

The Revolution in Cuba.

The fact that the Cubans are sending their families to this country shows a determination on their part to have clear decks when the final struggle comes. They do not wish to be surrounded with women and children, in view of the disturbed condition of the island at present, and the prospect of the tide of revolution rising still higher. The Philadelphia Age, speaking of affairs in Cuba, remarks:

Some idea of the state of affairs in Havana and other portions of Cuba may be gathered from the following extract from a private letter, dated Havana, March 11. The writer says: "The greatest excitement reigns here. D. Carlos del Castillo, president of the Caja de Ahorros in this city, one of the richest and most influential men on the island, after being arrested and thrown into the Cabanos, has been sent to Fernando Po. D. Carlos is a man over sixty, and it is feared, will not survive the voyage. He is accompanied by D. Miguel Embil—who, it will be remembered, entertained Mr. Seward during his visit to Havana—and D. Manuel Riquelme, two of our leading merchants, and a host of others. Arrests are being made daily and hourly; the innocent with the guilty. Plantations are being left without a single white; owners and employees share the same fate as occurred in Siero Moreno on the plantations 'Conchita' and 'Mantua'—the former property of D. Francisco Cayro, the second of D. Moteo Quintero. One captain of a coasting vessel was arrested for having an old *musket*, minus a lock, on board. Many houses are searched at midnight, thereby causing great terror to the female portion of the inmates. Nothing is respected; all correspondence from the United States is inspected, and, in many instances, never delivered." This reign of terror is adding fresh recruits to the army of the patriots each day. As neither life, liberty, nor property is respected, the Cubans are rising *en masse*, and entering into the contest. In the present condition of the Cuban forces, it is the true policy of their leaders to avoid actions until they can drill and discipline their men and supply themselves with firearms, and especially with artillery. In the meantime the approach of the hot season will materially aid them, and correspondingly injure their adversaries. European troops cannot stand campaigning in the *tierra caliente* of Cuba, and the cooler districts are all dominated by the revolution. The seaports to which the Spanish troops will be chiefly confined, during the summer, are unhealthy for foreigners, and yellow fever epidemics may work more havoc among them than twenty pitched battles. During this season the Cuban forces can organize and drill, and gradually supply themselves with arms, so that when the fall campaign opens the fight will be a more equal one in all respects. During this time public sentiment in the United States will lean nearer to the Cuban patriots, and that will be followed by aid of a more material character. The days of Spanish rule are numbered in Cuba.