

The Revolution in Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 10. Intelligence has been received that a party of insurgents lately took possession of the town of Escracljada, at the junction of the Sagua La Grande and Cienfuegos and Villa Clara Railroads. Troops were immediately dispatched from Sagua La Grande by train to attack them.

The insurgents have cut the telegraph lines between Sagua La Grande and Villa Clara.

The Prensa reports the appearance of a second body of insurgents numbering three hundred, in the jurisdiction of Guines and Gara Hutao, seven leagues from Sagua La Grande.

The Prensa demands civil justice for priests arrested and imprisoned on the mere order of the Bishop.

Steamer St. Lawrence, from Brest Jan. 30, with the passengers of the Pereire, arrived at New York yesterday.

In convention yesterday at Middletown, Conn., Stephen W. Kelley of Waterbury, was nominated by the Republicans for Congressman from the second district of that State.

HAVANA, Feb. 9, via Key West Feb. 10. The insurrectionists are spreading in the western quarter. Troops are leaving Havana to quiet outbreaks at Cienfuegos, Sancti Spiritus and probably Trinidad. These outbreaks are for Quesada, who is threatening Villa Clara, after having been vainly followed by Spaniards from Nuevitas.

Citizens of Villa Clara are forced to arm and aid the military. Quesada had seven regiments well armed and much money, but wanted artillery. At outbreaks in the extreme west arms were captured nine leagues from the city.

Trouble has occurred in Matanzas between citizens and soldiers. The Island generally is undermined by the revolt. The government has only volunteer troops at hand.

Other special advices make it certain that the rebels have refused to treat for a surrender. Cespedes could not be seen by the Peace Commissioners. Marmold would not entertain terms. He declared why he burned sixteen plantations around Santiago De Cuba. Their owners promised him aid, but were deceiving him, intending to gather crops and make away. He manumitted their slaves. Cespedes, Marnicol and Quesada commanded the entire rebellion. The two former were poorly armed and kept near Cabre Sienna. We are assured that Arango, one of the rebel leaders, has been assassinated. The Cubans witnessed that he was shot by Spaniards in breach of the truce entered into at the request of their chief and under promise of safe conduct.

It was supposed that Arango favored peace on the basis of Autonomy. His hostage Corea is believed to have resigned his place under the Government in disgust at the outrage committed upon his enemy.

The brother of the murdered Arango has the credit of having saved his hostage from the fury of his soldiers.

The Government reports 4000 troops coming from Spain to Santiago De Cuba.

The Spanish Organ advocates desperate warfare, to extermination, if necessary, and recommends forced loans.

Evening. An attempt was made last night to fire the powder magazine of Fort Puna. A person divested of his clothing and disguised with black paint climbed the outer wall for that purpose, but was discovered by the sentry, who shot and wounded him. He is now a prisoner.

Havana Journals in the Spanish interest are quarrelling among themselves on questions of policy, advocating widely distinct measures and systems. A violent article has appeared in the Voz de Cuba, tending to rouse the passions, and create a 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 of dollars in greenbacks by the Spanish bank, five per cent. of 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 government.