

Our correspondence from Havana published this morning is rendered unusually interesting and important by a letter purporting to have been written to the Marquis of Santa Lucia and captured by the Spaniards. It reads like a genuine document, and while the source from whence it is derived is none of the the most trustworthy we are inclined to give it credence. In a very clear style this letter explains the end of the dissensions which prevented the Cuban patriots from acting together with that unanimity so essential to the success of a struggling nationality. It seems that General Quesada was the principal cause of this lack of harmony. He was unfit for the position of commander-in-chief; his arbitrary conduct made him unpopular, to say nothing of his absolute want of military ability. The Cuban House of Representatives appears to have acted with prompt decision in deposing him, and all friends of Cuban independence will be gratified by the intelligence that his successor, General Jordan, is popular with the people, and, from the tenor of the letter, has already succeeded in reconciling differences and in reviving the enthusiasm of the army. If, then, this letter be a genuine document it indicates that the Cubans are alive to the importance of harmony in their ranks and are willing to abandon personal prejudices for the general welfare of their country.

Our cable telegram from Havana is also invested with some importance. Captain General De Rodas has issued a proclamation granting liberty to two thousand negroes who had been taken prisoners of war and hired out by the government. They are declared invested with all the rights of freedom and are promised the fullest protection. If this action of De Rodas be an initiatory step towards the emancipation of the colored people, it is a significant indication that Spain is preparing to abandon her pro-slavery policy. At the same time it must be remembered that by the constitution of the Cuban republic all the negroes were declared free; consequently the slaves referred to were such only by the fact of their falling into the hands of the Spaniards. It is to be deplored that in the same despatch announcing the promulgation of this proclamation is contained the intelligence of the trial, conviction and execution of eighteen Cubans in Santiago de Cuba on a charge of belonging to the patriot junta of that city. This brutality, however, is in strict accordance with the Spanish barbaric policy towards defenceless Cubans.