

Captured Correspondence Relative to General Quesada.

Was Quesada Dismissed or Did He Resign?—No More Military Operations for the Present—What the Havana Press has to Say About the Sale of the Island.

The steamer *Morro Castle*, from Havana the 19th inst. arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the following letters from our correspondents in Havana:—

General Quesada—Was He Relieved from Command?—The Official Documents—His Mission—The Migration of the Insurgents from the Eastern Department.

HAVANA, March 18, 1870.

As some of the New York journals have denied, as if by authority, that General Quesada was relieved of his command by the Cuban government, and as that officer, in his address to the American people, states that he left the island in order to make the real state of matters known, with the approval of Céspedes, who in consequence—as is the unavoidable inference—delivered the command into the hands of Jordan, with instructions for action during his (Quesada's) absence, the following correspondence, reported captured, and published in certain Havana papers, were probably fabricated:—

REPUBLIC OF CUBA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—In session celebrated this day, it has been resolved by acclamation to depose you from the position of General-in-Chief. In virtue of which you will immediately turn over the archives and other matters pertaining to headquarters to his Excellency General Thomas Jordan, commissioned to that effect.

This is communicated to you for your information.

FALO QUEMADO, Dec. 17, 1869.

MIGUEL G. GUTIERREZ, President.

RAFAEL MORALES, Secretary.

To C. MANUEL QUESADA.

To which the following reply was returned:—

HORCON DE NAJANA, Dec. 15, 1869.

CITIZEN PRESIDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Under one envelope I have received to-day by post two communications from the House of Representatives dated yesterday. In one is communicated the resolution of that body to separate me from the position of General-in-Chief and the order to deliver the archives and other matters pertaining to these headquarters to his Excellency General Thomas Jordan. In the other is acknowledged the receipt of my official communication, also of yesterday, surrendering the honorable position which I have filled in accordance with the inspiration of my conscience, with the explanation that if it had arrived before the action of the House it would have had no influence upon the determination which it had made. It follows, therefore, that I presented my resignation before the document of deposition was sent, and without my expecting even what was intended to be done. I am pained at the non-acceptance of my resignation in order to sustain my deposition, and at the evident intention in the words which have been written. I confess it is painful to me this conduct of one of the powers of Cuba, whose prestige I have always endeavored to uphold, and which even now I would like to see at the highest point of splendor. For the rest, I have complied with the order referred to in the first paragraph.

General M. QUESADA.

These documents, as published, are taken from the body of an address to the people by General Quesada, explanatory of his acts and reciting the details of his dismissal. Also in the Spanish papers appears a communication from Adolfo Varona, now accompanying Quesada; reciting his great services and inveighing in the most bitter manner against the tyranny and assumptions of the House.

In truth, there is no doubt as to the authenticity of these documents. The disposition of Quesada was known soon after outside of Spanish sources, and in due course communicated to the HERALD, and Quesada was extremely unpopular from his assumptions and his want of capacity, and though the American people ardently sympathize with the Cubans in the struggle for that independence which is a divine right, there is no reason why they should be deceived.

As to his mission, there is no reason to discredit it, and certainly no man has greater knowledge of the condition and wants of the Cuban patriots.

There is reason to believe that the expensive campaign of the Camaguey will turn out entirely barren of results. The insurgents have entirely disappeared from their old localities, leaving the 15,000 troops now there to the enjoyment of a leisure which, if not glorious, is without danger. The general impression is that they have moved toward the West. The *Diario* of this morning says:—"It seems to be certain that the rebels of Camaguey have abandoned the Eastern Department and are moving toward the West. It is positively stated that Jordan has been encountered in Mazara Bomba, in Puerto Principe, west of the city. The ridding himself of a large number of women and children, as has recently been done, shows that some important movement is on hand. Doubtless the insurgents have moved out of the way of the pursuing troops, and before they can be concentrated at any other point for practical service, the sickly season will have arrived. The recent appearance of the insurgents in Santi Espiritu shows that a migration has taken place from some point. That locality had been left almost unprotected.

A rumor has been current here that the Captain General and Intendente de Hacienda had been relieved, but it is authoritatively denied.

The Ante-Mortem Examinations of the Chief Arredondo and His Companion—No Further Military Operations of Importance Expected—Havana Press on the Sale of the Island—The Steamer Lloyd Aspinwall.

HAVANA, March 19, 1870.

The *Gazette* of last evening publishes the result of the examination of Arredondo and Cueto, the former at the head of the band of insurgents which recently appeared in the jurisdiction of Guinea. The first was named Luis de la Maza Arredondo, a native of Havana and married. He came from Macagua, in Cienfuegos, accompanied by about fifty men, to see if he could not discover other revolutionists and unite with them in defending the cause of Cuba. That in Jaguey Grande the men acted in such a cowardly manner that he directed himself to some point between Bahía Honda and Alquizar, having read in the HERALD or some other of the many papers which are read among them, that there were parties of insurgents there. When captured he was on his way to Havana, hoping to obtain through his numerous acquaintances a passport and escape to a foreign shore. He represented that there was in the Cienega only about thirty-six men.

The other stated that his name was Rafael Fernandez de Cueto, of Bouyon, that he was twenty-two years of age and a bachelor, a son of a well known lawyer in Cienfuegos. He had gone into the insurrection fired by the enthusiasm of youth. At the time of his capture he was trying to make his way to Havana to join his mother, who resides there. He placed the insurgents at about fifty, mostly armed.

There remains a complete dearth of war news, nor is it probable that there will be further operations of importance to report this season.

The journals here are much exercised over a telegram stating that some of the Spanish papers are advocating the cession of Cuba to the United States. Their remarks on the subject are more forcible than elegant, and the words "cowardly," "anti-patriotic," "treasonable," and such like fly about thick as hail-stones. The *Pressa* is out of all patience. It says:—"We hear on every side the eternal question as to the purchase and sale of this Antille. We care to know nothing on the subject, for already the Spanish nation, peninsular as well as ultramar, has spoken is the final word—Cuba is not for sale. Spain desires to retain what belongs to her." And this the universal sentiment. The order of September 7, 1869, prohibiting the passage of medicines and salt into certain localities has been rescinded. These are as follows:—Pinar del Rio, San Christobal, Bahía Honda, Guanajay, San Antonio, Habana, Bejucal, Guanabacoa, Santa Maria del Rosario, Güines, Jaruco, Matanzas, Cardenas.

The steamer Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall is not yet released, nor has any reply been made to the protest of the captain forwarded on the 25th of February. Captain McCarty is now permitted to come on shore at will, but the crew are still detained on board.

The properties of a large number of the residents of the jurisdiction of Santa Clara are announced sequestered.