

WEST INDIES.

The Insurrection Rapidly Extending— Havana in a State of Siege—The Rights of American Citizens—Arms in Private Hands to be Surrendered.

HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 14,
Via KEY WEST, Monday, Feb. 15,
Via LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The insurgents have made their appearance in the district of Colon, under the leadership of Col. INCLAN, a Mexican officer. In the Cuzco Mountains 2,000 men are waiting the signal of revolt. There are other Mexican officers in command of the insurgents in this district, and in other parts of the island.

Advices from Trinidad to the 9th have been received. The American Consul there had joined the insurgents, and turned over his office to another person.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Transports arrived in the harbor to-day with reinforcements of regular troops from Spain.

The number of arrests for political causes are daily increasing. Several officials have been thrown into prison on suspicion of revolutionary proclivities.

Engagements between the troops and the rebels are reported to have taken place near Trinidad, Cienfuegos, and Espirito Santo.

The *Diario* states that the insurgents near Sagua la Grande are completely surrounded by the Government troops, and will be compelled to surrender.

The steamer *Juniata* sailed to-day for Baltimore, and the steamer *Saxonia*, from New-Orleans, sailed for Hamburg.

The Government has received intelligence of a rising in the vicinity of Matanzas. The rebels number over 300, and the greatest alarm prevailed there.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 16. }
Via KEY WEST, Wednesday, Feb. 17. }

The City of Havana is practically in a state of siege. Gen. DULCE has been urged to formally declare a state of siege, but is as yet disinclined to do so. He, however, may issue a proclamation to that effect after the expiration of the term of amnesty.

Cubans are applying daily to be permitted to take refuge on board the United States flagship *Contocook* in case trouble should break out in the city and their lives be threatened. Admiral HOFF has consented to take American residents to Key West.

An engineer employed on a plantation in the jurisdiction of San Antonio has arrived here. He reports that a party of insurgents 300 strong invaded that district. Plantation hands fled panic stricken, and work on the estates had ceased.

A letter from Trinidad, dated the 13th inst., says: "The Cubans have raised the standard of revolt everywhere, and have destroyed the telegraph lines and stopped the mails."

A dispatch from Nuevitas, dated the 11th inst., reports that banditti are pillaging the estates in the country.

On the 7th a detachment of troops marched from Nuevitas to Miguel-Buro, burnt the town, and returned the next day, having lost twenty of their number in killed, wounded and prisoners. The insurgents firmly hold their ground in the vicinity of the town.

Negroes are wandering about the country without restraint. There are many Spaniards in the insurgent ranks.

At Puerto Principe provisions are becoming scarce, and the inhabitants are threatened with a famine. The roads between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas are impassable, owing to the heavy rains.

A hundred soldiers are sick in the hospital at Nuevitas.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Gen. DULCE still continues active measures for the suppression of the insurrection. Permission to carry arms has been revoked, and all arms have been ordered to be delivered up to the Government within four days.

An arrival from Kingston, Feb. 4, reports that the American steamer *Estrella* has been seized for money advanced for repairs.

The second telegraphic cable, the end of which was lost last Summer during the attempt to make connection with the Cuban shore, has been picked up, and is now working admirably.

A steamer from Cadiz has arrived here with two Generals and 500 regular troops.

Señor MARRICIO ROBERTS, the newly appointed Minister of Spain to the United States, and Mr. DUNLOP, British Consul for Aspinwall, are passengers on the steamer.

Six hundred insurgents are surrounded by the troops in the Cochino swamps, and are endeavoring to escape in detail.

The *Diario* has advices from Villa Clara, dated the 15th inst., which assert that in spite of the presence of the rebels in that district, the majority of the population are loyal to the Government.

News from Santiago to the 10th inst. has been received. There were five deaths from cholera in that city on the 9th. The epidemic was increasing in violence in the surrounding country.

The negroes were destitute of food, and returning to their plantations. There were frequent desertions from the ranks of the volunteers, the men fearing the cholera.

Gen. MAHMOUD has gone to the Western Department. Five hundred troops have been sent to Palma Soriano.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE

The Havana steamship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana Feb. 13, reached this port last evening. Purser R. W. ALBERT has our thanks for courtesies.

Progress of the Insurrection—Movements of Revolutionists and of Troops—Gen. Dulce's Proclamations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The reports which we have had almost daily for the past week of risings by the disaffected, or demonstrations made by the insurgents at different points, show that the revolutionary movement is still far from being suppressed. It seems to be the generally expressed opinion that on the 21st of this month, when the term of forty days allowed in Gen. DULCE's proclamation of the 12th of January for the return of the insurgents to their several homes and deliver up their arms, shall be completed, that important events may be expected. Both sides are evidently preparing for a grand struggle. VALMASEDA and his forces are almost in a state of quietude, while the revolutionists are working their wires for more arms, men, ammunition and outside help, and actively drilling their men and enlisting new adherents to their cause.

From the 6th inst. the telegraphic communications have been interrupted between Cienfuegos and Havana. On the arrival of the steamer *Rapido* at Batabaró, on Sunday, the 7th inst., we learned that a considerable number of insurgents had risen in the District of Camarones, which is situated on the line of the railroads between Cienfuegos and Villa Clara, and that which also leads to Sagua La Grande. The first act which they hastened to perform was to cut a railroad line between Cienfuegos and Villa Clara. As soon as the news of this rising reached Cienfuegos, the Lieutenant-Governor of the place started in pursuit with all the troops at his command, and leaving the town garrisoned by the volunteer corps.

Private letters received from Cienfuegos state that this movement is of more formidable proportions than was at first apparent, and asserts that the revolutionists number some 4,000, and have for leaders VILLEMIL, MAZA, REDONDO, CAVADA and other well known and influential men. The CAVADA mentioned is ADOLFO CAVADA, who served during the war in the United States as Colonel of a Philadelphia regiment of Zouaves, and lately has been the United States Vice-Consul at Cienfuegos, until removed at the request of Captain-General LERSUNDI. About a week ago his brother, FREDERICK F. CAVADA, who also served in the United States as Lieutenant-Colonel of a New-York regiment, and was for a long time prisoner of war in the Libby Prison, Richmond, and author of a book called *Prison Life*, resigned the position he has held since the war of United States Consul at Trinidad, and it is strongly suspected has joined the revolutionists.

Several attempts at revolution have been made

in the Vuelta Abajo region, and it is notorious that the state of feeling in that district is very unsettled, although it is affirmed that the prospect of a good crop of tobacco is sufficient guarantee for order until after its harvest.

Letters to the *Prensa* of the 6th, from Sagua, state that the insurgents had invaded that district, coming from the direction of Los Vueltas, and the same day had taken possession of La Euenicijada, the terminus of the Sagua La Grande Railroad. On the following day they cut all the rail and telegraph communication between Sagua and Villa Clara, near the Cruces. The troops, both regular and volunteer forces, marched for Villa Clara on the 8th. The insurgents are headed by the Montegados, of Sagua la Chica.

DULCE'S PROCLAMATIONS.

Gen. DULCE has published the following proclamations:

Superior Political Government of the Ever-faithful Island of Cuba:

The first fixed by my decree of the 12th of January expires on the 20th day of this month. The Provisional Government of the nation wished to give an example of tolerance and harmony, and was the first to proclaim, in accordance with the saving principles of the revolution of September, a new era of reconciliation and of oblivion of the past. I also spoke in its name, and at my words many were the inhabitants of this island who, understanding the true and legitimate interest of the country, accepted the honest benefit of a measure which, beside affording them well-being and rest in the bosom of their families, foreshadowed the close of a struggle for them desperate and sterile. Spite of this, the disturbers of public order, those who relied for their present importance and future prosperity upon the inevitable destruction and necessary annihilation of the land in which they were born, and others who endeavored to retard the action of the Courts of justice, far from ceasing, redoubled their shrewd machinations with the criminal purpose and deliberate intention of placing me in the painful alternative either of remaining indifferent and remiss, or of resorting to violent measures, always subject to false interpretation, and which, besides being repugnant to me, would have contributed to put in doubt the stability of the political concessions of the revolution, and the noble desires and regenerating impulses of the Provisional Government. Unfortunately for them they have succeeded in the latter respect. However, the insurrectionists of Yara, and all who were found with arms in their hands on the 12th day of January, have yet open to them the course of conduct marked out in my decree of amnesty; and open it shall remain until the 20th day of this month. Not so those who to-day, deluded undoubtedly by the imaginary and chimerical possibility of victory, rise at the cry of independence, burning property and destroying the support of an infinite number of families. Neither they nor those who avail themselves of these men as instruments can count upon the generosity of the Government. The social questions demand efficient remedies and terrible sacrifices. And they are greatly mistaken in interpreting as weakness of the Government what has been but tolerance. The public opinion of the rest of the nation shows itself unanimously, regarding integrity of territory at whatever cost, and public tranquility as the best basis for political liberty. The Provisional Government undertook the solemn duty of preserving that liberty and of saving the sacred deposit intrusted to it by the Spanish revolution. That obligation the Provisional Government will discharge. It deplores, nevertheless, to see itself compelled by the evil intention of a few and the absurd ingratitude of many, to adopt measures which, although authorized by the legality of the revolution, do not cease to be contrary to the spirit of progress and the essence of modern institutions. Therefore, and in use of the extraordinary powers vested in me by the Provisional Government of the nation, I do decree the following:

ARTICLE 1. The effects of my decrees of the 9th January, regarding the liberty of the Press, cease for the present, and while the present circumstances exist.

ART. 2. The former censorship is reestablished.

ART. 3. Suits at law already commenced will follow the course marked by the law, in accordance with the provisions of the decree of 9th January.

ART. 4. Newspapers shall not be distributed without the written permission of the Censor.

ART. 5. No newspaper shall be published without a license from the Superior Political Government.

ART. 6. The violation of either of these orders shall be considered as an act of malfeasance, and its author shall be delivered to be tried by Court-martial.

HAVANA, Feb. 12, 1869. DOMINGO DULCE.

In use of the extraordinary powers vested in me by the Provisional Government of the nation, I do decree the following:

ARTICLE 1. All acts of malfeasance shall be tried by the usual Courts-martial.

ART. 2. Suits at law already commenced will follow the course marked by the laws for the Courts of justice.

ART. 3. Any aggression by act or deed against any of the delegates of the Government will be considered as an act against its authority, and its author subject to trial by Court-martial.

HAVANA, Feb. 12, 1869. DOMINGO DULCE.