

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAM-SHIP MISSOURI.

The steam-ship *Missouri*, which left Havana Oct. 10, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of her Purser our special correspondence, printed below, was promptly at hand.

Emancipation and How the Planters Like It—Effects Upon Sugar-Making in Cuba—Sickness—Hurricane in Havana—War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 10, 1870.

The emancipation decree seems to have been well received by a majority of the planters in Cuba. They say "the provisions of the law are much milder than we could have hoped, and our only fear is that complete emancipation may be hurried too fast." The wisdom of those who endeavored to set their houses in order by employing free labor on their estates during the past five years is evident now, nor have another class of planters shown less common sense than those first named. The latter have succeeded in inducing their neighbors, small farmers, to grow sugar-cane, they purchasing it at fixed rates at their sugar mills, the rates being mutually advantageous. Besides they are renting parts of their estates to farmers of small means, and agreeing to take the cane in proper season. Nothing can pay in Cuba so well as raising sugar-cane, and the latter course tends to place the business within reach of a large number of men accustomed to agriculture and disposed to carry out their part of the agreement. It needs no prophetic vision to see that within twenty years the greater part of sugar made in Cuba will be from cane grown in this way. An order signed by Gen. RODAS was published this morning, freeing from their apprenticeship 2,100 negroes from slavers captured during the years 1855, '56 and '57.

SICKNESS.

A stiff norther blowing big guns, now with the change from Summer to Autumn will cause vomito and cholera to disappear after a while, though our Ganges visitor is loath to leave, there having been days this week when the mortality from this source alone equaled that of any other day since the beginning of the epidemic. Vomito, on account of the large arrivals of troops, will linger in the barracks.

WAR NEWS.

Three thousand troops, mostly volunteers, have arrived during this week from Spain, to fill up the ranks of the Spanish Army employed herein doing nothing.... Gen. VALMASEDA reports an engagement at Monte Nuevo, between his troops and the insurgents, when the latter suffered a loss of one hundred killed, but the journals here keep strangely quiet on the subject.... Five of the crew, or passengers, as the authorities here call them, captured from the schooner taken at Cape Cruz, have been tried by a verbal Court Martial. Three have been shot and two sentenced to imprisonment for life, the sentence of these last having been mitigated, as they have turned States evidence and informers, showing the officer in command of the Spaniards at that point, where a part of the landed cargo was concealed. So the fact comes out in evidence, the schooner did have arms aboard. Here it was asserted she was in ballast and taken merely on suspicion.

STORMY WEATHER.

Friday morning of last week the barometer indicated bad weather, and masters of vessels in port were busy all that day in making everything snug. During the afternoon it blew frightfully from north-east to east and south-east, and through Friday night the good people of Havana were treated to a full-fledged hurricane. After midnight the wind shifted, and Saturday morning we had it straight out from the north, blowing terribly. The British steamer *Tyne*, hence for St. Thomas, and the American steamer *City of Merida*, for Vera Cruz, were to have left Friday afternoon, but did not sail till Sunday, on account of the heavy sea. At 5 P. M. Friday it was evident that we were about to have more than usual bad weather; at 2 o'clock Saturday morning the barometer marked 29° 31'. Notwithstanding the volume of the hurricane, less damage has been done than during any previous one. The Dutch bark *Cuba Packet* dragged her anchors and fetched up against the wharf, jammed somewhat. An English bark, a brig, and an American schooner were dismasted, but without other damage. The Spanish schooner *Estrella*, went ashore. A launch was sunk near the ferry wharves; two other launches, loaded with iron, lying alongside a vessel, ready to receive it, went down also. In the city most of the fine shade-trees in the principal avenues were blown down. The ferry-boats to Regla suspended their trips. Trains on the Havana Railroad could not run, fallen trees obstructing the track. In the country, in the Vuelta Abajo region the gale broke nearly all the banana-stalks, so the crop will be a total loss for this year; a serious loss it will be, too, for this vegetable of all others was relied upon for food for the slaves on the sugar estates. The wind also laid the cane on the different plantations flat, but caused no lasting injury, as it will rise after a few days' sun.

Emancipation in Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 16. — Captain-General DE RODAS has issued an order liberating 2,000 apprenticed negroes, captured from slavers in the years 1855, 1856 and 1857.