

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP COLUMBIA.

The steam-ship *Columbia*, which left Havana on April 29, and touched at Nassau, N. P., reached this port yesterday. Our correspondence and exchanges were promptly delivered at this office, by the courtesy of Purser MAGNA.

Internal Insular Dissensions—Aldama's Resignation—Charges and Counter-Charges—Cruelty to Women—Late War Gossip—Health of Havana.
From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 29, 1871.

The Havana journals publish this morning a very important document, signed by MIGUEL DE ALDAMA, President of the Cuban Junta, and leader of the revolutionary movement in the United States, addressed to CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES, President of the Cuban Republic, and dated New-York, March 8, 1871. In order that nobody may doubt the authenticity of this remarkable and terrible composition, the same is publicly exposed at the office of the Secretary, and persons who know ALDAMA'S signature, assure me that it is genuine. I have called it a terrible composition, and as far as ALDAMA, Cubans and Cuban affairs are concerned, it well merits the name, because it is an open confession of the hatred which exists between the two Cuban parties abroad and their adherents in the island, and is of such a nature as not only to widen the breach between them, but to make it irreparable. Following are extracts from ALDAMA'S letter, which the Spaniards pretend to have captured, but which, in reality, was sold for five hundred dollars to the Government, an unconditional pardon being also granted to the bearer. The letter begins by stating, that the latest official communications from CESPEDES to ALDAMA were dated in November, 1870, and brought by Mr. MELIHOR LAGUERO, verbal information having been received later by the President's wife. ALDAMA believed that the arrival of Mrs. CESPEDES would serve as a bond of union, heal personal dissensions, and raise another expedition, which would bring arms and ammunition into Cuba. But ALDAMA'S hopes were disappointed. ALDAMA then says, "The information which your wife gave about the Zenea matter, and the simple and laconic letters which he and MESTRE had given to ZENEA, gave their most terrible enemies, who, in this case, were not Spaniards, but Cubans, an opportunity to use poisoned arrows and the most damaging calumnies." ALDAMA then continues:

"The Quesada party was always desirous of wreaking vengeance upon us, because we observed a true and loyal conduct here, when in an evil hour for our country Gen. QUESADA landed in the United States. Then our enemies availed themselves of the aid which he afforded to charge us with the vilest offenses, and this time they triumphed, because they wounded us. The director of the *Democrat*, CARLOS DEL CASTILLO, whose rule it is to villify everything he can, painted us to the Cuban emigrants in the most hideous colors, gave to our words and acts a wrong interpretation, and even influenced a woman, who has always hated us, to aid him in declaring us traitors and accomplices of ZENEA, in the meeting of the society of the 'United Daughter's of Cuba,' held Feb. 4, at the house of Mr. EMBIL. That woman is the citizeness EMILIA CASANOVA DE VILLAVARDE."

After some further explanations, ALDAMA comes to the principal part, saying:

"I, my friend, cannot continue to hold a position any longer, which I accepted with fear and return with pride. Excuse this want of modesty, but my conscience assures me that I have done everything possible in favor of our country, without reckoning the sacrifices imposed upon myself and my family. Let others come and hold the position of General Agent. I therefore enclose my formal resignation."

The rest of the letter is a continued diatribe against Mr. CASTILLO and Mr. JOSE DE ARMAS, formerly one of ALDAMA'S bosom friends and endowed with a great deal of talent. ALDAMA assures CESPEDES that he will devote all his energies, his life and fortune to the cause. This document must produce excitement among the New-York Cubans, and it assuredly has produced a great deal here, the quiet ones shaking their heads in sorrow, and regretting that their countrymen are going to pieces on those rocks of all Spanish Americans—personal ambition and dissensions.

ADDITIONAL INTERNAL TROUBLES.

But this is not the only document which has produced a stir among Cubans and Spaniards. Col. FRANCISCO ACOSTA, commanding the Battalion del Ord, has published a long letter in today's *Diario*, defending himself against the charge made by President CESPEDES, that his troops had assassinated Mrs. JUANA MOLA and MERCEDES MOLA, and the children, ADRIAN, ANGEL and MERCEDES MOLA, aged respectively twelve, eight, and two years. Col. ACOSTA is a native Cuban and wealthy planter, who took up arms when the revolution broke out. He has since served in the field without accepting pay, and, on the contrary, has expended heavy amounts in favor of the Spanish cause. Col. ACOSTA indulges first in a long tirade against the revolutionists in general, attacking them bitterly, and charging them with being the cause of the present unhappy condition of the island. He then enters in a lengthy refutation of the charges made by CESPEDES that the Spaniards maltreated their prisoners, and cites numerous cases where ladies belonging to the principal insurgent families were treated with the utmost respect. He then relates that on the 6th of January he was, with 300 men, near San Lararo, where he put some insurgents to flight, and found the ladies above named sick, full of sores and in the utmost misery, living in a hut. The Spanish doctor attended them. ACOSTA wanted to take them with him to his camp, but they refused, begging him to allow them to remain so as to induce their husbands to surrender to the Spaniards. ACOSTA gave them his entire private store of provisions, which is undoubtedly true, because your correspondent knows that ACOSTA is very humane, and would at any time relieve misery and hunger. ACOSTA also made the soldiers who had captured them return to the ladies such jewels and effects as these soldiers had robbed them of. This proves that ACOSTA'S soldiers are "bummers," but not assassins, many of them having served a long apprenticeship in Havana, and joining the battalion after being removed from the penitentiary to don the uniform of the defenders of the so-called national integrity. ACOSTA'S soldiers are a second edition of BILLY WILSON'S Fire Zouaves. ACOSTA then had the ladies taken back to their hut, and in the afternoon a boy came to ask for some soup, which the Colonel gave, and in addition sent the ladies his last bottle of sherry, offering again to give them a guard. At 3 in the morning, the huts in which the ladies lived, and which were at no very large distance from ACOSTA'S encampment, were seen to be on fire. Shrieks like those of women were heard, which ACOSTA believed were uttered because the women did not wish to follow their husbands, and in order that no woman or child should be wounded, ACOSTA refrained from sending his troops there. And now ACOSTA makes a pause. He says nothing about going to the huts at daylight; he is silent about everything else; pretends not to know anything about what happened under his very nose, all of which is false, because it is impossible that he should have marched away from the scene of these exploits without looking himself or sending somebody there. After acknowledging that he heard the cries of the women, and that he saw the burning huts, he begins abruptly:

"Three or four days after an officer met two counter guerrillas of the Colon battalion, who were dividing some jewelry between them. Col. OBREGON, their commander, informed me of this fact, and I had the men arrested immediately and tried. This was the first intimation that I had that something unfortunate had happened to the Mrs. MOLA, of whose death I was informed subsequently, and also of the news that one of the children, a witness to the murder, had been saved, and asserted that he knew the assassins. I obtained permission to send the criminals to Puerto Principe, which operation has been delayed, owing to the difficulties of communication between Maron and that place."

All this means that the men of ACOSTA plunder from women; that OBREGON'S men assassinate women in order to plunder them, and that the Cubans hang women. A nice country and civilized warfare. Formerly your correspondent doubted when the partisans of either faction accused their opponents of unheard of and horrible cruelties, but so many acts of this nature

have been proven that doubt is no longer possible, and if we take into account that the Cuban Army has hundreds of disreputable whites and thousands of brutal and sanguinary blacks in its ranks, and that hundreds of Spanish soldiers were taken from the penitentiaries and military prisons all over Spain, and that many of the officers were sent here as a punishment, is it any wonder that we should hear of such deeds, considering that the worst scum of two hemispheres is taking part in the struggle? All civil wars are cruel, but when such elements are added, then woe to the unhappy country and people who have them among them.

VALMASEDA'S MOVEMENTS.

We hear but little from VALMASEDA, except such accounts as are given through the Havana journals, and some very interesting items derived from private letters. The General who, until now, has commanded the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus, Col. MORALES DE LAS RIOS, has been relieved, and sent to command a column, and his place is now occupied by Gen. NAPOLES FAJARDO. RIOS was quite a model man, and the hardships he endured while in the field were such as to excite even the commiseration of his opponents. He was in the habit of assembling from two to three thousand men, and of sallying forth from Sancti Spiritus in search of the rebels, his soldiers footing it over rough roads, and he in the midst of his troops, in a carriage, which the soldiers had often to pull out of quagmires. VALMASEDA himself is closely inspecting the line, and taking such measures as would have finished the rebellion if put into practice two years ago; nowadays it is necessary to await the result.

WAR NOTES.

The united forces of PACHECO RUSTAN LICO FERICA, PERALTA, ROGERS and ORDUNA, commanded by MAXIMO GOMEZ, have made their appearance in the jurisdiction of Gbara. They number about 1,300 men. The smaller Spanish detachments retired in order to unite—those of SAMA, BARIAY and FIJARU having to fight their way out with some slight loss, while those at San Juan were less fortunate, the entire detachment of thirty-seven men falling into the hands of GOMEZ. The united Spanish detachments, reinforced by two hundred volunteers from Fray Benito, made a stand against the advancing Cubans near Sierr Verde, and were enabled to check their advance in that direction, after a lengthy skirmish, in which about fifty were killed on both sides. Four hundred men of the Napoles battalion and nearly five hundred men from other detachments and volunteers had then reached the scene of battle, and the Cubans, instead of advancing further, remained in the Vijaru Mountains.... Operations continue in the Central Department, where the usual skirmishes and occasional surrender of insurgents are reported.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The *Diario* says that a foreign company is trying to buy the buildings and lots made vacant by the tearing down of the city walls; it must be a foreign company, as no native or Spaniard would buy anything of that sort now.... The small-pox still continues its ravages in the city, and there are no signs of decrease. The vomito is on the increase.

QUASIMODO.