

The Cuban Insurrection.

A Tribune Havana special via Key West, says: The insurrection is spreading in the western quarter of the island. Troops are leaving Havana to suppress outbreaks in Cienfuegos, La Splayta, and it is reported Trinidad. The revolutionary manifestations have been brought about by General Quesada, who is threatening Villa Clara, after having been vainly followed from Neuquitas by the Spanish forces. He is at the head of seven regiments, all well armed and equipped, and has plenty of money, but is in want of artillery. The citizens of Villa Clara have been forced to arm themselves and aid the Spanish troops. Outbreaks in the extreme west are momentarily expected, arms having been captured nine leagues from Havana. The island appears to be undermined, and the people ready for revolt. The government has only volunteer troops at hand in this department.

Special advices represent that the insurgent chiefs positively refuse to treat for surrender.

The Peace Commissioners could not see Cespedes, and Marmol would not enter into terms. The latter stated that the reason why he destroyed sixteen plantations around Santiago de Cuba was because the owners had promised him aid, but were deceiving him in order to gather their crops and make away. He manumitted all of their slaves. Cespedes Marmol and Quesada are the principal leaders of the rebellion. The forces of the two first named are poorly armed, and keep near the Cobre Sierra. Further particulars regarding the assassination of the insurgent Chief, Arango, have been received. Cubans who witnessed the deed state that he was shot by the Spaniards in breach of a flag of truce, entered into at the request of their commander, and under promise of safe conduct. It was supposed that Arango favored peace on the basis of autonomy. His hostage, Corea, was only saved from the fury of Arango's troops by the strenuous exertions of the murdered man's brother. Corea is reported to have resigned his position under the government in disgust, at the treachery the Spaniards were guilty of. The Spanish authorities report that 4,000 men are on their way to Santiago de Cuba from Spain. The organs of the government advocate a desperate warfare,—to extermination if necessary, and recommend forced loans to defray the expenses.

Advices from Havana up to last evening say an attempt was made last night to fire the powder magazine of Fort Pena. A person divested of clothing, and disguised with black paint, climbed the outer walls for that purpose, but was discovered by a sentry who shot and wounded him. He is now a prisoner. The Havana journals in the Spanish interest are quarreling among themselves on questions of policy, advocating widely distinct systems and measures. A violent article has appeared in the Voz de Cuba, tending to rouse passions, create general panic, and bring on excesses. Last night a meeting of planters was held at the palace. A resolution was adopted guaranteeing with ten per cent of their properties, the issue of a loan of nine millions dollars in greenbacks by the Spanish bank, five per cent of the taxes to be devoted annually to the redemption of the same. To-night a meeting of merchants was held at the palace to raise more money for the government.

Intelligence has been received that a party of insurgents lately took possession of the town of Eneruñado, at the junction of the Sagna la Grande and Cienfuegos and Villa Clara railroad. Troops were immediately despatched from Sagna la Grande by train to attack them. The insurgents have cut the telegraph lines between Sagna la Grande and Villa Clara. The Preneen reports the appearance of a second body of insurgents, numbering 500, in the jurisdiction of Guicns and Carra Hutat, seven leagues from Sagna la Grande. The Preneen demands civil justice for the priests arrested and imprisoned on the order of the Bishop.