

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Insurgents Near Colon—Security of the Position—Repulse of a Spanish Force—Tribulations of the Masons—Capture of the Upton's Cargo—Results of the Seizure—Spanish Warfare.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 22, 1870.

A movement on a large scale to drive the army of JESUS DEL SOL from the camping grounds it now holds between Colon, Maragua and Palmillas is now in progress. The different Cuban bands under DEL SOL's command number about 1,400 men, of whom about seven hundred are armed with muskets and rifles and the rest with machetas and knives. The Spaniards opposing this force are composed principally of volunteers, among them the Chapelgoris of Colon and Guamutas, and three companies of regulars. This force has been divided into seven columns, one of which has already met the enemy and was worsted near Palmillas. Although such large numbers of men are engaged on both sides, it is extremely doubtful whether any engagement of importance will take place. The state of the roads and the cunning of DEL SOL are strong opposers, especially as DEL SOL can at any moment retire to the Cienaga de Cochnas, where he can live in peace and quietness, and where ten thousand troops could not molest him at this season of the year. It is of great importance to the planters to have the insurgents disappear from the richest region of the sugar districts.

THE MASONS.

These unfortunate men have at last obtained a little grace and justice. Telegrams were sent to Spain and to the Captain-General at Puerto Principe, and all Consuls, excepting that of Hayti, Holland and the United States, used their utmost efforts to have the Masons liberated. With the exception of three or four, among whom are the Master and Secretary of the lodge, all are released today on bail. This does not finish the case or place them at absolute liberty, but at any rate it enables these poor prisoners, guilty of no crime, except of having met secretly. The nineteenth century has yet to penetrate a little more into Cuba, but the Masons ought also to have known that they are not privileged to violate the laws of the country, whether such laws be just or not. The treatment of all the prisoners, has been extremely kind and good, and in that respect none complain. It is generally surmised that when the Court-martial finds, the Captain-General will pardon all.

THE CARGO OF THE GEORGE B. UPTON.

The steamer *George B. Upton*, which landed part of her cargo at Punta Brava on the 24th of last month, discharged the rest on the 12th inst., at a place called La Herradura, between Gibarra and Puerto del Padre, bringing Col. LONO and twenty-one men from Aspinwall. While endeavoring to conduct the arms and ammunition to the interior, they were overtaken and attacked by the volunteers of Maniabon, and after a short engagement, during which the expeditionists had six men killed, they were compelled to abandon their convoy and to seek a refuge in the Sierra de Chiaparra, where they were actively pursued by the entire force of the neighborhood. The Maniabon volunteers who captured the cargo of the *Upton* at la Herradura, are said to be mostly Cubans, devoted to the cause of Spain.

CAPTURED CORRESPONDENCE.

Among the documents taken at the same time were the following letters—one from I. CISNEROS to President CESPEDES, and the other from M. ALDAMA to Col. LONO at Aspinwall:

To Carlos M. Cespedes, President of the Cuban Republic:

According to what I announced in my last letter, after landing the first expedition at Punta Brava, I now come with another one, composed of Col. MARIANO LONO and the following citizens: [Here follows a list of twenty-one names.] I enclose list of arms and ammunition composing this expedition, which are: First, those sent to Col. LONO by the Cuban Junta of New-York; second, those that failed to be landed at Punta Brava, and third, those that were purchased at Aspinwall by the Agent of the Junta. I should be pleased if I could reach our landing place and receive your correspondence for New-York during the night, as it would prove dangerous to remain here any longer, and only God knows when I shall be able to return. With the most distinguished consideration I remain, &c.

(Signed,)

F. JAVIER CISNEROS.

The second letter is from the Cuban Junta in New-York, and is dated May 19:

To Col. Mariano Lono, Aspinwall:

DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN: I inclose within the invoice of the several articles the steamer *George B. Upton* takes to you. Owing to circumstances, that will be explained to you by Mr. CISNEROS, and which were not in our power to remedy, the arms which are at Nassau cannot go with the balance. The Junta are sorry to learn that you have not followed the instructions given to you regarding the good harmony which ought to have reigned between yourself and our Panama agent during Mr. CISNEROS' absence. We consider it convenient to act with the greatest prudence in this delicate affair, as the least inattention of ours could easily be taken advantage of by our enemies and make us lose the immense benefits that town offers us. T. J. CISNEROS will inform you of all that Gen. JORDAN manifests respecting landing in Cuba and the ports he considers most convenient. Yours, &c., MIGUEL ALDAMA, President.

THE HERRADURA CAPTURES.

The following is the list of the articles captured at La Herradura by the Spanish volunteers:

Four pieces canvas, 85 Remington's rifles, 197 Sharp's rifles, 99 other makers' rifles, 1,196 English rifles, 241 cans (25 pounds) gunpowder, 3 pick-axes, 1 printing press, 1 grape-shot machine with extra barrel, 1 bullet-mold, 9 boxes surgical instruments, 291½ boxes ammunition with 1,008 caps, 3 sacks soldiers' syphons, 4 iron caldrons, 6 kettles, 1 pan, 1 movable forge, 8 torpedoes, 2 sacks of salt, 2 boxes cap-cartridge boxes, 2 boxes printing material, 111 bags leather straps, 1 box cooking utensils, 6 saddles, 200,000 caps, 1 bale printing paper, 2 boxes medicines, 1 barrel salted meat, 6 boxes writing paper and envelopes, 1 box soap, 84 boxes gunpowder, 2 boxes swords, 1 sack ground coffee, 2 cales clothing, 5 shovels.

SPANISH HUMANITY EXEMPLIFIED.

The Cuban leaders, PERALTA, OCHOA, VILLAREAL and FONSECA, are reported to be with their parties, near Santa Cruz. From Spanish sources we learn that a column of two hundred men, commanded by Col. MESTRE, has captured the "Pinalitos," where MARMOL had his camp. All it contained, including several well-furnished buildings, a gun manufactory and powder-mill, were destroyed by fire. MARMOL himself is reported wounded in the head. Fourteen prisoners were shot immediately after the action, and seven more, with their leader, CARLOS DELGADO, were taken to Mayari, at which place they were executed on the spot where they were accused of having murdered nine Spaniards a year ago. Thirteen Cubans who were captured near the San Lorenzo River were executed on the spot by the Ayaral volunteers.

MODESTO DIAZ.

Owing to the rainy season and bad state of the roads, it was necessary to suspend the operations against MODESTO DIAZ. That leader is still in the swamps of "Rio Buey," where the Spanish troops cannot reach him, and he avails himself of every opportunity to make small raids from the secure hiding place he has selected.

MORE EXECUTIONS.

Some time last year, two men named CHARANO and SANCHA left Cienfuegos, and it is not positively known whether they gained the insurgents or not. It was known, however, that they lived in the woods and came to town frequently to visit their families, it being suspected that they brought and carried correspondence. A watch was set, and both were captured at their houses last week. A Court-martial was held, and they were executed. The families of the deceased have been imprisoned, charged with being aiders and abettors of the revolutionists. The above proves with what facility the Cubans can come into the towns.

QUASIMODO.