

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

Fierce and Bloody Fighting Between the Republican and Bourbonist Armies.

The Battle of Puente de Erault and Signal Rout of the Loyalists.

March Against Dorregary and the Insurgent Reply.

Cautious Advance and Feeling the Way by Skirmishers.

Choice of Position with the Artillery of the Democrats in Play.

Carlism Sustains a First Severe Shock.

THE ORDER OF BATTLE.

Magnificent Charge for the Crown and Church.

A Terrible Struggle and Complete Rout of the Government Army.

General Valdespina Wounded and a Number of Officers Killed.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

A Herald Special Correspondent Either Killed or Made Prisoner.

A Riderless Horse from the Front.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the Herald has been received from our correspondent in the Spanish capital:—

MADRID, May 14, 1873.

The battle which was fought on the 6th of May, at Puente de Erault, near Stella, in Navarre, by the Carlist forces and the troops of the Spanish Republic was the most important fight which has yet occurred between the contending parties, and resulted in a complete victory for General Dorregary, Don Carlos' commander.

A SUDDEN SURPRISE AND LOYALIST GAIN.

Four days previously the Carlist troops were surprised at Pena-Cerrada by a government army column, and retreated with the greatest precipitation toward the mountains. Reinforcing parties from government regiments, co-operating with the victors, joined in the pursuit of the Bourbonists. Thus five columns of republicans, encouraged by the Carlist fight, pursued the retreating party with such energy that General Dorregary, within a space of sixty hours, marched his men nearly four times the distance which would have been accomplished in that space of time under ordinary circumstances, and made one continuous march of forty hours' duration.

On the fourth day the Carlist troops were completely broken down, but the government forces were, notwithstanding, distanced, with the exception of one column, under the command of Colonel Novarra, composed of soldiers of the line, supported by a battery of artillery.

BOURBONIST TACTICS AND A TELLING BLOW.

General Dorregary contrived, by wheeling round or "facing about" suddenly, perhaps, to deliver a blow which crippled this force, and in consequence of his gain, and encouraged thereby, formed a line of battle at Puente de Erault, on the range of a low hill which is partly covered by shrub-oak and chapparal.

IN POSITION AND OPENING FIRE.

Here he placed about three thousand men in position.

The centre was commanded by Lizarraya, the left by Elio and on the right were the other Carlism under the personal control of Dorregary. The government troops, coming up soon afterwards, occupied higher ground, which gave their artillery command of the Carlist position and enabled their gunners to sweep the space lying between the opposing commands.

The Carlism had no artillery.

FEELING WITH SKIRMISHERS.

The Spanish skirmishers "felt" the Bourbonist lines cautiously during some hours.

"ADVANCE AND ENGAGE IN ACTION."

At three o'clock in the afternoon the Spanish government troops advanced to action in handsome style, supported by the fire of their artillery. The work of the battery was not very destructive; but as the Carlist insurgents entertain an exaggerated respect for the power of cannon, the fire made their men uneasy even while doing them little injury.

A PAINFUL FUSILLADE.

Moving on in this fashion the Spanish army advance first came within range of the fire of Lizarraya's men, who opened on them from the chapparal bushes with an exceedingly

destructive fusillade. The first effect staggered the Spanish line and broke the force of its advance. It was soon after compelled to relinquish a portion of the ground which it had already gained, but the main body of the troops persevered onward in perfect order, and the skirmish line kept the fellows in the chapparal busy.

GENERAL OLLO MAKES A RAPID MOVEMENT FOR THE ROYALISTS.

When the battle was fully engaged at this point, and just subsequent to the skirmishing, General Ollo, one of Don Carlos' most distinguished officers, who overlapped the government troops on the right, made his way through the chapparal, thus getting well on the flank of the force.

In his front Lizarraya peppered away to some purpose, but keeping his men for the most part under cover.

A SEVERE AND BLOODY STRUGGLE.

The fight was continued on these terms, an exchange of musketry fire and the artillery play of the government battery, for nearly an hour, both sides losing men. Many soldiers, carrying dead and wounded comrades to the Carlist rear, passed me, and, as the Carlism shoot better than the government troops, I infer that the condition of affairs was worse on the other side.

GALLANT CHARGE FOR THE CROWN AND CHURCH.

Meanwhile General Dorregary was preparing to deliver an effective stroke against the republicans, with his characteristic energy. He had at hand a body of cavalry, composed entirely of young gentlemen belonging to Catholic families of distinction, mostly cadets of the houses of the Basque nobility, commanded by Marquis Valdespina.

There was some trouble to get this force in position to charge the government battery.

Finally, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, the Carlist cavalry was ready.

Colonel Rodas' battalion of infantry was also prepared to advance with the bayonet against the government left. This (Rodas') is the same battalion which charged so splendidly against the republican army in the recent battle near Vich.

The signal being given, there was a simultaneous advance and charge of the whole Carlist line. It was a most tremendous helter-skelter charge, the cavalry operating on most difficult ground.

HAND TO HAND AND "WAR TO THE KNIFE."

An obstinate hand-to-hand combat ensued between Rodas' men and the troops of the government line.

REPUBLICAN RETREAT.

The government troops broke and fled in complete rout in every direction—to the mountains and into the villages—in order to escape the pursuit of the cavalry.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

General Valdespina received a bayonet thrust in his arm.

A number of the cavalry were killed and two captains wounded.

The Carlist loss, in killed and wounded, was 150.

SPOILS.

The victors captured one cannon, its carriage and caissons. Two other guns were taken, but it was impossible to get them away through the mountain paths before night, when the Carlist force was compelled to retire.

PRISONERS.

There were captured also four chief officers of the republican army, with sixty-four subaltern officers and privates.

A HERALD SPECIAL EITHER KILLED OR A PRISONER.

The other special correspondent of the Herald who was engaged in reporting the battle with me was either killed or made prisoner. His horse came riderless into the bivouac at night.

GOVERNMENT REINFORCEMENTS SPECIALLY DEMANDED IN NAVARRE.

General Novillas, Minister of War, who is now in Navarre, demands reinforcements for the troops in that province.

SPAIN.

National Result of the Elections—Federalist Republican Triumph with a Strong Opposition—An Anglo-French Radical Democratic Mission.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, May 14, 1873.

The voting throughout Spain on Saturday and Sunday last for Deputies to the Constituent Cortes resulted in the election of 510 Ministerial federalists, 50 extreme radicals, 9 internationalists, 10 independent republicans and 50 monarchists.

Anglo-French Radical Propagandism.

Mr. Bradlaugh has arrived in Paris, en route for Madrid, with an address from the English republicans to the Spaniards. He is to meet at the railroad station M. Gambetta, who is about to proceed to Limoges to make a speech, and the two republican leaders will journey southward together.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Russian Report from the Seat of War Against the Khivese.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

St. Petersburg, May 14, 1873.

Despatches from Kasalinsk bring intelligence that detachments and reconnoitering parties from the Russian expeditionary columns report that the Khivese are throwing up entrenchments at Kiyeh and Dan Kara.

They are also sending out a vanguard to meet the Russians at Min Buak.

TURKOMANS TO THE FRONT.

There has been an engagement at Igda between the Russians and a force of Turkomans, in which the latter were defeated.

Twenty-two of the Turkomans were killed, and 1,000 of their camels were captured by the Russians.

Anglo-Indian Report of the Progress of the Campaign.

LONDON, May 14, 1873.

A special despatch to the London Times from Calcutta, under date of the 13th inst., says the Russian expeditionary force has occupied Oorghen, a village of Khiva.

The same despatch reports that Abdul-Rahman has been summoned to St. Petersburg.

FRANCE.

Personal Animosity Likely to Divide the Cabinet.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 14, 1873.

It is reported that M. Gouillard has informed M. Thiers that he has resolved to resign the Ministry of the Interior unless M. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, retires.

Patriotic, But Not Patient.

PARIS, May 14, 1873.

The *Soir* this afternoon says M. Gouillard and M. Jules Simon have tendered their resignations to M. Thiers, because it is incompatible with their views for them to serve in the same Cabinet.

CUBA.

General Ignacio Agramonte's Body Buried—Comments on His Death—The Fate of General Sanquill—The Dead in Battle—Quarantine Relief.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, May 13, 1873.

The body of General Ignacio Agramonte was buried to-day. A despatch from Puerto Principe states that the body was fully identified at that place.

WHAT IS SAID OF HIS MEMORY.

The Spaniards and Cubans consider Agramonte's death a severe blow to the revolutionary cause.

THE LOSSES IN BATTLE.

The engagement in which General Agramonte was killed occurred at Jimaguayu. The insurgents numbered 800, and their losses, as reported by the Spaniards, was eighty killed.

SANQUILL'S FATE.

The report of the death of General Sanquill is pronounced untrue.

QUARANTINE RELIEF.

The New Orleans steamer, which were detained at Quarantine, have been released and permitted to come up to the city.

THE MODOCS.

General Jack Again Behind Fortifications and Defiant.

General Davis' Tactics.

LAVA BEDS CAMP, SOUTH TULE LAKE, } May 12—10 A. M. } Via YREKA, May 14, 1873. }

Since General Davis assumed command of the Modoc expedition in person, ten days ago, only one conflict, that of Saturday, has occurred, though a movement, of which this last affair was a feature, is still progressing, and several bodies of troops are now hunting an engagement.

General Davis found the soldiers disheartened by the disasters of the campaign, and had to resort to many devices to arouse their lagging enthusiasm and increase their efficiency. He began his work with a will and earnestness that won for him the sympathy and friendship of the officers and men and inspired them with confidence. He studied the situation carefully, utilized the experience of his predecessors, gave the wearied soldiers time to recuperate from the fatigues and mental excitement incidental to their rough fights in the lava beds, sent out scouting parties, had his men disciplined in Indian dodges, and now has his first grand movement in operation. It is his intention to harass the Modocs, keep them moving from place to place and subdue them. The men say they feel that General Davis means business.

A PROTRACTED WAR EXPECTED.

The Situation of the Troops and the Enemy.

SOLDIERS SUFFERING FOR WATER.

Tactics of General Davis Since He Assumed Command.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT HARRIS.

The Camp and Headquarters To Be Removed to Tule Lake.

SATURDAY'S FIGHT EXPLAINED.

What the Warm Spring Indians Accomplished.

CAMP ON LAVA BEDS, May 13, 1873.

I am enabled to lay before you news up to noon of the 13th. Last evening Generals Gillem and Davis and several others crossed the lake from Colonel Mason's camp during a heavy gale and came near losing their lives, the boat becoming almost unmanageable. From them I learn

THE CORRECT SITUATION

of the troops now engaging the Modocs. The scene of action is now about twenty miles southwest of the original Modoc stronghold, in a country naturally very strong. At last accounts the savages had been driven into a rocky fastness, which they are busy in fortifying. The force present was not considered sufficient with which to storm the place, and

THE MODOCS WILL BE HELD

there, if possible, until the reinforcements with the mortars can be brought up. It will be two days before this can be accomplished, possibly longer.

THE TROOPS SUFFERING FOR WATER.

Meanwhile the troops present are suffering for water, there being none available in the vicinity. Every available means has been used to supply them with water until the Modocs are driven out or water obtained. Water is plentiful in Willow Creek, to the rear of the Modocs, but not accessible to our troops, being some distance away.

A POOR PROSPECT OF PEACE.

There will be desultory skirmishing until the place is abandoned by the Modocs or taken by our troops. I do not anticipate they will annihilate the Modocs there. It will be remembered that this is the same locality where a party of Indians were driven in and fought, some years since, when they suddenly disappeared and were not afterwards found.

THE MODOC TACTICS.

They have their families with them and will make a stand until they can provide for the safety of the women and children, when they too will disappear to make themselves felt elsewhere at another time.

THE RESULT OF THE FIGHT

Modocs driven with positive loss of two killed and a large part of their horses, their ammunition train, clothing and about two tons of provisions destroyed. It was the most severe blow they have met, and will affect them very much, changing their tactics at once. Since their defeat

THE CONFIDENCE AND COURAGE OF THE SOLDIERS

has been increased. As the Indians have lost horses and provisions they must, of necessity, steal more, which will bring on border trouble, stock raids and destruction to the ranches. This is expected unless the troops should succeed in destroying the band where it now is, which is hardly probable.

THE WARM SPRING INDIANS,

who did the most of Saturday's fighting, lost one man. The engagement was opened by the Modocs, who, stripped to their breech clouts, attacked the scouting party at daybreak expecting to stampede them as they had previously. They were mistaken though. They succeeded in stampeding fourteen horses (afterwards recovered) and killing one soldier and wounding several others, two of whom have since died. But the Warm Springs trotted into the fight and ran the Modocs past their plunder, capturing their camp equipment and completely turning the tables on them.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT HARRIS.

Lieutenant Harris died last night. His mother arrived from the East on the day previous.

REMOVAL OF THE CAMP TO MILLER'S ISLAND.

The camp and army headquarters will be moved to Miller's Island, Tule Lake, at once, making an increased land carriage of forty-five miles. Seventy-five men will be left at the present camp to guard the stores.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14, 1873.

Indians are now scouring the lava beds and the surrounding country. The total number of troops in the field is twenty officers and 430 men.

General Davis' Tactics.

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