

The Revolution in Cuba—Mexican Officers—Death Sentences for Treason, &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A special received here, dated Havana the 14th, says: Insurgents have appeared in the district of Calón, under the leadership of Col. Melan, a Mexican officer. In the Cuzco mountains 200 men are waiting the signal for revolt. There are other Mexican officers in command of insurgents in this district and other parts of the island. The Cuban passengers who were found on board the schooner *Galanie* have been tried in a maritime court for treason and sentenced to death, but Captain-General Dulce will probably commute the sentence and send them out of the island to some convict station.

The schooner has been declared a legal prize, of which judgment the British consul notified his government. He has also expressed hopes that the captain and crew of the schooner will be released.

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. The insurgents hold Tanna, and have many Spanish prisoners. The wife of Captain-General Dulce will soon leave for Spain.

Further from Cuba.

HAVANA, February 17.—Captain-General Dulce still continues active measures for the suppression of the Cuban rebellion. The order permitting citizens to carry arms has been revoked, and all arms have been ordered to be delivered up to the government within four days.

The government has received intelligence of a rising in the vicinity of Matanzas. The rebels number 300, and the greatest alarm prevailed there. Senor Castillo, director of a savings bank, has been arrested, and the police are searching for other wealthy and suspected men.

The United States consul having applied for a passport for a naturalized citizen, the latter was arrested and the consul was informed that the government could not recognize his right to apply for passports. The consul has telegraphed to Washington asking for the prompt intervention of his government to protect its citizens, and in case of refusal tendering his resignation.

Gen. Dulce released a native of Cuba who was arrested, on producing American naturalization papers. The principal American residents in Cienfuegos applied for a war vessel for their protection, and the answer was returned that it was impossible to send them one at present. The city of Havana is practically in a state of siege. Gen. Dulce has been urged to formally declare it in a state of siege, but is yet disinclined. He may, however, 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 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 in the jurisdiction of San Antonio has arrived here, and reports that a party of insurgents, three hundred strong, had invaded that district. Plantation hands fled, panic stricken, and work on estates had ceased. Plantation engineers have also fled here from Vnetta Abajo region and other parts of the island, fearing they may be impressed in military service. A letter from Trinidad, dated 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, on the 11th, reports that the banditti are pillaging estates in the country. On the 7th a detachment of troops marched from Nuevitas to Miguel Barco, burned the town, and returned the next day, having lost twenty killed, wounded and prisoners. The insurgents firmly held their ground in the vicinity of the town. Negroes are wandering about the country without restraint. There are many Spaniards in the insurgents' ranks. At Puerto Principe provisions are scarce, and the inhabitants are threatened with famine. The roads between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas are impassable, owing to the heavy rains. One hundred soldiers are sick in hospital at Nuevitas.

Latent from Cuba—Arrival of More Regular Troops from Spain.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Transporta arrived in the harbor to-day with reinforcements of regular troops from Spain. The number of arrests for political causes is daily increasing. Several officials have been thrown into prison on suspicion of revolutionary proclivities. Engagements between troops and rebels are reported to have taken place near Trinidad, Cienfuegos, and Esperanza Norte. The Diario states that the insurgents near Sagua la Grande are completely surrounded by Government troops, and will be compelled to surrender.

Sugar firm at last quotations.

Exchange has a slight declining tendency.

The steamer *Juniata* sailed to-day for Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A special to the Herald, dated Havana, the 15th, says: The second telegraphic cable end which was lost last summer during an 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 five hundred regular troops.—The steamer brought Mr. Roberts, the newly-appointed minister of Spain to the United States.

News from Santiago to the 10th instant states that 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 were returning to their plantations. There were frequent desertions from the ranks of the volunteers, the men fearing the cholera.