

THE WAR IN CUBA.—The following in relation to military movements in Cuba, and the condition of the relations between our government and the Spanish authorities in that island, is from a Washington despatch to the New York Tribune, under date of the 8th inst.:—

“Despatches were received this morning at the Navy Department from Admiral Hoff, dated off Havana April 30 and May 1. Since his last despatch of the 27th ult., no further news of great importance from the interior has been received. On the 17th of April, 1800 troops, commanded by Generals Letona and Escalante, arrived at Nuevitas from Villa Clara, and the day after General Lesca appeared at Nuevitas very unexpectedly with 1200 men from Puerto Principe, having started with 2200 and left a detachment on the road. They reported no resistance on the march, although large bodies of insurgents were posted on the high ground some distance from the road. Numbers of well-constructed trenches, breast-works, ditches, &c., were visible. The 4000 men concentrated at Nuevitas, among them 1500 Catalan volunteers, recently from Spain, were to commence operations on the railroad between Nuevitas and Principe immediately. About 1500 started on the 28d, convoying provision trains. This expedition, under General Lesca, is to repair the road temporarily, get cars along, and provision the troops at Principe, who are said to be on half rations. It was reported that Quesada, the revolutionary leader, purposely allowed the Spaniards to march without opposition from the interior to the sea-coast, but intended to obstruct their return, and, if possible, capture their provision trains. Dr. Simmons is still confined at Principe, accused of circulating insurrectionary proclamations, and giving aid and comfort to the rebels. General Lesca has stated that the Doctor's life was spared because he was an American.

“The Rear-Admiral forwards reports from Lieutenant-Commander T. H. Eastman, commanding the Penobscot, dated the 28th of April, at Cay Francis, the anchorage for the ports of Remedios and Caibarten. The prisoners taken from the Lizzie Major and sent to Caibarien had been released. The Spanish authorities at that place had offered no courtesies or facilities to the Penobscot, as is customary on the arrival of a foreign vessel—perhaps more from ignorance than design. The United States consul at Caibarien had been informed by the governor at Remedios that he must not hoist the flag of the consular office again. In consideration of the condition of affairs in that country, where American citizens are holding over two millions of property and in fear of injury from the volunteer forces, Lieutenant-Commander Eastman has concluded to remain there for some days. A Cuban named S. B. Valles, who claims to be an American citizen, was undergoing trial on charges preferred by the volunteer forces, and it was expected would soon be sent to Havana for sentence. The accused had no evidence with him of being an American citizen, but had written to the United States for it. The Rear-Admiral had requested the Captain-General to allow the American flag to be hoisted over the consulate at Caibarien.”
