

The special telegrams which we published yesterday from Havana, and the correspondence from Cuba given in another column to-day, contain some very important points of intelligence relating to the State of affairs in that island. Notwithstanding the flaming accounts of Spanish victories and annihilation of insurgents with which the Havana journals have been filled for months, the labor of suppressing the revolution does not seem to diminish, and its final extinction is as far off, if not farther, as ever. With the guerilla and Parthian policy pursued by the patriots the Spanish forces experience a continual melting away, while no such thing as a decisive engagement has taken place. It has been stated that fully twenty-five hundred troops are placed *hors de combat* monthly, which loss has diminished in a remarkable degree the number of troops and volunteers now in the field. It is no doubt to this fact, which has placed the Spaniards on the defensive, that the entire absence of offensive movements by the Spanish troops is owing. All their present efforts seem to be confined to the holding of the towns of Puerto Principe, Las Tunas and Villa Clara. The diminished moral force of troops in this situation favors the development of disease among them, and reports of the increase of cholera and yellow fever abound.

A still more significant item of the recent news reports is the statement that the Havana volunteers have, of their own accord, surrendered to detachments from the ships of war, the Morro and Cabaños fortresses, which command the city of Havana. The government has no regular troops to place in these important places, and the volunteers who had been placed in them some months ago not long since defied General Dulce, and finally drove him from the post of authority. Three weeks of supreme command, which they have held in the name of General Espinar, with the knowledge it has given them of the extraordinary demands the revolution is daily pressing upon the Spanish resources in Havana, has showed them how impossible it is to attain their hopes of triumph, and rendered them as tame as lambs for the coming of General Rodas. In this officer they now place all their hopes; but the very knowledge they have acquired of the weakness of the colonial government, in both men and money, will prove the greatest difficulty with which that commander will have to contend on his arrival to-day or to-morrow in Havana.

The truth is that the Spanish government in Cuba to-day is as hollow a shell as was the government of Jeff Davis during the winter of 1864-'65. A marked success to the patriots, such as the fall of Puerto Principe, or a defeat to Valmaseda, or the capture of Las Tunas or of Holguin, any one of which may be considered an impending event, would deliver half of the ports of the island to President Cespedes, and open foreign commerce and supplies to the new republic. Such an event would confine the defensive operations of the Spaniards to the Western Department and a limited territory around Santiago de Cuba in the east. The resources of the colonial government to-day are wonderfully diminished. The imports have sunk to a small figure, carrying with them the customs revenues, while the impossibility of collecting the internal revenues has induced a reduction of the rate to one-half of its original assessment. The revenue from the crops of 1869 has already been collected and expended. These are a portion of the evils which General Rodas will encounter on arriving in Havana. His only resource, both for men and money, will lie in the enthusiasm of the Havana volunteers. Under other circumstances they might have contributed ten thousand men to the army in the field and ten millions of dollars to the treasury as a loan. Now that they have discovered how inadequate these would be to meet the needs of the government, we have reason to doubt that their enthusiasm will be equal to the sacrifice. Rather do we incline to believe that the march of the Havana volunteers down the causeway leading from the heights of the Cabaña to the bay is but the beginning of the Spanish exodus from Cuba, which will culminate at a future day in the return of the Cuban refugees now eating the bread of exile in foreign lands.