

CUBA.

The Cuban Revolution—More Reinforcements from Spain—The Town of Halquín Besieged by the Revolutionists—Mails Captured—Several Hundred Insurgents Taken Prisoners—Surrender of One Hundred Revolutionists and Death of their Leader—Reduction of Bullion in the Havana Savings Bank—Seizure of an Insurrectionary Proclamation—The Peruvian Monitors at Key West.

HAVANA, February 19.—One thousand chasseurs have arrived from Spain.

The *Diario* says that General Cespedes and the greater part of the rebels are within the jurisdiction of Halquín; they derive their supplies from Hainendas. The Spanish forces in arms number seventy thousand men.

Advices from Halquín to the 7th instant have been received. Communication with troops there has been cut off by the insurgents, who have surrounded the town and intercept supplies, &c. Families are flying from Remedias alarmed.

The telegraph lines connecting with Havana have been destroyed, and the mails have been captured by the insurgents.

At Jaguay one hundred insurgents were surprised, sixty were captured, and the rest dispersed.

The insurgents were near Trinidad on the 17th. They were under command of Biogas and Bravo.

Troops have retaken Manicuaná, with two hundred insurgent prisoners.

Troops have been sent again to Santiago, Monzanimo, and Bayamo, but operations have been suspended by superior orders, and Valmaseda's forces have been divided between Santiago, Jiguani, and Bayamo.

Nulanes and others have surrendered themselves to Valmaseda, and asked for permission to leave the country.

HAVANA, February 20.—The Government has received information of the surrender of one hundred revolutionists near Colon, and the death of their leader, José Gurra, formerly district attorney. The defeat of the revolution in the districts of Colon, Jaguay, and Grande is now considered certain. Information which has been received to the effect that the revolutionists are surrounded in the Conogo mountains has been fully confirmed.

The amount of bullion in the savings institutions since Costello first became President has diminished \$700 000.

The Government authorities to day seized an insurrectionary proclamation calling upon the negroes to rise in rebellion. Its authors were promptly arrested and imprisoned.

Steps have been taken to watch the Peruvian monitors at Key West, as the Cubans think the monitors intend to attack Havana.

NEW YORK, February 21.—A Herald special from Cuba the 19th says the steamer Louisiana was expected from Mexico with four million dollars.

Senator Henderson and his party left for the United States on the steamer Columbia to day.

An American named Dudley, who attempted to leave Cuba without a passport, was detained by the authorities.

The banks report large gold receipts, which are making the money market easier.

The *Diario* says the insurgent chiefs in the jurisdiction of Colon have surrendered.

Advices from Trinidad report several encounters in that vicinity. Colonel Schmidt, leading the insurgents, was wounded, and six Mexicans and three others were killed.

The forces defending Puerto Principe number three thousand.

The *Prensa* says the insurgents have been totally defeated near Villa Clara, and consider the insurrection ended in that part of the island.

HAVANA, February 21.—The time mentioned by Lersundi's proclamation, granting amnesty to all rebels who would lay down their arms, has expired.

Another proclamation has been issued, offering forgiveness to all who leave the cause, except leaders and those convicted of crimes.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The Herald's special from Havana says the meeting of merchants at the Palace unanimously resolved to guarantee eight million dollars paper, the notes to be declared a legal tender by the Government.

General Dulce has requested the acting Consul here to furnish him with a list of American residents.