

of cannon, some guns from the transports and the off-side of the men-of-war were landed, and, being dragged by the seamen up to the fort, were disposed of for its use. At 3 p. m. a boat passing from the enemy's ships to Nautilus Island, was sunk by a random shot from the fort. At 11 p. m. the guard-boats from the King's ships fall in, and exchanged a few shots with the enemy's.

July 28. At 3 a.m. under cover of their ship's fire, the enemy made good their landing on Majabigundo, and, from their great superiority of numbers, obliged the King's troops to retreat to the garrison. The enemy's right pressed hard, and in force, upon the left of the King's troops, and attempted to cut off a party of men at the small battery; but the judgment and experience of a brave officer (Lieutenant Caffrae of the Eighty-second) counteracted their designs, and a retreat was effected with all the order and regularity necessary on such occasions. An attempt was made to demolish the guns, but the enemy pushed their force to this ground so rapidly as not to suffer it. The possession of this battery afforded their ships a nearer station, on which they immediately seized. At 6 a.m. the enemy opened their battery of 18 and 12-pounders from Nautilus Island and kept up the whole day a brisk and well directed fire against the men-of-war. The King's ships cannonaded the battery for two glasses, and killed some men at it, but their light metal (6 pounders) was found to be of little service compared with the heavy metal brought to bear against them. At 10 a. m. the *Warren*, of 32 guns, the commodore's ship, and which as yet had not been in action, got under weigh, and, with three more ships, showed an appearance of entering the harbor, but hauled by the wind at a long shot distance. A brisk fire was kept up for half an hour, when the enemy bore up and came to anchor again without. The *Warren* suffered considerably; her mainmast shot through in two places, the gammoning of the bowsprit cut to pieces, and her fore stay shot away. Their confusion appeared to be great and very nearly occasioned her getting on shore, so that they were obliged to let go an anchor and drop into the inlet between M—b—c head and the point, where the ship lay this and the next day repairing her damages. The battery on the island still keeping up a heavy fire, and the ship's crews being exposed without the least benefit to the service, Captain Mowatt thought proper to move further up the harbor, which was done in the night and the line formed again, he being firmly resolved to dispute the harbor to the last extremity, as on that entirely depended the safety of the garrison, whose communication with the men-of-war was of the utmost importance. The dispositions on the shore and on the water co-operating and perfectly supporting each other, foiled the enemy in their purposes; their troops were yet confined to a spot they could not move from, and while the harbor was secure, their intention of making approaches, and investing the fort on all sides, could by no means be put in execution. The present station of the men-of-war being such as rendered it impossible for the enemy's ships to act but at particular periods, the marines (whose service in their particular line of duty was not immediately required on board) were ordered on shore to garrison duty, holding themselves ready to embark at a moment's notice, which with ease they could have effected in ten or fifteen minutes. Guard-boats, as usual, during the night.

July 29. At 6 a. m. the enemy's ships weighed, and altering their position, came to an anchor again. The state of the fortress requiring more cannon, some remaining off-side guns were landed from the men of war and dragged by the seamen up to the fortress for its use and that of the batteries; and though the task to be performed was up a steep hill, over rocks, and innumerable stumps of fallen trees, was laborious, yet their cheerfulness and zeal for the service surmounted every difficulty. p. m. the enemy opened their batteries on the heights of M—b—c, and kept up a warm and incessant fire against the fortress. The commanding ground of the enemy's works, and the short distance from the fortress, gave them some advantages with their grape as well as round shot, which considerably damaged the storehouse in the garrison.

Six pieces of cannon at the half moon battery, near Banks's house, and which belonged to the fortress, being now found necessary for its particular defence, were moved up to it, and replaced with some ship's guns, under the direction of the gunner of the *Admiral*, with a party of seamen. Captain Mowatt, having obtained intelligence that the enemy, in despair of reducing the King's ships by means of their own, or of getting possession of the harbor, had come to the resolution of joining their whole force in troops, marines, and seamen—to storm the fortress the next morning at daybreak, judged it expedient to reinforce the garrison with what seaman could conveniently be spared, and for this purpose, at the close of the evening, 140 men, under the command of Lieutenant Brooks, were sent into garrison. Part of these were immediately detached to reinforce the troops on the out line pickets, and others manned the facing of their own bastion, while the remainder were busily employed in raising *excalets* in the fort. In all these operations a brotherly affection appeared to unite the force both by sea and land, and to direct their views all to one point, much to their credit and to the honor and benefit of the service. During the night the enemy threw a number of shells into the fortress. At 10 p. m. a few shots between the enemy's guard boats and these from the King's ships.

(To be continued.)

The Spanish ram *Numancia*, 7,000 tons drawing 28 feet of water, arrived at New York, August 12, from Havana, having yellow fever on board. As it was impossible, owing to the shallowness of the water, to anchor in the Lower Bay, the Health Officer permitted the ram to come a short distance above the Narrows, at least a mile from either shore. The vessel draws more water than any that ever before entered this harbor, she having a draught of 28 feet, which exceeds that of the *Great Eastern* by two feet. In appearance she is a long, low, and heavy looking craft, with the bow elongated at the water line into a most formidable looking ram. The *Numancia* came to New York for repairs previous to sailing to Spain, and is one of the three Spanish iron clads detailed to serve in Cuban waters. She was constructed in France before the days of turret ships, with slightly concave sides plated with five inches of iron. She carries 25 rifled guns, of which 6 are 300 pounders, 3

180-pounders, and 16 68-pounders. Her commanding officer is Captain Edouardo Roviray Bellona. The second in command is Don Carlos Garcia de la Torre, deceased, Her other officers are: Lieutenants—Wenceslao Vallarino, Teobaldo Gisbert, Jose Duran, Fernando Lozano, and Pedro Maria Gonzalez. Navy lieutenants—Manuel Rodan, Emillo Gullart, Eloy de la Brena, and Eloy Molendreras. Artillery lieutenant—Francisco Coren and Jose Granados y Sancho. Paymaster, Don Santiago Soriano; First Physician, Candido Ilermida; Second Physician, Estenilas Garcia; Chaplain, Antonio Morel. Marine officers—Ignacio Calle, Santiago Selis y Garcia, Vincento Perez Andujar, Vincento Guervo, and Francisco Mallo Arguelles. She has also seven sailing masters, nine midshipmen, three carpenters, two marine instructors, one sail-maker, two first class engineers, one second class, two third class, and one fourth class, and fifty-eight firemen. Altogether she had on board when she left Havana 659 men, officers included. According to the Spanish measurement she is 7,235 tons. She has made as many as fourteen miles in an hour. The *Numancia* played a prominent part in the bombardment of Callao, Peru, by the Spanish fleet under Admiral Mendez Nunez, in May, 1866, and in commemoration of this bears a marble tablet in her main saloon, upon which are engraved the words: "Este buque se batio en la combate del Callao el 2 de Mayo de 1866. Recibio en su casco 51 proyectiles de grueso calibre." (This vessel took part in the combat of Callao, May 2, 1866, and received 51 projectiles of large calibre in her hull.) Also the memorable words of Nunez uttered before the combat commenced: "Mi nacion prefiere honra sin barcos a barcos sin honra." (My country prefers honor without war vessels to war vessels without honor.) The Spanish Admiralty claims that the *Numancia* was the first iron-clad vessel that circumnavigated the world, and because of this another marble tablet adorns her main saloon bearing the Latin words, "En loricata Navis quae primo terrem circumvixit." Among the relics on board, which are highly prized by the officers and men, are the chair in which Mendez Nunez rested for a while after receiving a wound in the combat of Callao, and a small table on which he subsequently wrote his official report of the combat.

The President of the Republic, says the *Paris Patrie*, has adopted a measure of great interest to the army. He has decided that every military operation having as its object the re-establishment of order and the defence of society, shall count as an actual campaign in time of war. In fulfillment of this resolution the Minister of War announced that two corps, and parts of corps, which were present in 1871 in the departments of the Seine and the Seine et Oise, occupied by the army of Versailles, and that took part in the siege of Paris from the 18th of March to the 7th of June, will be held to have passed through a campaign. The same favor is granted to the troops engaged in March, April, and May, the same year, in repressing the disturbances at Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and other towns.