

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Spanish Ideas of Equity—Rearrest of the Liberated Masons—Operations in the Central Department—Cuban Leaders Killed—Whoreabouts of Cospedes—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 15, 1870.

Another curious exhibition of Spanish ideas of law and equity has just been made, which removes any vagueness that might exist as to the mode of administering justice in the Island of Cuba. About three months ago a meeting of Freemasons was interrupted by the Police, and the foreigners present immediately set at liberty, while the Spanish subjects were placed in jail. Judge FAYRE, charged with conducting the examination, set the prisoners at liberty, after carefully trying the case. On the following day DE RODAS, who was displeased with the decision of the Judge, had this officer arrested and placed in the Morro, and a few days later sent to Spain. The liberated Masons were rearrested, and have been inmates of the filthy Havana jail ever since. The case was placed in the hands of the military, and the offending Masons ordered to be tried by Court-martial. The trial, or preliminary examination, has taken the usual leisurely and never-ending course, when the offense is not such as to afford a garroting exhibition at the close. The foreigners who had been at liberty, trusting to the word of the Captain-General, pursued their usual avocations until Friday evening last, when the Police appeared suddenly at the houses of these gentlemen, and arrested the following: B. CHAIS, proprietor of the Hotel de Paris; CHAS. HASSKELBRINK, musician; M. DELMAS, merchant, subjects of France; CERRO and CHERRI, Italians, and CARLOS STROEM, a Swedish watchmaker. A Mexican was also on the list, but, being better acquainted with the amenities and jurisprudence peculiar to Spanish rulers in America, left Havana. The other two foreigners on the list who were present at the meeting, were not arrested, for prudential reasons on the part of the authorities, as one is Lieut. HARMONY, of the monitor *Saugus*, and the other Mr. BUTLER, an English subject—a class of persons the Spanish Government very rarely meddles with. Mr. BUTLER, fearful of being arrested, went to Mr. DUNLAP, the British Consul-General, and stated his case, when he received the following answer: "You will not be meddled with or arrested. You are an Englishman, and have committed no crime." All the others are still in prison, and the acting Captain-General has written to RODAS, stating what has happened, and requesting him to liberate, not only the foreigners, but also the other Masons, as they had apparently suffered enough in being incarcerated for three months, for holding a meeting which had not the least political significance.

THE FORT BARABAS AFFAIR.

The Havana colored firemen have been for some months in the Oluco Villas, garrisoning some forts, which they had constructed in different places. One of these places is Fort Barabas, near Cienfuegos, which was held by sixty men. On the 8th inst., about 3½ in the morning, three hundred insurgents, nearly all colored, attacked the Fort, but after making two very desperate attempts, and twice trying to set fire to the work, were repulsed by the defenders. The Cubans retired in good order at daybreak, taking their killed and wounded with them. The Cuban loss was reported at fourteen killed and many wounded, and the Spanish loss at four killed and six wounded. Both statements are incorrect. The Cubans lost thirty-seven killed and about sixty wounded, and the Spaniards twenty-five killed and twenty-two wounded.

CAMAQUEY.

On account of the departure of the Spanish mail the papers are filled with news taken from Spanish official sources. The Captain-General says that the operations carried out in the Central Department have been quite satisfactory, and that the whole country between Puerto Principe, Nuovitas, Jigüey River and Sierra Cubitas has been most carefully examined by the Spanish columns, several small engagements taking place with the Cubans, resulting in the killing of 164 insurgents and capture of 70 prisoners; also, in bringing in 1,114 "presentados," 500 horses, a flag, ammunition, two barges and five small boats which were captured by the gunboat *Neptuno* as they were endeavoring to leave the island with Cuban families on board. The Spaniards confess to seventeen wounded and two killed. Col. BARGER's column took possession of the fort, "Esperanza," on the Maximo River, considered the great rebellion stronghold in the Central Department, and which had been constructed by the leaders LABORDA and ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ, who abandoned it without firing a gun, but could not avoid their fate, as they both were killed a few days later. The Cuban leaders killed during the past few days are, according to the Captain-General's account: Gregorio Loret de Mola, Provost; Manuel Rivero Artesaga, Purveyor; Joaquin Guzman, Lieutenant-Colonel; Francisco Castellanos, Lieutenant-Colonel; Enrique Loret de Mola, Captain; Antonio Rodriguez, Lieutenant-Colonel; Romualdo Sanchez de Urrutia; Oscar Cospedes, Governor; Louis Rivero, Major; Manuel Carmona, Rafael Zaldivar, Fernando Pujol, Laborda, Pedro Risco, Juan Diaz Uma and Santiago Guzman, unknown.

It is stated that LERDA, the Cuban Secretary of War, died of croup, and that COSPEDES, fearing that the Camagueyanos might betray and deliver him into the hands of the Spanish authorities, left for the Eastern Department. Nothing further is said about his whereabouts. The papers publish an order from General IGNACIO AGRAMONTE, in which the poisoning of wells and springs is indicated as a measure of war proper to be used against the Spaniards. Each side has accused the other of this act.

QUASIMODO.