

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP MISSOURI.

The Havana steam-ship *Missouri*, with advices until Aug. 27, reached this port yesterday. The Purser is entitled to thanks for courtesies.

Spanish Hopes—Late War News—Havana Improvements—Movements of the Authorities—The New Cable.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAYANA, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1870.

The Spaniards are very sanguine of an early termination of the revolution, founding their belief on the fact of the recent operations in the Central Department, and the comparative quietness in the Central Department and Cinco Villas. But the early termination of the war is not so near at hand as they suppose, and the insurrection, although it has decreased very much in strength and importance, is, nevertheless, still powerful enough to hold out for weeks and months to come, even if no reinforcements from abroad should arrive. The decadence of the revolution is mainly due to the imperfect and disjointed workings of the revolutionary agents abroad, who have allowed private feelings to predominate, to a certain extent, over their duties as citizens of a people struggling for independence. Many Cubans who would have sent funds to New-York in order to aid the organizing of expeditions are very backward and cautious; but if a single expedition should be landed successfully, the revolution would receive a certain impetus, change the lukewarm and timid, and raise the *morale* of all those who sympathize with the Cuban cause. The people here are asking what is going on in New-York, and cannot understand why a Junta and Quesada Party should exist, but only look to the maintenance of a Cuban party. It is nonsense to say that QUESADA is disliked in the interior by all classes. He is disliked by many, but even those who dislike him will fight under his orders if he should return. The same is true of JORDAN, who is a general favorite among the fighting men; and his reinstatement in command would in a few weeks increase, and perhaps double, the number of fighting men. JORDAN has the ability which QUESADA lacks; and if both are united, the latter placing himself under JORDAN'S orders, we would soon hear again of other actions like that of Palo Quemado, the only one of real importance during the war. The permanence of the principal military leaders in New-York, cannot possibly prove beneficial to the Cuban cause; it disheartens those who are in the field and prevents others from joining. The Cubans who would like to join, very naturally reason that the cause must be dangerous if the principal coryphées of the army remain away; and if the Spaniards are triumphant, it must mainly be ascribed to this course. CEREDAS is not a soldier, AGRAMONTE is not fit to be commander-in-chief, and CAVADA lacks the necessary tact to inflict injury on the enemy, except by burning and destroying. Unless the Cuban Generals in chief abandon their diplomatic missions and again assume the functions of military commanders, we must not expect to hear any news of actions favorable to the Cubans. Matters may remain in *statu quo*, and the Cubans will undoubtedly hold their own for some time to come; but the killing of five in one place, ten in another and perhaps thirty in a third, must soon tell on a small army, which has already so largely decreased in numbers.

LATE WAR NEWS.

The Eastern Department is at present the seat of war, and the operations going on there are of great importance. Although our reports are entirely from Spanish sources, they must of necessity be given full credence, as the results obtained by the Spaniards are such as to leave no room for doubt. By order of VALMASEDA, a detachment of troops and counter-guerrillas were sent to the Tana River, where Col. CANIZALES disembarked the counter-guerrillas, immediately taking up the line of march for a settlement on the coast, where it was known that several important personages of the Cuban revolution were in the habit of meeting. The movement was successful, the troops capturing Gen. PEDRO (PERNCHO) FIGUEREDO, Assistant Secretary of War, (beyond a doubt the most intelligent man among the Cubans,) Gen. RODRIGO TAMAYO, (father,) and Gen. IGNACIO TAMAYO, (son.) These prisoners were brought to Santiago de Cuba on the 16th inst. by the gun-boat *Asulito*. A Court-martial was immediately organized, and FIGUEREDO, who, on account of a long and severe illness, was almost unable to move, was carried upstairs. The personal appearance of FIGUEREDO was such as to excite pity and compassion, but a Spanish Court-martial cares nothing for that. But, notwithstanding his bodily infirmities, every lineament of his face demonstrates the superior intelligence of the man. The sentence was death, and on the morning of the 18th the three were shot. The TAMAYOS denied having occupied any position in the Cuban Army, but testimony to the contrary was produced. Your correspondent hardly believes that they were Generals, as their name has never been mentioned in that capacity. All three were natives of Bayamo, and had always enjoyed a high reputation.... Lieut. Col. BONICHE was sent to attack the forces of MAXIMO GOMEZ in the Sierra Macstra, and met them at the Heights of Yarey. BONICHE drove the insurgents from that position to the Inferno Heights, where he attacked them, killing fourteen, including MANUEL LIVA, their Captain, and sixteen more on the following day. On the succeeding day a big fight took place near the Yarey, where the Cuban Brig.-Gen. ANGEL FIGUEREDO and MIGUEL FERNANDEZ, the Colonel of *macheteros*, were captured, and soon after executed—BONICHE reporting to have killed sixty-three of the enemy, and to be marching toward La Aplastada. As usual with all Spanish reports, the commander of the troops fails to remember the number of his own dead and wounded.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the war and the assertions that the Spaniards will have to abandon the island, a very remarkable phenomenon presents itself. For many years the so-called political Governors of Havana, who are virtually only Mayors of the city, have taken but little pains to improve the city, idling away their time, and in company, with their subordinates filling their pockets out of the city treasury. The present Governor, Mr. LOPEZ ROBERTS, presents a strange contrast to his predecessors, and his doings and improvements have earned him the title of the Havana Haussmann. The changes inaugurated and now being carried out by him, are for Havana on a fitful scale. The sanitary condition must, of necessity, improve, as he has built miles of sewers through streets, where, formerly, the green and stagnant waters formed permanent lagoons. Useless convents are being torn down, and are being converted into public squares; new markets have been built, numerous streets paved, and every available space is now being converted into public squares. The appearance of some portions of the city has been changed entirely, and only few pieces of the old walls remain, allowing a free circulation of air through the old city or *intramuros*. A stranger visiting Havana again would hardly recognize it, and if work is carried on in the same manner for a few years to come, Havana will, perhaps, be able to say that yellow fever exists here no longer, the epidemic having disappeared with the traditional filth.

THE AUTHORITIES.

The Captain-General, SEGUNDO CABO, Intendente, and other authorities, have left the city, and are passing the remainder of the Summer at Marianao, a small village on the sea-shore, about eight miles from Havana. The palace is deserted, and in the afternoon squads of pious worshipers of power may be seen on their way to Marianao. The health of the city is bad, and the number of cholera and yellow-fever cases has increased. Every foreign ship in the harbor has at least half of its crew in the hospitals, although the mortality among the seafaring population has not been as large as in other years, this being principally due to the smaller number of vessels in port.

THE NEW CABLE.

The West India and Panama Cable fleet, after meeting with so many mishaps, has at last

reached Santiago de Cuba, where it arrived on Friday afternoon at 2, the *Suffolk* being then momentarily expected to lay the shore end from the *Dacia*. From on board of the *Dacia* several telegrams were forwarded, announcing that the steamer had anchored off the Morro at Santiago, and as soon as the Captain-General had been informed of it he sent the following messages:

AUG. 26, 1870.

To Sir Charles Bright, Santiago de Cuba:

As an organ of the feelings of my Government, I am glad to be able to thank you and to felicitate you on the completion of the cable between Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

CABALLERO.

To Gov. Merelo, Santiago de Cuba:!

I salute your Excellency and all loyal inhabitants; may the Cable communication inaugurated today between this capital and your department develop a vein of wealth, material progress, tranquillity, and happy auspices for the entire country under my command. CABALLERO.

These telegrams were followed by a third from the West India Agent of the New-York Associated Press to Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, communication being stopped afterward. This one read as follows:

HAYANA, Aug. 26—9 P. M.

Sir Charles Bright, Santiago de Cuba:

I congratulate you in the name of the New-York Associated Press on the successful laying of the cable, which in a few days will bring the southern portions of the American Continent into hourly intercourse with their northern sister.

STRAUS.

Up to the moment of closing this letter no answers had been received from Santiago de Cuba, the reason being, undoubtedly, that they have begun to lay the shore end.

QUASIMODO.