

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steam-ship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana on Oct. 17 and Nassau Oct. 19, reached this port last evening. On Oct. 12, the report tells us, while she was on the outward passage, off the Hole in the Wall, she encountered a heavy hurricane from the South, lasting five hours, but received no damage. Oct. 21, on the inward passage, lat. 23, lon. 75, barometer falling to 29.2, she encountered a very heavy hurricane from south-east to north-east, of eight hours' duration, with a very heavy sea running, making a clean breach over the ship fore and aft. The deck-load of 700 barrels of oranges was thrown overboard to ease the ship; the boats were blown from the davits; the sails, though furled, were blown from the yards; the paddle-boxes were damaged and broken; skylights, binnacle, and everything movable on deck were swept away, and the cabin and saloons were filled with water. Complimentary resolutions were tendered to Capt. RICHARD ADAMS by the passengers, in token of their admiration of the bravery and energy he displayed under the trying circumstances thus referred to. Some account of the disastrous effects of the hurricane ashore is included in our correspondence printed below.

The Situation—Effects of the Hurricane in Havana and Elsewhere—Tremendous Loss of Life in Matanzas—Influence of the Weather over the Vomit.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 17, 1870.

The Havana journals in their semi-monthly review of the "situation" published Saturday for circulation in the Peninsula, frankly confess there is little to say pro or con regarding the movements of troops or of insurgents in the insurrectionary districts of Cuba. More than two years since the insurgents raised their flag in Yara and today they occupy less than a fourth of the territory they held four months after the insurrection broke out. The only action of importance had during the past fifteen days was that at Monte Nuevo, in the Eastern Department, where the Spaniards claim to have caused a loss to the insurgents of more than one hundred in killed and wounded. No details have reached this city, as yet, so it is impossible to judge which side was really the winner. One of the gun-boats captured, last week, an English schooner at Cayo Cruz, making the third taken near that point within a short time. Another gun-boat captured, near Nuevitas, two schooners, loaded with arms, clothing, &c. The first schooner overhauled near Cayo Cruz had, no doubt, discharged her cargo, whatever it might have been, as she was reported in ballast. The crew of the vessel taken previously, at the same place, and court-martialed and shot, were, some of them, English subjects. Many documents found aboard of the *Salvador* have since been published, and if authentic they show dissensions, radical in their character, to exist among the insurgent chiefs.

THE HURRICANE.

The effects of the hurricane last week in Matanzas, Cardenas, and the back country, were most disastrous. At first two thousand persons were reported to have perished at the different points the gale swept over. Half that number would most likely be nearer the truth. The force of the tornado seems to have been spent in the country nearer Cardenas than Matanzas, though the latter place suffered more than the former. In both cases the damage was done principally by water. The sea seemed to rise, and to remain at an unusual height, as though two or three tides had come in at once, one on top of the other. As rain had been falling in torrents for some time, the streams at both places were swollen out of their banks, and the waters on their way to the sea met a wall of water. These tides upon tides caused a tidal wave, and the natural result was a general inundation of the low grounds in both cities. The damage to Cardenas consisted principally in a destruction of property, with but little loss of life. Out of thirteen vessels at anchor in the Bay of Cardenas, but three escaped being wrecked. Large stone warehouses were demolished, not undermined, but thrown over by simple pressure of water against their walls, and the material of which they were built was carried away, so that not even a vestige of them remained.

MATANZAS.

Matanzas suffered more in loss of life than any other place on the island. Here the inundation of the Pueblo Nuevo Ward, bounded by the bay, the San Juan and Yumuri Rivers, brought death to the door of every family within its limits. More than four hundred dead bodies have been recovered, and the end of the finding is not yet. A passenger-train from Havana arrived at the depot of the Havana and Matanzas Railroad, situate in this ward, just before the overflow took place. Depot, engine, train, passengers, employes—all disappeared in the flood.

TIDINGS FROM ELSEWHERE.

Guines, a town located in a level section between this and Matanzas, was inundated by the torrents of rain, many buildings were blown down, and some of the inhabitants severely injured. The Jurisdiction of Colon felt the force of the tornado also. Here much damage was done to the growing cane, much of it being torn out of the ground by the roots by the mere force of the wind. The cane most backward for the season was less injured.

SICKNESS.

Cholera and vomito still linger in the city. Cases with the latter disease have nearly all resulted fatally where the patients were sick at the time of the hurricane. Death was consequent on the change of weather. A change from 85° or 90° in the shade to 75° is fatal to anyone at the gates of death by yellow fever.

Additional Incidents of the Hurricane—Scenes in Havana and on the Sea—Damage to Shipping.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 17, 1870.

An equinoctial storm—a tempest in the West Indies—you have all heard what that is, and perhaps remember the old geography pictures of childhood, where the forests are being blown down and cities swept away and inundated by the ocean flood. Well, in spite of the predictions of the weather prophets, who could not be made to admit that there would be any commotion this year, and who, perhaps, thought that the day for such atmospheric disturbances had passed, the hurricane has visited us and passed over the island in all its fury.

CITY SCENES.

On Saturday I reached my dwelling, amid falling blinds and signs, and whirled about by winds which would blow one's *tolante* on the sidewalk or bring down hundreds of trees at one fell swoop. On the wharves gangs of laborers were meanwhile toiling, and uttering loud, strange cries, as if mad; vessels were being brought up to the wood-work—though uselessly, as the result proved. The ferry-boats had ceased running, and the streets were deserted.

THE SEA.

It was a sight to see the heavy waves come rushing into the harbor, and, looking to the seaward end of the Paseo de Isabel, a heavy mist and spray could be viewed, rising even from the lashing of the waves against the breakers of the shore, to a great distance in the air. I shall never be able to entertain much respect for the monotonous and insignificant Fall of Niagara after looking at the angry, curling waves which broke upon this shore, dashing fairly over the city walls and the Morro Castle, with white, curling crests discernible for miles to the eastward.

PRECAUTIONS.

That awful night there was not one of the lofty and immense doors in the city but was doubly propped and bolted, and many of them were resecured and adjusted every hour. Roofs were blown away and stone walls thrown down. On the morrow, in the public squares, almost every lamp and tree was thrown to the ground, and the Plaza de Isabel, from being a shady promenade, has become but a wide avenue blocked up with fallen trunks and dry leaves. In the quarter of San Lazaro, a city car was completely washed off the track by the rising waves, and some of the passengers badly bruised

by the overthrow. A dozen vessels in the surrounding waters were more or less injured.

ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS.

During the prevalence of the storm on the morning of the 8th the waters of the Bay suddenly receded, and left it dry for several minutes. An aurora borealis, which covered nearly the whole sky, was seen for ten minutes on the preceding night. Here, as through many other cities of the island, wharves and depots have been leveled with the ground, and the sugar-houses and cane-fields of the neighborhood have been almost totally inundated.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

Beside the British schooner *S. V. Nichols*—a total loss—the British bark *Manlius*, damaged badly, the Italian *Secilia*, driven ashore and wrecked, the American vessels lost or damaged in this port were as follows: Brig *G. W. Barter*, of New-York; driven on shore under the pascos. Bark *Geo. S. Hunt*, of Portland; lost masts, yards, sails, anchors, boat; picked up one negro girl alive. Brig *Mary A. Chase*, of Portland; totally demasted, light, lost two anchors and hawsers; picked up six men from a raft and from a mud scow. Schooner *Edwin*, of Bridgeport, driven from her anchorage and collided against some coasting schooners, sinking them; then carried almost to the Turneri Bridge and was driven back again to the bar, where she stranded. Captain and crew escaped to the shore. The vessel was then driven down the harbor and wrecked near the Cammar. Schooner *Frank Palmer*, of Bath; bows broken in, bowsprit ripped up. Bark *St. Marys*; cut away a portion of rigging and sawed foremast.