

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CLEOPATRA.

The steamship *Cleopatra*, from Havana March 8, reached this port yesterday. For the prompt delivery of our correspondence, printed below, we are indebted to the courtesy of Purser BURRILL.

The Carnival in Havana—The Execution of Zamora—Proclamation of De Rodas—Jourdan's Position—Arrest of Masons.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 8, 1870.

The so-called Octava of the Carnival took place on Sunday afternoon, the Paseo being crowded with coaches, a double line of vehicles extending from the Castillo del Principe to the Punta, a distance of over three miles. It is estimated that over three thousand vehicles and about seventy thousand persons turned out to witness or participate in the spectacle. Masks on foot were permitted to parade the streets, and notwithstanding this privilege, so tenaciously denied in former years, and the immense gathering of people, much larger than was ever seen before, not a single breach of the peace took place. Among the masked bands a cart drawn by four mules engaged general attention. A group of four maskers occupied the vehicle, they representing MIGUEL ALDAMA, JOSE MORALES LEMUS, A. F. BRAMOSIO, members of the Cuban Junta, and Mrs. EMILIA C. VILLAYERDE. The likenesses were excellent, the masks having been drawn and modeled from photographs by the celebrated LANDALURE. A lot of turkeys hung up by the heels and a couple of miserable monkeys on a board completed the spectacle. The originator and executor of this show was not a Spaniard, as would be naturally supposed, but Mr. JOSI OLANO, a Cuban, and a native of this city.

EXECUTION OF ZAMORA.

Although reports have been current that some volunteers would attempt to rescue ZAMORA and prevent his execution, all passed off as quietly as could be desired. ZAMORA marched with a firm step to the place of execution. The bullets were unerring and killed him instantly. Detachments from all the volunteer battalions were present, and not a voice was heard either threateningly or imploringly. The volunteers' behavior was admirable and belied all reports previously circulated. Yet many remarks were made by Spaniards, asking each other or some American friend, "Will the people of the United States do the same with those who killed CASTANON, at Key West, and will they mete out justice to the guilty as has been done here?" The two cases are different, but the people have a right to demand the punishment of those who killed CASTANON, provided the law finds them guilty.

A PROCLAMATION.

After the execution, the following proclamation by RODAS appeared in the official gazette, directed to the volunteers:

Some days ago, a horrible occurrence and attack on the security of individuals took place in this city, resulting in the death of a foreigner, and in the dangerous wounding of two others. These foreigners, with another, who, by good fortune, escaped unharmed, were walking peaceably in one of the most public and frequented places of this city, when they were attacked by a man armed with a revolver and dirk, without cause. He, in company with others, inflicted deadly wounds upon them. These foreigners were under the protection of the Spanish flag and under the guarantee of the laws of the country. The assassin outraged the laws and stained our flag. For these reasons he has suffered the extreme penalty of the law as a just punishment.

The unfortunate ZAMORA, who committed and expiated his crime, was a volunteer, and although every man has his individual honor to defend there is also a collective one, and the collective honor of the institution was affected by the crime; it has again begun to shine without a stain since the expiation.

Volunteers: Since the crime was committed you had formed your judgment, and reprobating the crime, have awaited by the side of the authorities, as always, the decision of the law; the laws have been executed. Let the island, Spain and the whole world know that you are the staunchest aids of order and justice, as it is known to you Captain-General,

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

JOURDAN'S POSITION.

The ideas which some Americans have of the war in Cuba and the whereabouts of Cubans and Spaniards, cannot be better illustrated than by copying the following letter, which came in the regular mail, United States postage-stamps affixed, and post marked Nashville, Feb. 19, directed to no less a personage than Gen. JOURDAN, Commander-in-Chief Cuban Army, Island of Cuba. It is dated Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1870, and reads:

SIR: Greatly sympathizing with you in your efforts to free Cuba from the yoke of tyranny, I desire to be with you, and if you will send me a commission as Surgeon I will soon be ministering to the wants of your sick and wounded soldiers. I served four years in the United States army as Surgeon, and can refer you to Hons. J. A. GARFIELD, member of Congress; J. B. DONLEY, member of Congress; and W. F. PROSSER, member of Congress, at Washington, D. C., and W. A. HAMMOND, late Surgeon-General United States Army.

Would I be paid for medical supplies if furnished by me from here, and could I get them through?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Pension Surgeon.

— may be a very wise and humane man, but the idea of sending a letter to JOURDAN by mail is simply ridiculous. Our speculating doctor undoubtedly imagined that JOURDAN held the island under his thumb, and that RODAS was roosting somewhere in the bush, instead of opening and reading the doctor's letter in the palace at Havana.

ARREST OF MASONS.

On Saturday evening the Police made a descent on the building No. 57 Obrapia-street, where Masonic Lodge No. 7 held its sessions. The brethren were then holding a so-called lodge of mourning, and the meeting was denounced to the Captain-General. Fifty-one persons arrested were taken to jail, where they still lie, five others, foreigners, being allowed to go about their business. This action will undoubtedly be largely commented upon, and therefore a few facts in relation to it may not be amiss. The assembling of bodies, without consent of the authorities, is strictly prohibited. Gen. RODAS refused to allow any Masonic meetings to be held for several reasons. The institution is held of bad repute by the Spaniards, although some of the most prominent Spaniards belong to the Order. Masonry has been used as a cloak to cover and inaugurate the present revolution. Clandestinely made Masons and clandestine lodges have existed here and been used for political purposes. All the prominent men of the revolution are Masons, many of them having joined the Order shortly before the breaking out of the war, &c., &c. There are many good and true Masons here, both Spaniards and Cubans, men who are truly Masonic in spirit and ideas, but others undoubtedly joined the Order for political purposes. The members acted against the laws of the country in assembling, and in that respect the action of the authorities was justifiable. RODAS was compelled to act as he did, the meeting having been denounced by the volunteers, who consider all Masons as nothing less than insurgents. It is expected that the members arrested will be released, however, shortly.

QUASIMODO.