

CUBA.

Trouble in the Western Part of the Island— Puerto Principe Families Returning to the City—Insurgent Successes in the Eastern Department—Ne- gotiations for the Sale of the Island.

HAVANA, May 25, 1870.

Some difficulty has occurred in the western part of the island, in that rich and productive district known as the Vuelto Abajo. From Consolacion del Sur a correspondent of one of the city papers writes that at half-past ten o'clock on the night of the 20th the trumpets of the artillery, cavalry and infantry were heard throughout the place, calling the various regiments of volunteers to the plaza. Here details were made from each branch of the service, and at early morn of the 21st the force marched into the country.. The writer states that he cannot be more explicit at present, but promises something more as soon as matters are developed. The affair has caused some speculation, and rumors of a landing in the Western Department are current.

From Puerto Principe dates are to the 22d. Operations continue with no variety of result. The estate Rioseco, belonging to Cornelio Poero, had been visited by one of the columns and found entirely abandoned. Two hogsheds of sugar, some salt and other supplies were discovered and destroyed. Beyond this nothing of importance was accomplished. Poero is among those whom the Captain General is most anxious should present themselves, as he is of great influence. Presentados state that Poero had been separated from his party, which is one of the largest, and his whereabouts is not known. The Spanish Colonel Chinchillo had been wounded and compelled to turn over his command. It was stated at one time that Beauvilliers, the insurgent chief of artillery, had been tried by court martial and sentenced to be shot, owing to the capture of the two pieces of artillery by the column under Montaner. It turned out to be a canard, designed to create the impression that the capture was important. Seven persons were in the capilla and about to be shot. Among the presentados are mentioned some of the more prominent families of Puerto Principe, as the Guzmans, Varonas, Sanchez Recio, that of Manuel Artega Borrero and of Francisco Quesada; also the sister of Bembeca. This is regarded as of great importance.

Dates from Manzanillo to the 22d report the continued activity of the insurgents in that locality. Communication with Havana remains closed, except to a considerable force. A convoy had passed to the latter place, and on its arrival the people turned out in large numbers to meet it, and the military commandants addressed the troops: But recently this road was open to civilians, who were passing to and fro without the slightest interference. The *Volentario* of the 22d mentions that a small body of volunteers stationed at the encampment of Congo, not far from the city, was attacked on the morning of the 16th by a much superior force and compelled to flee. One of their number, Miguel Cadello, a citizen of Manzanillo, was killed. Soon after the insurgents captured and shot a Spaniard named Ficente Frias. A force was sent from the city in pursuit, and it was found they had destroyed some property and killed several persons. They even caused several deaths, as is claimed, among them the Chief Perez and a North American. Other encounters are reported. A woman who was captured states that Louis Marcano had died from a wound in the abdomen.

Your correspondent at Santiago de Cuba, under date of the 18th, says:—"A change has taken place in the command of the forces operating in this jurisdiction. Brigadier D. Carlos Deteure has been relieved, and on the evening of the 14th left for Havana. At the same time went Carlos Gonzalez Boet, chief of the contra guerrilla force, whose arrest I mentioned in my last. His departure affords great satisfaction to peaceably disposed people, as constant fears of an outbreak on the part of the Catalans were entertained. The *Bandera Español* ignores the fact of his arrest, and says he goes to Manzanillo to join his regiment in that jurisdiction. It speaks of him as "one of the chiefs who best comprehend the style of warfare in which we are engaged and the best system of persecuting the enemy." As Boet always pandered to the ferocious Catalan element here, which considers that the best means of suppressing the insurrection is by killing every Cuban, whether innocent or guilty, the ideas of the journal mentioned can be understood. We have through official sources reports of the continued pursuit of the insurgents, but no details of any interest are furnished us. Supplies are being constantly sent to the field and, wounded men are continually brought in here, indicating that fighting is still going on.

The Cubans here, without naming the locality or furnishing any details, state that a fight of considerable importance has taken place in the Eastern Department, in which the Spaniards were worsted with much loss.

It is positively stated here that negotiations are going on between Spain and the United States for the sale of this island, and the energetic protests against it made by the journals here would seem to indicate some truth in the statement.

There are rumors of the landing of an expedition on the north coast, in the vicinity of Morou.

For some reason the authorities of late have refused permission for newspapers to come on shore. Not even the ordinary flies to the consignees of the respective lines or to the war vessels in the harbor are allowed to be sent off. In this they are doubtless actuated by the same feeling which prompts the ostrich to hide his head in the sands of his native deserts.