

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

HAVANA, Feb. 11. Telegraphic communication between Havana and Sagua La Grande and Villa Clara, which had been destroyed by the revolutionists, has been restored. It is reported that the leaders of the revolutionists in the sugar districts of Cienfuegos, Villa Clara and Trinidad are Adolfo Cavada and his brother Frederick. The former was recently the American Vice Consul at Cienfuegos, and was removed at the request of Capt. General Lersundi. He was Colonel of a Philadelphia regiment of Zouaves during the civil war in America. The latter was, until the last week, American Consul at Trinidad de Cuba, and had just resigned.

HAVANA, Feb. 12. A small Spanish schooner, which had cleared for New York, was seized to-day by the authorities on suspicion of having arms and supplies for the rebels on board. Her cargo was overhauled and nothing was found to confirm the supposition of the officials.

The mixed commission appointed by the planters and merchants to raise funds for the government have resolved to recommend the following plan:

The Spanish bank is to furnish a loan of \$8,000,000 to the Treasury; the government to provide for payment therefore by imposing special taxes as follows: 50 cents on each box of sugar exported, one dollar on each load of manufactured tobacco, and 50 cents on every thousand cigars; 50 cents additional on all import duties and 25 cents additional on taxes now paid by merchants and manufacturers.

The *Diario* admits the revolutionists hold possession of the entire Puerto Principe District except the city proper.

Several secret deposits of arms have been discovered at Cardenas.

HAVANA, Feb. 13. Capt. Gen. Dulce has just issued an important proclamation. It recites that, whereas, the insurgents have refused, up to this date, to accept the amnesty proffered in a former proclamation, and, whereas others are continually joining the insurrectionary force, therefore, the proclamation of amnesty is withdrawn. The liberty of the press is also suspended for a time, and the censorship re-established. The printing and distributing of newspapers without permission from the Government authorities, is prohibited. Persons guilty of violating the press law and all political prisoners, in the future, will be tried by court martial.

Many of the Spaniards as well as the lowest classes of people are opposed to the policy adopted by the Captain-General. Gold is quoted at 8 per cent. premium.

The citizens are to raise twenty-five millions for the government. Five battalions of volunteers are organizing. Representations have been sent to Washington in regard to the imprisonment of American citizens. The Spaniards have applied in their behalf, but with no success. The Spaniards threaten to exterminate the disloyalists who continue in revolt after the amnesty proclamation.

An action took place at Guapuy in which twenty Spaniards were wounded. The rebels hold the line of railroad between Sagua and Villa Clara.

HAVANA, Feb. 15. The submitting of news favorable to the insurrectionists renders a correspondent liable to imprisonment under a decree relating to the propagation of alarming intelligence.

A Cadiz steamer arrived to-day with 1000 troops.

A meeting of real estate owners was held Saturday to devise means for raising funds.

Later reports are still more unfavorable to the government. Notwithstanding the attempts to prevent adverse reports, information reaches us that the insurrectionists are in arms in all parts of the island, and that the government is powerless to suppress the risings. Havana is reported practically in a state of siege. At Trinidad, Matanzas and other places, disorder prevails, and letters state that Cubans have raised the standard of revolt everywhere. At Puerto Principe provisions were becoming scarce, and the people were apprehensive of famine. The wife of Captain-General Dulce was preparing to return to Spain.