citizen Colonel Gordon occupied the road to Canallito to prevent the enemy's taking it, but he (the enemy) fortified the isthmus of that peninsula by which we had to pass, while by sea he was reinforced by three more steamers. On Wednesday, the 19th, we marched toward Canallito, having a cannon in rear of our vanguard, and the following day we came up to an entrenchment of the enemy consisting of a park of trees and bushes, which obstructed the road. We drew near and he fired a volley at us at the same time that our Cubans opened their fire. The enemy then attacked our right, but I foiled him. I advanced through the woods to one side of the entrenchment, followed by thirty Cubans and four Americans, whom I ordered "forward" and in a direct line upon the enemy, obeyed in a manner which proves that in time Cubans will make as good soldiers as any in the world. We repulsed the enemy twice, and though superior to us in numbers, we would have cut off his retreat to the boats if my guide had not lost his road, which caused me to lose the entrenchment. The fire of the Spaniards was hurried and ineffective, while ours was certain, and though they were protected by the fire of their vessels, they abandoned their positions and retired hither. We remained masters of the field. The Spaniards suffered the following losses:—In the attack on the Ramon, twenty killed and thirty wounded; forty Remingtons and a flag. In the Canallito, forty killed, sixty dispersed, which were afterwards made prisoners. Of these four creos were immediately shot. Besides clothing, munitions, &c. The steamers were all injured. Our losses were:—In the Ramon, one flag, twelve killed and twelve wounded. In both fights I have been convinced that the Spaniards murder their wounded prisoners—among others, the American, John Red.

MANUEL QUESADA.

JICAO, May 25, 1898.

Let it be published for the information of all.

FRANCISCO V. AGUILERA, Secretary of War.

SAVANILLA, June 19, 1898.

The Citizen General-in-Chief says the following:—

HEADQUARTERS IN BUARO, June 19, 1898.

The day before yesterday, the 18th, in consequence of excesses committed by the last Spanish column which left Camaguey, I addressed to the following letter by the hands of a prisoner, an officer named Hagoilo Gomez, to whom, in reward for this service, I offered his liberty. He returned to me two hours, having been very cordily received by the Spanish General, who refused to answer in writing, but sent the following message:—"Tell your Excellency I cannot, nor will I communicate with him except by bulletins." We had not long to wait for them. The following day (yesterday) I expected the entry of a column, and marched, with General Castilla and our united escorts, to intercept it on the road; but seeing that it did not come out, we gradually approached the town and suddenly came upon the advanced detachment, which the enemy had in the Plaza de la Cardal, firing upon it with good result and forcing the enemy to retire to a two-story house. After a little more than half an hour's astonishing fight, we retreated, without the loss of a single man.

My before yesterday (the 18th) Citizen Adjutant General was reconnoitering the line of railroad near the Sabana Nueva, with some thirty dragoons of the squadron of cavalry, newly organized, and had an encounter with the enemy's cavalry of about the same number. Citizen Adjutant General is highly satisfied with our brave dragoons and of the state of discipline so rapidly acquired under the direction of the Mexican Major Cantri. In spite of the imposing impetus with which the enemy charged, lance in hand, he was repulsed and put to flight and pursued a long distance, until he sought protection behind a force of infantry marching to his support. We had one horse wounded and the enemy suffered some losses. Their commander was saved by the fleetness of his horse—badly wounded.

In compliance with the promise made to the prisoner, an officer, I gave him a safe conduct to Santa Cruz, from whence he will go to Havana. He has promised not to take arms against us again. *Patricio y Libertad*.

MANUEL QUESADA, General-in-Chief.

The following is the letter of Quesada to Letona:—

To his Excellency General Don Antonio Lopez Letona:—

For some time the Spanish troops in various parts of the island have carried on a warfare unworthy of modern civilization. The killing of old men, women and children, the mutilation of dead bodies and the murdering of defenceless bearers of flags of truce, the sacking and destruction of the property of peaceful citizens and other deeds, which my pen refuses to write and which shame would fain forget, have been authorized and ordered by Messrs. Valmaseda, Meca, La Mela, Goyens and others—have followed with a frequency scandalous to civilization and dishonorable to the nation to which your Excellency belongs. Notwithstanding this the antecedents of your Excellency in the Spanish policy in its relation to this country seem to give the right to hope on the part of your Excellency a conduct different from that of the Spaniards before mentioned.

And I have the pain to inform your Excellency that the column which sailed to-day from Camaguey by the road to Cuba has, on its return, committed acts of barbarism similar to those enumerated above. Unprotected families which retired to the woods, frightened, as was natural, by the proximity of our enemies, were pursued by a number of volunteers, who overtook a child of twelve years old, on whom they vented all their rage, wounding him seven times with their swords, and, cruelly, he did not die at once, though the surgeons declare his recovery impossible. What is this? Does your Excellency authorize these acts? Does your Excellency wish to continue of this warfare or under pressure of the volunteers the policy inaugurated by your predecessors? I wish to know, your Excellency, because, finding me at the head of the armies of my country, my desire is to make war against the Spanish rule until driving our oppressors into the sea, but never to deviate one jot from the practices established among civilized nations. I have given repeated proofs of this, especially very recently in the pardon of 127 Spanish prisoners, among them ten officers, taken in the rout of the column which marched from Maniti to Las Tunas on the 15th of April. Another proof that our government invites by its example to continue to exercise a civilized warfare is the pardon which I have just granted to the political prisoners which were in our power. To conclude, preserving the right to adopt in the other States of the island the same policy as that observed by the Spanish officers in their operations, I invite your Excellency that you should give example by your acts, for the law which is to be adopted in the State of Camaguey.

If your Excellency believes that I have exaggerated in the relation of the facts, I can send to your presence the child which I have spoken of above, and if your Excellency has those sentiments which, I repeat, we hope for from your antecedents, I congratulate myself on the hope that the war in the territory occupied by your troops will be carried on in the regular manner.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

MANUEL QUESADA.

It is not necessary to recommend to you that the bearer of this letter is under your protection.

The Very Latest.

HEADQUARTERS IN BUARO, June 20, 1898.

After a night of sleeplessness I have hardly time to write to you. The enemy's camp, which was situated between Sabana Nueva and Camaguey, has ceased to exist. Those who have not been killed are in our power, with their arms, horses and equipment. I will give details later. Our boys are made with enthusiasm. *Patricio y Libertad*.

MANUEL QUESADA, General-in-Chief.

All of which is published for general information.

tion and the satisfaction of our army. *Patricio y Libertad*.

FRANCISCO V. AGUILERA, Secretary of War.

SAVANILLA, June 21, 1898.

Extracts from El Mambi.

We make the following extracts from *El Mambi*, a paper published at the headquarters of the Cuban government:—

In its issue of June 14 it says:—

A new triumph has been obtained by our troops. On the 6th the Spanish columns which left Del Yareo to escort a convoy to Las Tunas was routed by our brave soldiers. Another column, leaving Las Tunas to receive that coming from Manabito, arrived on the field, while ours were gathering up the convoy, and was repulsed by the sword, as the enemy attacked with such ardor that we had no time to use our firearms. In this attack we had six casualties—two seriously wounded and four slightly, the first two from the bayonet. The losses of the enemy amounted to 150. We took from them four wagons, with four mules, two oxen. One of the wagons was loaded with rice, another with muscovado, another with biscuit and another with munitions. We also took many papers and a flag. Among the first were very important documents. We also captured two prisoners and thirty carbines.

In its issue of the 18th of June it says:—

The last events of the war are reduced to two encounters of the brigade commanded by citizen Colonel Chico Yaldes with the troops under the order of the commander of Santa Cruz. On the 16th Captain Carlos Perez found the enemy on the right bank of the Najana, two miles from Santa Cruz. Firing began across the river, and the enemy withdrew with the loss of four killed, which he burned. On our part we had two men wounded and six horses killed. The river was so high that we could not pursue the enemy. On the 17th Captain Pedro N. Yares, of the same brigade, encountered the enemy in the plantation La Esperanza. Firing began and lasted two hours. Seventy veterans, commanded by citizen Zagala, obliged the enemy to take refuge in his entrenchments. Our losses were not serious, while with so much energy and valor that he was obliged to withdraw with the loss of eight killed and twenty wounded. Our losses were not serious, while citizen Briscuela killed in the assault on the entrenchments.

In its issue of the 24th of June it says:—

Up to this time the government has been unable to form its cavalry forces, which are so necessary in our campaign, but the arrival of the armament for this branch of the service and the well known reputation of the Camagueyans as good riders, with such officers as Ignacio Agronomico y Loizav and the Mexican Colonel—citizen Cantri, assure us of new and brilliant triumphs.

The same paper says:—

Mexico, Chile and Peru have recognized us as belligerents according to official information received by our republican government.

Touching the question of annexation to the United States *El Mambi* speaks as follows:—

France and England are not ignorant of the fact that the United States are strong and powerful, that they have all the elements to carry on war against these two Powers, and if, in their wise policy, they have determined to annex the island of Cuba they will annex it, as they did Texas, in spite of the English notes.

And again:—

The island of Cuba is as necessary as useful to the United States, and is of as great political as of commercial convenience to the United States. It is determined upon by their policy. If unto this day they have not shown the desire, it is because they counted on acquiring it with ease and necessity should exist. This moment has arrived, and they do not wish to see the renewal of another invasion, as that of Mexico by France, England and Spain.

The Cholera in Puerto Principe—Matters Quiet in Camaguey.

NEUVITAS, July 6, 1898.

The cholera has broken out in Puerto Principe and along the line of railroad. At Las Minas it carries off from fifteen to twenty daily. Here it continues as usual. The trains are running as usual and matters here are quiet.

PATRIOT OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The following are translations of patriot official reports, the originals of which come to us in the regular imprint of the republican government. They contain General Jordan's report of the landing of the expedition under him, Quesada's letter to Letona, reciting the barbarities of the Spanish troops and expressing the hope that the war may be carried on in a civilized manner, and accounts of various operations, all matters of great interest.

Cuban Republic—Bulletin of War—Defeat of the Spanish Troops.

HEADQUARTERS IN BUARO, June 14, 1898.

Day before yesterday, the 12th, two encounters took place between our troops and those of the enemy near the town. One of these was under the command of Captain Juan Guevara, which caused the enemy several losses and while volunteers killed and several taken prisoners, of which all escaped except one. This encounter took place in the Portales de la Cardal, belonging to citizen Faustino Miranda, the pursuit continuing to the very gates of San Lazaro, where the last fight was killed. The enemy's losses were recited in the official report of Citizen Colonel Manuel Agronomico as follows:—This morning we attacked the enemy, who, in small number, marched in the vicinity of Camaguey. After having fought him for some minutes he fled precipitately, and launching ourselves upon him we routed him, leaving seventeen bodies unhurt and four prisoners in our hands. We took from them six horses with their equipments, twelve swords and as many knives. On our part we were unfortunate in having severely wounded the brave soldier Francisco Gonzales and also Saturnino Anaya, two horses killed and one wounded. While in La Monroy, I learned through Pierre Ferrera that an enemy's column had gone out with an unknown object. I immediately ordered that General Aguirre, with sixteen picked men, should make a reconnaissance and skirmish with the column. It was composed of 300 men of the line, a section of cavalry, and probably artillery which did not fire. Our reconnoitering force attacked it four times, three in Las Mercedes and one in Guadalupe, as the enemy retreated, trying alternately the advance and