

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP DE SOTO.

The steam-ship *De Soto*, from Havana June 28, arrived at this port yesterday. We acknowledge the courtesy of Purser McMANUS, to which we are indebted for the prompt delivery of our files and correspondence.

Mr. Sumner's Resolutions—Spanish Pride Aroused—A "Destroyed Spain" Before a "Cowardly Spain"—Atrocities of War—Convicts and Bandits Opposed—Lono's Party in the Mountains—Spanish Foragers Cut to Pieces—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, June 28, 1870.

The effect of the President's proclamation and the discussion of the Banks resolutions have hardly been calmed and their influence been allowed to extend over the Island, and now a new sensation is produced by the resolutions of Mr. SUMNER. These, however, in order to save the feelings of Spaniards and prevent the Cubans from celebrating a high jubilee, are not published by the Havana journals. The *Voz de Cuba* is carrying out its proclaimed intentions, namely, to publish nothing of a political character, and does not refer to the Sumner resolutions in the most distant manner. The *Diario* of this morning has a very able leader on the subject, which is full of good sense and reason, and although it incloses a threat, it nevertheless presents the Spanish view of the subject in such a light as to recommend it to the consideration and study of the public men of our country. The *Diario* says:

"If the Sumner resolutions are adopted, Mr. GRANT will be placed in a very difficult position. The resolutions are a series of declarations and petitions, mingled with advice, which the American Government is to present to the Spanish Government, and as these resolutions do not contain anything which is admissible, we doubt that there is any Spaniard who would do otherwise than simply return the paper on which Mr. SUMNER's resolutions are written."

The *Diario* then makes a declaration of faith, in italics, which foreshadows the action which Spain and the Spaniards would take:

"We do not grant, today, and never shall grant, to any nation, whether American or European, the right to meddle with our internal affairs, even by the mildest form of advice. We have not looked for any, and do not need any, tutors. We do not pretend to impose our will on anybody—neither shall we consent that others impose theirs on us. We do not boast of being strong, but of being persevering; and if we cannot obtain triumph, we will sell victory dearly. We can conceive a destroyed Spain, but not a cowardly Spain."

That part of the population which is favorable to Spain is unanimous in declaring that they will not permit any foreign Power to interfere in its internal affairs. They say that at the utmost they can only lose the Island of Cuba, which will bring the loss of Spanish commerce and shipping interest as a consequence, while it would also bring on a war which would cost the enemy immense amounts of money and the ruin of its commerce.

ATROCITIES OF THE CONTEST.

The war moves along like a reptile, leaving its slimy and disgusting trail behind, while a nearer acquaintance with it makes it more hideous and repulsive still. There is not a single redeeming quality. All encounters are alike. The shooting of prisoners, burning of houses, and, if the reports of Spaniards and Cubans are true, the violation of women continue. The private soldiers are models of suffering, abnegation and courage; they divide their last morsel with the hungry women, but all are not alike. The Battalion del Orden is almost entirely composed of convicts from the Penitentiary, who were released on condition of their joining the mobilized volunteers, and it is therefore not astonishing that we should hear of atrocious and inhuman acts. But at the same time it is equally certain that the bandits and highwaymen who have joined the insurgent army are not a bit more charitable or humane than the above cited troops. Both have the same origin, being recruited from the lowest dregs of the island population, and having long previous to the war been the terror of the well-disposed and orderly. CARLOS GARCIA, a bandit of many years' standing, who joined the Cubans, and later surrendered to the Captain-General, has again raised a band, which is fighting for the present on the Cuban side at the very gates of Havana. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bejucal has sent troops against him, but they will undoubtedly accomplish the usual result—march about the mountains and return worn out and half sick, without having seen an enemy.

COL. LONO'S PARTY.

Another engagement has taken place with the few men remaining of Col. LONO's expedition near Holguin. The men were met by a party of counter guerrillas, and believing them from their dress to be Cubans, advanced toward them, shouting, "Here we are! Viva Cuba!" but found out their error when they were fired upon and seven of them were killed. The rest, numbering seven more, including LONO, escaped to the woods, the counter guerrillas continuing in pursuit.

A FORAGING PARTY ANNILATED.

Puerto Principe has but few sensations at present. The troops come and go at intervals, and report either that they have not met any enemies or else some unimportant skirmishes, where a few men are killed or captured. From this it would be natural to suppose that no insurgents existed in the vicinity of that town; but this is a grave error. They do not exist in large bands, but some of these are sufficiently numerous to "gobble up" a small Spanish force, as happened last week, when a party of soldiers belonging to the Marine Battalion, went on a foraging expedition. When they left the town they numbered twenty-one, but none returned. Their bodies were found chopped up into mince-meat, not a single feature being discernible.

COMMUTATION AND EXECUTION.

Gen. RODAS recently commuted the sentence of death of TOMAS PULIDO and TEODORE MONTARDY, convicted by the St. Spiritus Court-martial to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and caused AGAPITO GENIER, a recaptured deserter from the Spanish artillery, to be executed. RODAS himself announces his intention to leave Puerto Principe on or before the 1st of July.

CUBAN OUTRAGES.

Some of the Cubans who surrendered to one of the Spanish outposts, report that a Mr. ARTEAGA, who was also trying to present himself, was captured by the insurgents and taken into the interior. They also report a horrible act by insurgents. Two Cubans with their families were captured while attempting to come within the Spanish lines. The two men were killed, and the women belonging to their families were outraged by the band who captured them. The parties who state these particulars are Cubans, and have been within the Cuban lines until the present. There is no other testimony to verify their assertion, but it is believed by everybody in Puerto Principe.

REACTION.

The official accounts announce a great reaction among the Cuban population of the interior, and cite as a proof that the Cuban conscript officers, who take such young men as are not willing to come voluntarily into the ranks by force, have been resisted, and that casualties had taken place.

CUBANS IN NEW-YORK MISLED.

Secretary FERNANDEZ has issued another report on the situation, and lays great emphasis on the declaration of one of the prisoners captured from the Upton expedition, in order to prove how the young men in New-York are misled by the managers of the expeditions.

RODAS AND FREEMASONRY.

The Madrid journals have published several articles, some of them very bitter, against Gen. RODAS and his persecution of the Masons, charging RODAS with having violated his oath as a member of that Order. RODAS has published a card, stating that, notwithstanding these assertions, he never has been, is not now, and never shall be, a member of any secret society, not being a friend of mystery in his acts. We must therefore believe RODAS, that he is not a Mason, and the Masonic fraternity may congratulate itself.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cholera has again increased. twenty-seven

deaths having taken place yesterday.... GONZALES TUNCO, formerly an insurgent leader, who surrendered to the Spaniards some months ago, and was pardoned, was executed this morning at the Cabanias. He was pardoned the crime of being a traitor, but was convicted for acts committed while commanding insurgents. This is queer logic, but sufficiently powerful to prevent other insurgent leaders from trusting to the promises of the Spanish Government.

QUASIMODO.