

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steam-ship *Morro Castle*, from Havana Sept. 3, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser R. W. ALBERT our special correspondence was received at this office without delay.

The New Tariff—The Casino and the Volunteers—The Cuban Cable—Miscellaneous War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1870.

The new tariff, so long expected and so much discussed, has at last been definitely adopted and published in the *Gaceta*. If considered as a document intended to raise a larger revenue for the Government and enhance the value of almost every article to the consumer, the object is attained; but if it is taken as a means of lightening the burdens of the people, of simplifying the complicated machinery which a *savant* in that particular line only can understand, the new tariff has entirely failed. Should the imports and exports continue on the same scale during the coming fiscal year as during the past, the revenue derived from that source alone will be sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of the Government. The wealthy planter and merchant will pay less taxes, and, except as far as the enhanced value of merchandise is concerned, will be the gainer, while the poor man will be the loser. For months past but few articles of luxury have been imported, and all duties are derived from articles consumed by the middle and poorer classes. Many innocent individuals are soft hearted enough to pity the merchants, as if that class would lose something, when, on the contrary, they will be heavy gainers by the increased value of their goods in store, and will sell any later arrivals at higher rates. One dry-goods merchant calculates the profit on his stock, owing to the new tariff, at no less than \$250,000, and others do so in proportion. The differential duties, when brought by Spanish or foreign flag, are still retained, and the Spanish merchant marine is safe for the present, the great difference making it impossible for any foreign vessel to bring merchandise, other than provisions, to this island. As the tariff is very frequently changed here, it is impossible to tell how soon another change may be inaugurated, but, judging from the aspect of political and other affairs, it seems to be a foregone conclusion that this tariff will last at least as long as the insurrection, and nobody having the least idea when the end of that affair may occur, we must accept the new rules indefinitely.

THE CASINO AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Casino Español and its servants, the volunteer corps, are terribly exercised over the action of some of the latter body, who circulated a document for signatures full of satire and re-eriminations against the actual Government in Spain, and accusing the latter of being in connivance with the Cubans here and in Spain, and of favoring the insurrection. The Cortes were asked to remove PENDERGAST, the actual Colonial Minister, who is plainly charged with being a traitor, and also to remove a number of prominent Government employes, whom they suspect of being in league with the insurgent party. I understand that several prominent members of the Casino countenanced the issuing of this manifesto, which concluded with a threat to set up on their own hook, and manage affairs in a purely Spanish style. From the moment this had come to the knowledge of the Casino and authorities, a strange movement became discernible among the Spanish, and on Sunday afternoon the Casino assembled, and held a stormy session. The document and its signers, all them Spaniards, were denounced in the strongest terms, and the word traitor to the country was applied. This clinched the nail, and for the time effectually defeated the plans of the secessionists. On Monday the journals published a protest of the Casino against the manifesto, proclaiming it to be a *ruse de guerre*, intended to create a division among the loyal inhabitants of the island and to injure the Spanish cause. But even the Casino did not dare to stamp the document as having been gotten up by Cubans, and, consequently, the often-repeated assertion that all Spaniards in Cuba are not of one opinion, or pulling in the same harness. If ever the revolution is completely at an end, and when that will be nobody presumes to tell, the political quarrels in the island will become interesting, and if the Cubans unite with the liberal portion among the Spaniards, which union is extremely probable, the ultras, who now are at the head of affairs, will be driven to the wall and vanquished. If Cuba cannot gain her point in the field at present, she will undoubtedly gain it by peaceable means in the end.

THE CUBA CABLE.

The Cuba cable will be on its road to Jamaica ere this reaches New-York, as it is expected that the ships will leave Santiago de Cuba on Monday next. The shore end was landed on the 31st of July, and the splice connecting the deep sea cable with the heavier shore end was made on Friday. The line will probably be opened to the public on the 5th inst. No tariff has been announced yet. Owing to some defects in the instruments brought from England, which appear to be too weak for a combined land line and sea cable, the communication between Santiago de Cuba and this city is not direct, the telegrams stopping at Batubano, where they are repeated.

THE WAR.

The war seems to be awaiting the result of the struggle in Europe, or what is more probable, the necessary elements to continue it. The Cubans are waiting for QUESADA, guns, men, ammunition and money. The Spaniards are expecting the twelve or fifteen thousand men whom the Government in Spain promised to send them. When both sides receive what they look for, we may expect to hear of more treachery, butchery, mismanagement, and the biggest possible kind of lies. That both sides are still very proficient at inventing is amply proven by the peculiar reports of the Spanish commanders, and that the Cubans are not behindhand in this matter may be gleaned from any one extract from the last issue of the *Laborante* newspaper.

THE CINCO VILLAS.

The Cinco Villas continue to be the scene of small engagements, quite a number of them being reported in the journals, with the usual result of the Cubans being routed. In the jurisdiction of Santi Spiritus the Spaniards have their hands full.

The Central and Eastern Departments furnish items of minor importance. Three of the signal towers have already been finished and occupied on the line from Puerto Principe to Guaimaro, and others are being constructed with dispatch on the line from Puerto Principe to Ciego de Avila. Gen. CABO remains inactive at Puerto Principe, and some of his reported doings are, to say the least, discreditable to an officer and a gentleman. Some future day I shall have occasion to refer to them in detail. VALMASEDA has been devoting his attention to the cable and consequent feasts, and after his first spurt of activity and energy, appears to have relapsed into his usual half-sleepy, self-complacent laziness.

GUARDING THE COAST.

The report of an expedition having left the United States has compelled the Havana volunteer cavalry to leave for the coast and prevent a landing in the Western Department. The entire coast from Cape San Antonio to Sagua is very closely watched, and it would be extremely difficult to effect a landing, which is very easy, however, from Nuevitas to Santiago de Cuba. If the Cubans in the interior are more prompt than they have been on other occasions it will be comparatively easy to land a cargo and transport it to the interior without fear of capture by the Spaniards.

SMUGGLING.

The Custom-house has been reformed and the Custom-house officers have been changed from civil functionaries into a military corps. This may prevent smuggling to a certain extent, as a court-martial is a different affair from a simple dismissal. Most all members of the old force have joined the new organization, and the former Celadors are now Sergeants and Corporals of Carabineros.

QUASIMODO.