

leave Santiago for La Tunas to assume command of the troops in that quarter....The steamship *Eagle*, which arrived here this morning, brought the crew of the brig *General Marshall*, from Boston, which was lost at sea....Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD has gone to visit the plantation of Colonel ZULUETA, of the volunteers....The second squadron of Spanish gunboats, which were built in New-York and lately sailed for Cuba, have been seen on the coast of Florida. Their arrival at this port is expected to-morrow....The steamship *Juniata*, from Philadelphia, arrived to-day, and subsequently sailed for New-Orleans.

CUBA.

The Voz de Cuba—Mr. Seward in Havana—His Entertainment and Speeches—Confiscation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1870.

True to justice and unwilling to wrong either party or person, your correspondent notes the protest of the *Voz de Cuba*, defouling itself and denying the exactitude of the assertion that it has joined the ranks of the Yrabelinos, or that it has entered into any compromise with the ex-Governor GUTIENER DE LA VIGA. The *Voz* states that the assertion of the *Times* must fall to the ground when the present prosecution of the journal by the members of the Reactionary Party is taken into account, and in that respect the *Voz* is correct. Self-constituted commissions of the truly loyal and retrograde have gone from house to house requesting the people to erase their names from the subscription list of the *Voz*, because that journal dared to publish its protests against the machinations of the ultra-Church and Reactionary Party, or, in other words, against the manifest of the Casino Español, which is simply a strong organization controlled by the leaders of the Carlist Party in Cuba. Several articles which the *Voz* intended to publish, and which its particular friend the Censor would have allowed to pass, did not appear because the leaders of the Casino notified the Government in an indirect, but not to be misunderstood manner, that the publication of such documents was highly inconvenient and improper and had better be left alone, which considerate yet threatening advice was complied with. If the *Voz* is sincere in its new rôle of antagonist to the old slave-trading party, its course will be watched with great interest by the Liberals, and its course will meet with the approval of all lovers of modern ideas.

SEWARD.

Mr. SEWARD and party have been very kindly treated by the Spaniards, and appear to like the present reception as well as that given by the Cubans four years ago, when SEWARD's arrival was made the pretext for a political demonstration by the present members of the insurgent party. What a difference between then and now. On Tuesday, Mr. FERNANDEZ, the Secretary of the Captain-General, visited Mr. SEWARD, who returned the visit on the following day, remaining several hours at the palace; after which he called with his son on Mr. HALL, the United States Consul, and from thence went to the office of the New-York Associated Press, where Mr. DUNLAP, the Consul-General of Her Britannic Majesty, was met. After an hour passed in general conversation, they returned to the hotel. At night the bands of the volunteer corps serenaded Mr. SEWARD, several hundred volunteers carrying lighted torches. The scene was very brilliant, the officers entering the hotel when Colonel PULUETA delivered a speech congratulating Mr. SEWARD, and expressing in some few select phrases the amity and respect of the Spaniards towards himself and the United States. Mr. SEWARD thereon delivered the following:

GENTLEMEN, OFFICERS AND CITIZENS OF HAVANA: Four years have passed since the occasion to which you have referred, when I was greeted on passing through this port by a welcome which all the world regarded as not more generous to myself personally, than just and fraternal to the United States. Since that time peace has been perfected in the United States, and civil war has broken out in Spain and Cuba. The balance of power in Europe has been readjusted by the sword; Russian America has been added to the United States; Central America and South America have scarcely known repose; Mexico has resumed the walk of constitutional life. Notwithstanding I have been an observer and an actor in some of these transactions, the address which you have made to me and the pleasing circumstances under which it is presented are almost effective in making me forget the lapse of time and feel that I have returned to Cuba after a mere temporary separation from its hospitable shores. Gentlemen, the Island of Cuba is an essential part of the great modern systems of commerce and civilization. All nations are interested in its permanent peace and enduring prosperity. I congratulate you with all my heart upon the great expansion and improvement which has occurred since my former visit. I pray God that this progress may continue, and that peace and harmony may not only be restored to the Island of Cuba, but, also, that the political situation in Spain herself, the most ancient ally of the United States, may have a safe and happy issue from all existing complications. Gentlemen, I am sure that my countrymen will acknowledge, in a more fitting manner than I have been able to do, the generous hospitality you have extended to me.

Champagne then made its appearance, and a number of toasts were then given complimentary to both nations. The affair passed off pleasantly, and does not lend itself to further comments.

CONFISCATION.

The journals continue to insist that the estates of the revolutionary Cubans should be confiscated and sold, the system of embargo not being considered sufficiently strong. From a reliable source I have learned that the Spanish Minister of Ultramar had been influenced to sign an order restoring the Aldama property to the father, the octogenarian, Don DOMINGO ALDAMA, and father of the Republican President, Don MIGUEL DE ALDAMA, but that the Captain-General has positively refused to carry this order into effect or make it public. The story is somewhat dubious, but past events have proven that many things are probable with a Spanish Ministry.

QUASIMODO.

Military Executions—Progress of the Revolt—Movements of Mr. Seward—The Spanish Gunboats.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—FREDERICO GRAS, chief of staff to General CAVADA, and his brother, RAMON, have been executed at Cienfuegos.... Count VALMASEDA, in a letter to the Captain-General, reports that the jurisdictions of Bayamo, Jiguane and Manzanillo are tranquil, and that Guantánamo, Baracoa and Santiago are free of insurgents. The Count was about to