

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MEXICO.

The steam-ship *City of Mexico*, from Vera Cruz and Sisal, via Havana June 7, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of the Purser our Havana letter, printed below, was promptly delivered at this office.

Three Different Stories About the Upton Expedition—The True One—No End Yet to the War—Effect of the Rainy Season—A Queer Telegram.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, June 7, 1870.

The anxiety about the *Upton* expedition has been allayed at last and the Cubans breathe freer. The Spaniards flatter themselves with the official report, and indulge in the thought that the expedition is a failure and that her entire cargo has been captured, but such is not the fact. The official report of the Captain-General states:

"The steamer *Upton* landed at Punta Brava. The gun-boats *Evo* and *Yumuri*, with 100 artillerymen, dispersed the pirates, killing ten, among them Capt. HARRISON; two were drowned and three taken prisoners; a steam launch, rubber raft and cargo of arms, ammunition, cartridges, powder, medicine, clothing and correspondence were captured; the rest of the pirates are being pursued; they are in a bad fix and without provisions."

The naval commander tells his story a little differently in his official report. He says that the captured property consists of two tons of powder, 128,800 Spanish cartridges, 1,700 rifles, 280,000 caps, 2,800 pounds sulphur, 400 pounds saltpeter, rubber rafts, medicine-chest, correspondence and surgical instruments, and adds:

"The expedition was commanded by GASPAR BETANCOURT and CISNEROS. The latter has gone to Colombia to bring LONO and his expedition of two hundred Colombians, who are reported will land men near Santiago de Cuba, of which fact I have advised the Commander at that port. All the captured property is already on board of the man-of-war *Borja*."

Here we have already a discrepancy between the Captain-General's and the Admiral's reports; the latter fails to make the slightest mention of the steam launch, and it seems hardly probable that a naval officer would forget such a thing as the capture of an enemy's craft. But a third party appears on the scene, namely, Mr. VERGER, one of the editors of the *Voz de Cuba* and at present in Puerto Principe, who also has a story to tell. He improves the Admiral's official report by stating that a gun-boat discovered the landing at Punta Brava and went to Nuevitas for assistance; that the captured property consisted of 28,000 Spencer cartridges—Admiral says 128,000—six tons of powder—Admiral says two tons—ten thousand pounds sulphur—Admiral 2,800—that the prisoners taken were immediately executed—this is undoubtedly true—and that the prisoners declared that they had been already eight days on the key—which also is true. Here we have the three magnates giving entirely different stories. The truth of the matter appears to be that the expedition landed part of her cargo at Punta Brava, and quietly left to land the rest at some other port, where it has undoubtedly been taken care of ere this. Punta Brava is about 200 miles east of Havana, on the north coast, and within an hour's sail of the town of Remedios. The steam launch probably carried the arms and ammunition to different places in the neighborhood, and left with them only a few men to act as guards or laborers. The three Spanish reports fail to give any particulars as to the date of capture or where the men have gone to; but this we shall undoubtedly find out in a few days, when the journals will give glowing accounts of a grand battle and the killing of a "Yankee," with which title Americans have lately been honored by the Captain-General in his official reports. If the entire party has landed in the jurisdiction of Remedios, the troops of the Cinco Villas will have plenty of work before them, as they will be compelled to withdraw from the vicinity of Sancti Spiritus. Movements are also on foot to bring an expedition from Yucatan and land it in the vicinity of Santa Cruz del Sur. The arrival of 1,500 foreigners would change the aspect of the war, not so much perhaps on account of their number or prowess, but owing to the great moral influence their arrival would have on all classes. Five hundred men would, beyond a doubt, revolutionize that reported stronghold of the Spanish party, the famous tobacco-growing region of the Vuelta Abajo; and if an equal number would effect a landing near Colon, they would soon be joined by hundreds of Cubans and thousands of negroes and Chinese. Some persons are inclined to think that it is already too late, and that the revolution is subdued; but these persons read only the Havana journals, and know nothing of the real state of affairs.

WAR NEWS.

The rainy season has put a damper on military operations, and the reports of engagements are only drizzling affairs. A few Cubans killed here and there, and an occasional brush between the main forces, say divisions composed of two or three hundred men on either side, are matters of rare occurrence, and only take place in the vicinity of Puerto Principe. According to an official dispatch, Major MONTANER brought twenty-two prisoners and 186 presentados from the Guaimaro region to Fort Las Minas, PORCULL's column having brought three hundred presentados more. The news from the Cinco Villas consists simply of unimportant skirmishes, which do not affect the result of the war either one way or the other.

A FUNNY TELEGRAM.

The publication of a telegram from Gen. RODAS in the Madrid journals, where he announces that the rebel Generals have sued for pardon, and only ask that life and property be spared, has taken Cubans and Spaniards by surprise. As this information may be badly interpreted, and as your correspondent happens to know the origin and foundation of this telegram, it will be as well that the correct version be published. The wife of Major-Gen. ARTEAGA, and the wife of BEMBETA, called on Gen. RODAS, and asked him whether the lives of their respective relatives would be spared in case they would surrender, to which RODAS responded that he could not pardon any of the leaders of the revolution; but as he desired to end the war he would send to Madrid for instructions on the point. The Government, in stating that it would deal generously with the insurgent officers, is not sufficiently explicit, and the wanton breach of faith in CASANOVA's case, and the pressure brought to bear on the Government, is a warning to others. We have also to learn yet whether ARTEAGA and BEMBETA have authorized this proceeding on the part of their female relatives. The fact is, the people are becoming heartily sick and tired of the war, and would do almost anything to finish it. Those of both parties who are in no danger, or have not suffered anything yet, are very determined and loud-mouthed, but the real workers on both sides feel different.

QUASIMODO.