

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The steamship *City of Mexico*, from Sisal, Vera Cruz, via Havana Feb. 7, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser BENSEL, our Havana correspondence, later by three days than was that printed in the TIMES of yesterday, came promptly to hand.

Further Effects of the Murder of Castanon—The Assassination of Americans—Movements and Triumphs of Goyeneche.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 7, 1870.

The killing of CASTANON created a very bitter feeling among the Spaniards, and revived the dormant spirits of the ultras, and the revengeful feelings of those who think that the revolution can be finished by the assassination of private individuals. But in justice to the Volunteers, who are abused and accused of having committed every act of barbarity, I am compelled to state that private vengeance, so common among the inhabitants of this country, has also had a large share. The killing of LUNA is one of these cases, the murder being committed by a man whom he had displaced in the affections of his mistress. Other crimes were committed by negroes, and we have only one really authenticated case in which the murder was committed by the volunteers, namely, that of VICENTE DAUMY.

ASSASSINATION OF AMERICANS.

The telegraph has transmitted to you such accurate accounts of the few incidents attending the shooting of Mr. GREENWALDTH and of his associates that I need not rehearse the sad story. But it is to be noted that after GREENWALDTH was shot, the murderer fired two more shots, one at FOSTER and another at JOHNSON, both of whom were wounded. GREENWALDTH attempted to defend himself, but finding this useless, a number of the rabble and some volunteers having by that time gathered, the party sought to make their escape. The cry of "*ataje*," the stop thief of the Spaniards, was then raised, and the four innocent Americans were pursued by a rabble of at least 50 persons. GREENWALDTH was caught, and also JOHNSON and FOSTER, when the whole crowd began to beat them, GREENWALDTH expiring in a few moments. The other two were rescued by some policemen and armed volunteers, who carried them to the hospital, where their wounds were dressed. They were then brought to their houses, where both now lie in a very dangerous condition. The affair created intense excitement; and the action of the authorities, and a certain change in the public feeling, has demonstrated that such cowardly assassinations cannot and will not be permitted with impunity, the action of General RODAS in connection with this sad affair being ample evidence of the fact. The agent of the Associated Press called on him to learn the particulars of the matter as received by the General when he was immediately admitted to the General's private office, where the Governor, the Judge of the Supreme Court and several other prominent officials were assembled. The Captain-General was furious. His orders were that the perpetrators of the deed must be discovered at all hazards; that if caught, a drum head court martial be organized and the guilty parties shot within two hours. The Governor and Judiciary have put all the forces at their command in motion, the volunteer officers have promised to aid in discovering the culprits, and there is no doubt that the Captain-General is ferribly in earnest, and so are all the other high officials. At the mentioning of offering a reward, the Captain-General said that although the Spanish law did not countenance or mention anything of this practice, and that a reward had never been offered before, he would nevertheless order \$1,000 to be paid to any person who would capture or denounce the culprits. This promise will be published in the papers of to-morrow, and if there is any power yet in the land, and if the Police is fit for anything, I am sure that the guilty will be punished.

GOYENECHÉ'S CAMPAIGN.

This column, composed of some six thousand of the best drilled and best armed troops, having marched triumphantly from Santi Espiritu to Puerto Principe without having seen a single rebel, started on their new campaign Jan. 17, from Puerto Principe. For the purpose of ascertaining PUELLO'S whereabouts, they took the direction of the Najasa district, which was reported to be full of insurgents and masked batteries and the centre of the rebel Government. For this purpose the division was divided into three columns, under the respective commands of Colonels TAJARDO, CHINCHILLA and General GOYENECHÉ. Colonel TAJARDO took the Santa Cruz turnpike and reached Najasa on the 21st, where he was joined by Colonel CHINCHILLA and the Commander-in-Chief. All the villages, ranches and houses had been found burnt down by the rebels and every vestige of food destroyed or removed. The troops were continually harassed on the march, the rebels retreating as the Spaniards advanced, (with but little loss on either side,) until they reached the great rebel intrenched camp of Asiento, a long description of which is given in the official report. This was assaulted on all sides, and after a feeble resistance the rebels took to the woods, setting the large barracks on fire before retiring. Having got into the thick forests in the rear of the fortress, they were not pursued. After this affair General GOYENECHÉ states he heard PUELLO had retreated towards St. Miguel, and he resolved to repair thither for further orders, flanking the rebel positions; no enemies, however, were found in the intrenchments. The Spanish troops bivouacked at Tana and thence marched to Libanica, having had several small brushes with the enemy, who invariably retreated. The Spaniards captured here a youth who is reported to be either the son or the nephew of President CEREDES. After leaving Savanilla the Spanish division took up their line of march through the Imias forest, where the whole rebel force had concentrated for a fight. Their strength is estimated by GOYENECHÉ as being about 1,500 men with three pieces of artillery. They were well protected with good intrenchments and a stockade. But the flank movements of GOYENECHÉ'S forces and a few timely shells set the rebels again in motion, and after destroying the works, attending to the wounded and burying the dead, the column marched back into Puerto Principe with five prisoners. The enemy is reported to have lost seventy-seven killed, among these six officers, many wounded and sixteen prisoners. The Spaniards lost one officer and four soldiers killed, and three officers and twenty-two soldiers wounded. Great injury was done the rebels by the destruction of the warehouses, workshops, &c. The army is, of course, extolled for instances of extraordinary valor, suffering and privations of all kinds.

QUASIMODO.