

# CUBA.

## General Deposing of all Appointees of Dulce Expected—Programme of the Volunteers.

HAVANA, June 4, via KEY WEST, June 5, 1869.

The action of the volunteers in deposing the Governor of Matanzas, leads to the anticipation of a general deposing of all the officials who hold office under appointments from General Dulce throughout the island.

Ex-Captain General Dulce sails for Spain to-morrow.

The programme of the volunteers is to remain quiet until the arrival of General Caballero de Rodas, allow him to assume command, and then await events.

The Spanish Admiral strongly objected to the action of the volunteers in deposing Captain General Dulce; but, as he finally acquiesced in the measure, it is believed he will remain a passive spectator of whatever they may do before the arrival of the new Captain General.

## More Governors Removed—A Triumvirate Proposed—Resignation of Officials—Affray between the Regulars and Volunteers at Cardenas.

HAVANA, June 4, via KEY WEST, June 5, 1869.

The volunteers here removed the Governors of Cardenas and Colon and propose to establish a triumvirate, consisting of prominent Spaniards, to govern the island till the home government is settled. They will probably give Count Valmaseda command of the forces in the field.

The Governor of Havana and Chief Justice have resigned.

Forty officials and the Bishop of Cuba accompany General Dulce to Spain.

General Espinar is expected to resign soon.

A serious affray between the volunteers and regulars has taken place at Cardenas.

## Captain General Dulce Sailed for Spain—Departure of Minister Nelson—Miscellaneous News.

HAVANA, June 5, 1869.

Ex-Captain General Dulce sailed for Spain to-day.

The steamship Columbia takes to New York thirty-six of the crew and passengers of the wrecked steamer Mississippi.

Mr. Nelson, United States Minister to Mexico, sailed in the Cleopatra to-day for Vera Cruz.

The steamer France arrived to-day from St. Nazaire.

## General Dulce's Departure—The Old Story of Insurgents Surrendering by Thousands Told Again.

HAVANA, June 5, 1869.

Ex-Captain General Dulce sailed to-day for Spain. He was accompanied to the steamer by all the military officers of high rank now in Havana and by the Colonels of the volunteer regiments.

The Havana journals publish reports which represent that thousands of insurgents are surrendering. It is asserted that among those who have given up their swords are Generals Pedro Cespedes and Francisco Fornara.

## Report from Admiral Hoff—Courtesy of the Spaniards to Americans—The Revolution Gaining Ground—Aid from Filibusters.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1869.

The Navy Department has received advices from Rear Admiral Hoff, dated Matanzas, May 27, in which he says he left Havana on the 20th inst., and arrived at Matanzas the same day, where he and his officers were received and entertained by the officer of jurisdiction at his palace. The Admiral was much surprised to find the feeling of animosity between the volunteers and the Cuban element was much less bitter than he had been led to expect in Havana. In fact, from appearances, a stranger in Matanzas would never suspect that a revolution was raging in the island; and American commerce, which is quite extensive here, is unmolested, and the merchants and shippers are carrying on their business as in times of peace. The news from Nuevitas is meagre. All the American citizens desirous of going to the United States, spoken of in previous letters, have left that vicinity, and although the Penobscot was there on the 14th inst., no claimants for passage to Havana appeared.

Lieutenant Commander Eastman reports that the railway to Puerto Principe has been so far repaired that a locomotive and freight cars came down to Nuevitas at a slow rate, taking three days to make the journey of forty-eight miles, and requiring a guard of 2,000 men for protection. About the 5th or 10th of May some bands of insurgents attacked the convoy of a train, defeated them, and destroyed the bridges the Spaniards had built and captured forty-three officers and men, including a colonel. This is the only decided success of the revolutionists that has been recently reported. The Admiral has been informed that General Lesca, Governor of Puerto Principe, has been removed by the Captain General for alleged cruelties in bombarding a camp composed of women and children and General Setona ordered to succeed him. This action has caused great discontent among the Havana volunteers, who have placarded the streets with satirical caricatures of Dulce. The Spanish authorities at Nuevitas—and, in fact, at every port of the island except Caibarien or Remedios—have been exceedingly polite, offering every facility to my officers and manifesting a friendly desire to please. There are rumors that Trinidad is environed by a large force of insurgents, and there is also a report that the place is in their possession. At Guantanamo, on the south side, near the eastern end of the island, the insurrection is said to be exceedingly strong in consequence of the successful landing of expeditions in that district, and that in a recent engagement with the Spaniards the latter were defeated. One thing is positive, however, and that is, the actual or supposed successful landing of these expeditions has infused new life into the insurrection that to all appearances was dying out some two weeks ago.

The Narragansett is expected from Nuevitas and Caibarien on the 29th of May, when Admiral Hoff hopes to give some news of the progress of affairs in the vicinity of those places.

## Recognition of Cuban Belligerent Rights by all the South American States Expected.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1869.

The representatives of the Cuban patriots here assert that in a brief time Bolivia, Venezuela and several of the South American States will follow the example of Peru in recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans. The same agent of the Cubans who effected a recognition from Peru will visit the capitals of the other South American States, and it is said there is but little doubt of his success. The leaders of the Cuban revolution have assurances from the most prominent and influential men of these governments that their Envoy will meet with a hearty reception. They are all anxious for the independence of Cuba, and are disposed to make common cause against Spain.