

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE YAZOO AT PHILADELPHIA.

Writing from Havana under date of March 4, and mailing his letter by the *Yazoo*, which reached Philadelphia yesterday, our correspondent, "Quasimodo," transmits to us the following summary of war news: "The railroad line from Puerto Principe to Nuevitas is guarded by forts erected at intervals of from four to five miles. Near Puerto Principe is the Colon Fort, or, as it is generally called, Fort Pinto, built of ordinary pine boards and defended by twenty-five men. On the morning of the 20th, at daylight, this fort was attacked by the combined forces of MADRI-NALES, AGRAMONTE, ESPINOSA and MENDOZA; the sentry was killed, and the Cuban bullets did not leave a man untouched. But, although all the Spaniards were wounded, they defended their miserable barrack against 400 enemies, the Cuban withdrawing from the attack at about 8 in the morning. Of the twenty-five men guarding the fort fourteen were killed, seven severely wounded, and the remaining four were also wounded, but are expected to recover. The *Voz de Cuba* has opened a subscription for the benefit of the survivors. A convoy of provisions, guarded by 207 men of the battalion of Reno, left Santiago de Cuba for Mayari on the 23d. Nothing occurred during the first day, but on the second day, when the convoy had reached a place called El Piloto, where the Cuban General, DONATO DEL MARMOL, was killed some months ago, and when within a hundred yards of the identical spot, while the troops were marching along carefully, the rear-guard at least one thousand yards behind, a sudden rumbling was heard, and heavy boulders and immense trees placed, in a moment, an insurmountable barrier between the centre and the rear of the Spanish convoy. Meanwhile, volleys were poured into the troops from the hills and from rude intrenchments erected within a few yards of the roadside. The Cubans numbered 116 men, and according to a Spanish soldier the Spaniards had about 150, commanded by MAXIMO GOMEZ in person. The rear-guard, composed of eighty men, broke and fled in utter confusion, their Captain being killed at the first fire and the Lieutenant severely wounded. The largest portion of the train was saved by the Spaniards, as the Cubans pursued the flying soldiers of the rear-guard. According to an official Spanish telegram, but fifteen men and the Captain are missing, (i. e., killed,) and the statement may be correct; but if the accounts can be relied on, the Spaniards must have lost at least forty men. Twenty-three men of the rear-guard arrived at Santiago de Cuba late the next day, and explained the reason of their defeat by averring that their ammunition had given out. A remarkable change in the manner of fighting by the Spanish troops since the beginning of the war may be noticed here; formerly the journals were filled with bayonet attacks, where half a dozen or twenty soldiers attacked an entire insurgent camp and carried it at the point of the bayonet. Nothing ever withstood these bayonet charges, but as they have gone out of fashion the soldiers at El Piloto could not very well attack MODESTO DIAZ in that way.... Gen. FERRER at Las Tunas organized a force of nearly fifteen hundred men and made a combined movement against the Cuban forces, which, until lately, had things their own way in his neighborhood. The latter stood their ground and paid dearly for it, losing fifty-three men killed, while the Spaniards lost twenty-one. While these movements were going on, a portion of the artillery battalion killed three men belonging to RATON'S band, and the column of VALERO, which failed to join the combination, having had to fight its way to the rendezvous, killed six insurgents and lost three men. The failure of VALERO to reach the spot prevented a more successful issue of FERRER'S plan, and he is now organizing for another grand battue.... The official report from the Central Department announces that fifty-two insurgents had been killed during the past fifteen days, and that 4,316 persons of all ages, sexes and colors had surrendered to the Spaniards, seeking shelter in the towns, having become tired of 'roughing it' in the bush. One hundred and sixty-one only of this number were armed men; but 512 were men able to carry arms; 1,306 were white males unable to carry arms; 1,263 white females; 1,029 colored persons, and 45 male slaves."