

will. Near Trinidad a number of skirmishes had taken place, Spanish accounts recording the movements and attacks of several columns, the grand result being a number of rats burned and two insurgents killed, one of these two having met his fate, according to the very minute description given, by the column commanded by Capt. MARIAS. Courts-martial to try persons accused of treason are held at various points in the Cinco Villas.

ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

Major BOST, commander of counter guerrillas, surprised an insurgent camp, the sentinel being found asleep at his post. Eighteen insurgents were killed, and twenty-one captured. Nearly all the prisoners are negroes. VALMASEDA has placed Gen. DETENRE in command of the moving forces, and the Spaniards expect that he will soon clear the district of the bands which now infest it. This same expectation has existed under eleven different leaders, and is now twenty months old. It has a chance of growing yet.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The yield of the present sugar crop is supposed to be from five to twelve per cent. less than last year....The Court-martial held on Saturday discharged Mr. SIRVEN, who was accused of treason....All the steamers going to Europe are crowded with passengers. The law compelling persons who intend to go to the United States to give \$5,000 bail, prevents many from proceeding in that direction. Another cause of the move is the existence of the new line between this island and Bremen and Hamburg, the latter being the favorite....Very little rain has fallen in proportion to that in former years.

QUASIMODO.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Fresh Demonstrations of the Volunteers—A Duel Frustrated—War News—The Cinco Villas and St. Jago de Cuba—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 26, 1870.

To a casual observer this city appears tranquil, and only those well acquainted with the country and its people detect the under-current of feeling and even excitement which prevails, and which is displayed at any moment when called forth by some real or reported information, affecting not so much the Spanish cause, as the feelings of the Spaniards. An example is now before me, and the generality of the population is hardly aware that the ultra Spaniards and volunteers resolved this week to have their own way once more, and if necessary to defy the General Government. During DULCE's administration a certain Mr. DIAZ acted as his Secretary. If he had been the most honest man and true ultra Spaniard, (both qualities being denied to him,) the fact of his close connection with DULCE would in itself have been sufficient to make him disliked here. By the last steamer DIAZ, who is now in Spain, wrote to his friends that he would soon be in Havana with an important appointment. Other letters stated that BECENA had appointed him Governor of Havana in place of LOPEZ ROBERTS. This information spread immediately, and it was resolved that if Mr. DIAZ was appointed and came there, he would be requested either to remain on board until the sailing of the first steamer returning to Spain, or else the existing Government would place him in Fort Cabañas until that day, but in no event would he be allowed to land. A very prominent volunteer officer speaking with your correspondent, remarked: "DIAZ must not land; we don't want him, as he is altogether too clever, and we don't need such very clever people as Governors; if he should unfortunately land, I have no doubt but that the populace would mob him." And so the matter stands. Although it has been reported that DIAZ would come here as inspector of railroads and not as Governor, it is extremely doubtful whether that would make any difference. The feeling is too strong against him, and his life would be jeopardized, irrespective of the fact that he is a Spaniard and not a Cuban. The *Voz de Cuba*, referring to the decree ordering the estates of Prof. JOSÉ QUINTIN SURARTE and RAMON DE ARMAS to be embargoed, (both gentlemen being members of the Cuban Junta in Sisal,) says of the former that he received a salary from the Government for a long time; that, as editor of the *Matanzas Aurora*, he was the great defender of Gen. LERSUNDI, and that this is another example of how the youth of this island were taught to look on Spain as a tyrannical power and not as a great and generous nation. This is altogether a matter of opinion, and if Spain is grand and generous to its own people at home, she was careful not to exhibit these qualities in Cuba, and therefore SURARTE had a right to give his side of the question.

DUEL FRUSTRATED.

Since the publication of Capt. OLANO's letter in the *Diario* of the 14th inst., reflecting not only on Gen. PUELLO's military talents, but also on his honor, it was generally understood that PUELLO had challenged Capt. OLANO to fight a duel. Very naturally everybody was on the *qui vive*; the Spaniards, because their pet Cuban, JOSE OLANO, the Captain of the Captain General's Volunteer Guides, is a great favorite; the colored population, because their idol, Gen. PUELLO, a mulatto of the purest type, was about to chastise an insolent white man; the Cubans, because the effect of a row between two such noted defenders of the Spanish cause could only be of benefit, and destroy to a certain extent the good feeling among the Spaniards and the remainder of the population, because it would afford a little excitement. Those well "posted" on politics and on the state of affairs, doubted from the beginning that any fight would take place, because the leaders of the Spanish party were well aware of the consequences which the duel would produce, whatever the result. Their prognostications were verified. The acting Captain-General and other influential persons interfered, and on Sunday morning a communication appeared in the city journals, signed by Capt. OLANO, making a full and complete retraction of everything he said about Gen. PUELLO's character and reputation, and assuring the General of his friendship and esteem. The Cubans are chuckling over the matter, and are highly delighted that Capt. OLANO, their countryman, whom they hate most cordially, has been compelled to swallow his own words. At the same time nobody believes that Capt. OLANO really wrote the first article, but only signed it; the general impression is that Mr. FERRER DE CONTO, the editor of the *Chronista*, wrote it; but this is a mere supposition. It is possible, however, that the Captain-General and his Secretary were aware of, and in fact had seen the article at Puerto Principe, because the Havana censor did not interfere, the last sheet of the manuscript bearing the autograph of Secretary FERNANDE and the order that it should be published. Whoever wrote the document, it has been one of great importance, and has opened the eyes of many persons who until then believed in the infallibility of the Spanish arms and in the truth of official reports.

WAR NEWS.

From the Puerto Principe region no news of importance has reached this city, although a few facts of interest are to be noted. The construction of forts continues, and the defeat of the insurgent Gen. PERALTA, who had entered the jurisdiction of Holguin with 500 men, is reported. A Spanish officer, who had been a prisoner among the insurgents and managed to escape, reports that GOICERIA had left the country. The nephew of ALDAMA, who is serving in the ranks of the Spanish army, was with the party who captured the Prefect VARELA.

THE CINCO VILLAS.

Again the Cinco Villas is becoming the scene of war, the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos, which had been comparatively quiet, being once more the gathering point of small Cuban bands, who make all the roads insecure and prevent the movements of small bodies of troops. It is reported that the troops are unable to make any headway or to prevent the insurgents from roaming about the territory at