

her from the Spanish authorities for himself, has taken charge of her as commander for the United States Government.

QUASIMODO.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAM-SHIP RAPIDAN.

The steam-ship *Rapidan*, from Havana May 11, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser OSCAR CROCHERON, our Havana correspondence, printed below, was promptly received.

The Execution of Goicouria—The Sufferer's Last Words—The Situation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 11, 1870.

The execution of Gen. GOICOURIA is still the talk of the town, and is commented upon in hundreds of ways. Spaniards lay great stress on the fact that the execution took place without disturbance, and although this would not excite attention in any other country, it is remarkable here, when a hasty word or badly-interpreted remark from some stupid or exalted person would have caused scenes of riot and bloodshed. The executions of LEON and MEDINA on the 8th of May last, and the deportation of the Fernando Po prisoners furnish abundant evidence of the excitability of the people. Although not known among the people generally, it is a fact that VALMASEDA has met with reverses, all his pompously-announced plans having totally or partially failed. The jurisdictions between Santiago de Cuba and Bayamo are in an exceedingly unsatisfactory condition for the Spaniards, and the fact alone would have sufficed to produce excesses, should such have been inaugurated during GOICOURIA'S execution. As I stated in my last, written only an hour after the event, GOICOURIA met his fate in the most serene manner. Previously he stated to several prominent Spaniards, old acquaintances of his, that no matter what they could do, Cuba would be free, and that Spanish dominion here was nearing a close. On the scaffold the beating of the drums drowned his voice, but those near to him distinctly heard him say, "*Muerta España y Vive Cuba libre!*" The accompanying priest held the crucifix to his lips, but GOICOURIA angrily pushed it aside with the remark, "The infamous people; they will not let me speak." Then seeing all efforts fruitless to make himself heard, he resigned himself quietly to his fate. The only really contemptible feature of the act then took place, for some of the people surrounded the scaffold and clapped their hands when the executioner turned the wrench of the garrote and the victim's head fell on one side. Even the volunteers who acted as guards expressed their disapproval of such a cowardly and brutal exhibition of feeling.

THE SITUATION.

Another lengthy report from Mr. FERNANDEZ, the Captain-General's Secretary, published in the *Gaceta* as an official document, gives a full Spanish account of affairs in the Camaguey region. Its first sentence is the most startling and important, the Captain-General announcing nothing less than the fact that the revolutionary army of the Camaguey has disappeared, and exists no longer, owing to the mode of warfare inaugurated by RODAS. But the question arises now, where has this army gone to; because every Spanish account fails to state that more than two to three hundred fighting Cubans have surrendered, and perhaps a hundred or two been killed. What has become of the other three thousand, or, according to QUESADA, twenty-five thousand, a number which never have existed? Where are these men, and what are they doing? Even the smartest insurgent cannot escape; no story is related that more than five hundred men have gone to reinforce the Cubans operating against VALMASEDA, and the Spanish column commanders returning to Puerto Principe, invariably repeat that they have met only small bands.

Col. CAMARRA announces having destroyed breastworks of four hundred metres in length at Arroyo Guanabana, behind which were no defenders; thence Col. CAMARRA marched to the plantation of IGNACIS MOBA, at Horecon, where he killed two and captured four insurgents forming an advanced guard on post. CAMARRA does not say anything about the main body of which these six men were the advance, and probably did not care to meet them, as he marched thence to the Matilda plantation, where Mr. SIMONI, with his son-in-law, IGNACIS AGRAMONTE, resided. Four rebels were killed there, and Capt. GONZALES VARONA, AGRAMONTE'S Secretary, and formerly a book-keeper in the Hourader Cigarette Manufactory, and Mr. RAFAEL MORALES, a Pay-master in the Cuban Army, were captured, and subsequently executed at Puerto Principe. Three thousand dollars in Cuban paper money and the official and private correspondence of AGRAMONTE were captured; also, a tan-yard and hide depot in the place. Col. CHINCHILLA left Las Minas on the 3d with about three hundred men and a gentleman well known in New-York, as a volunteer, namely, JOSE FERRER DE COUTO, the editor of the New-York *Cronista*, who fought a duel in Canada last year with the Cuban PORTO. The party of LLANDER or MONITOR was met, and a sharp engagement ensued, the Cubans losing eleven killed, after which the column destroyed three tan-yards and a shoe manufactory, and returned to Puerto Principe on the 5th without, CHINCHILLA says, the loss of a man. It is stated by sixteen armed insurgents who surrendered on the 5th that the Cuban General, CORNELIO PORRO, had disappeared. Col. FAJARDA reports having killed the insurgent leader, BENAVIDES, and twenty men, near Las Parras. The navy is still surrounding Guajaba Bay in hopes of catching GOICOURIA'S companions.

THE LLOYD ASPINWALL.

The vessel which has caused so much talk and such an immense consumption of paper, has at last left port, having sailed yesterday evening for Key West, where she will undergo some repairs. Capt. MCCARTHY, who refused to accept