

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, from Havana Feb. 26, reached this port last evening. Purser R. W. Albert will accept our thanks for courtesies.

The Situation—Divisions Among the Insurgents—The Cubans Charged With Being the Originators of Assassination—The Greenwaldth Murder—Insurgents Surrendering—Strength of the Insurgents—Abolition of Slavery—The Fueros Abolished, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1870.

The question now to be decided is not relative to the strength of the Cubans, and the grand problem to be solved by them in order to insure success is that of remaining united against the Spaniards, a fact which seems to be very doubtful, according to the last news received from Cuban sources. How far and to what extent this division exists, and to what degree it may affect the present organization and successful workings among the Cubans, is as yet unknown. Some changes among the most important personages and leaders of the revolutionary party indicate, however, a change of policy, and very naturally a change in the manner of conducting the war. Mr. FRANCISCO AGUILERA, Vice-President of the Republic and Secretary of War, has either been removed or resigned; with others of less importance the same thing has happened. But the best proof that dissensions really exist is an open letter of General ADOLFO VARONA, one of the fighting men of the Camaguey, directed against Mr. ZAMBRANA, a Havaneese, and a prominent member of the Cuban Assembly. The letter is principally aimed at ZAMBRANA because of his complicity in the removal of General QUESADA, who has already left the island and arrived at Nassau. According to correct information, this division among the leaders has not affected the masses, and but little opposition, if any, has been raised against the appointment of JORDAN, who undoubtedly has shown already great fitness to command. As the Spaniards confess that he has received two thousand stand of arms and plenty of ammunition from Nassau, the revolutionists must be well provided for, and therefore their former excuse, that they could not meet the troops, owing to the superior armament of the latter, will no longer be valid.

CUBANS ACCUSED OF ASSASSINATION.

For a long time past rumors have gained ground that the Juntas in the different cities were the originators, planners and executors of the assassinations committed in this city. Yesterday SACETA brought the following document from Captain-General RODAS:

SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The suspicions which existed in this Government regarding some late occurrences in this city have been officially confirmed. The enemies of Spain who consider all means justifiable which favor their aims; those who preached incendiarism and extermination as their mode of warfare, and who continually published the most absurd stories in foreign journals; the authors of the plans on Christmas night, when it was attempted to blow up the gas works and to fire the city, and of the Key West telegrams circulating news of a massacre in their fury at witnessing the proofs of sense and good behavior on the part of the citizens of Havana, made a new effort, fit to take rank with those already stated, not only to discredit an institution which has already given, and still does, such service to the country, but also to provoke foreign complications, an object which the organs and adherents of the revolution have always held in view. The latter, from the gloom of their caverns, gave an order that the agents of the Laborantes should subscribe and enlist in the Volunteer battalions, and that they should assassinate the largest possible number of influential foreigners. These acts they were to commit as actual Volunteers, at least wearing their uniform.

Owing to this plan the unfortunate occurrence of the 6th took place, and so would others have occurred, which the authorities, properly aided, managed to prevent from being executed, without interfering with the action of the Courts, which will punish the culprits with all the rigor of the laws.

The Captain-General has determined that this discovery be made public in order that the machinations of such enemies be known. The volunteers are to-day the firmest aids of the laws in the town, and his Excellency will watch over the reputation which they have acquired by so many sacrifices, expecting the assistance of each and every one to discover the criminals who seek to hide themselves under their uniform.

HAVANA, 22d February.

The Secretary, CESARES FERNANDES.

I might, of course, supply the *TIMES*, in connection with this letter, with a variety of rumors tending to show grounds for RODAS' assertion. But I prefer awaiting proof, *pro* or *con*, and then the testimony to be elicited on the trial of GREENWALDTH'S murderers will surely be forthcoming. ZAMORA, the murderer, stands, however, a chance of escaping the punishment due him, as neither JOHNSON nor WELLS have been able to say that he is the man who did the shooting. Unless FOSTER should positively identify him there is no incontrovertible evidence of his guilt. The French Consul who made such a big fuss fails to recognize ZAMORA, although the Consul spoke to him while he was committing the deed. The coachman of the Consul has apparently been bribed into saying nothing. The wife and daughter of the British Consul claim not to know anything, and thus the principal witnesses against ZAMORA fail to present any tangible testimony. I am pretty sure though that RODAS will have the man shot.

INSURGENTS SURRENDERING.

Lieutenant-Colonel MANUEL SARVIA, with five officers and eighty soldiers, presented themselves yesterday to the Spanish military commander at Arroyo Blanco, with all their arms and accoutrements, and threw themselves on the mercy of the Government. Afterwards they hurraed for General SERRANO and took the oath of allegiance to Spain. Troops and insurgents then fraternized. It is supposed that this surrender will be the forerunner of many others of the same character to take place in the Cinco Villas.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Whilst the slave trade was in full vigor the Spanish cruisers managed to capture a very respectable number of slaves off the coasts of the island. The negroes captured received the title of *emancipados* and were taken in charge by the Government, which hired them out to planters and families at the rate of \$4 25 a month, the amounts collected entering the National Treasury. Shortly after RODAS arrived here he freed two of these expeditions, placing them beyond the control of the Government and allowing the negroes composing them to hire themselves out when, how and to whom they pleased. This week six more expeditions, comprising over two hundred negroes, have received the same privilege, and the chances which the *emancipado* system afforded to unscrupulous persons, in connection with corrupt Government officials, to reduce these negroes to slavery, was done away with.

ABOLITION OF FUEROS.

Within a few days another important order will make its appearance, for the Fueros will be abolished. Hitherto soldiers could only be tried by a Military Court, merchants by the Tribunal of Commerce, priests by the Ecclesiastical Court and foreigners by the Tribunal de Estrangeria. Soldiers, volunteers or officers who formerly belonged to the army, could not be placed in a jail, but had to be confined in a fort. If an officer owed anything, he had to be sued before a Military Court. All this will be done away with, and one of the oldest privileges so tenaciously adhered to by the members of these privileged classes will be swept off. Great dissatisfaction will be caused among these privileged classes, but RODAS says all men are equal before the law.

QUASIMODO.