

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Details of the Situation.

Our accounts of affairs in Cuba are generally through Spanish sources, which are not at all to be trusted. The following extract from a Havana letter of February 20, to the New York TRIBUNE, appears to be more reliable than we have received in any other way:

"More troops have come. To day takes place a review of the troops in the city—said to number, with the addition of the fresh troops from Spain, 10,000 or 12,000 men. The Cubans are beaten on parade, for certain. I fear a little for those bodies of insurgents who demonstrate without center or base against the well-armed soldiers of Spain. Yesterday the official paper boasted that the government could rely upon 70,000 men in veterans, volunteers and trained militia; but nobody believes it, by much. If it be at all true, then it is an admission that the Spaniards have put more troops into the field than they take pride in telling, after having said that 6,000 or 7,000 men would stifle the insurrection. The Cubans have their side to show; Cobre, Caney, Hoiguin, Gibara, Puerto Principe, Villa Clara, Manicargua, Sagua, Jaguey, Sanctus Spiritu, Trinidad, the Cuzco Hills, neighborhoods or headquarters of disaffection, each of which the Spaniards must visit pretty thoroughly before being able to say that the rebellion is at an end. Though without precise data, I venture upon the following estimate of the rebel forces:

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| Under Cespedes Aguillera, Marmol..... | 8,000 |
| About Holguin..... | 3,000 |
| Quesada's army..... | 6,000 |
| Villa Clara insurgents..... | 2,000 |
| Rebels at Manicargua..... | 1,500 |
| Rebels at Jaguey..... | 2,500 |
| Pronounced near Trinidad and Sanctus..... | 1,000 |
| Small demonstrations elsewhere..... | 1,000 |

Total.....25,000

Fourteen thousand men may be nearer the number under Cespedes and Marmol, and about Holguin. The figures given are based upon intelligent opinions, not my own, and include some statements by the Spanish press, but they do not pretend to accuracy. The revolutionists count any day upon 100,000 men, if they can find arms for them. As the Spanish press has estimated the available strength of the government side at 70,000, it may be presumptuous to venture an independent calculation. But if only to show over what extent the loyal army is distributed, the following rough guess is hazarded:

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| In the capital and fort..... | 10,000 |
| Pinar del Rio district..... | 800 |
| Cienfuegos..... | 2,000 |
| Operating against Manicargua..... | 1,000 |
| Near Jaguey, under Gov. Colon..... | 700 |
| Count Valmaseda's army..... | 5,000 |
| About Holguin and Gibara..... | 1,500 |
| In Puerto Principe..... | 3,000 |
| In Villa Clara..... | 600 |
| Cardenas, Matanzas, Sagua..... | 5,000 |
| Remedios, Batabano, &c..... | 700 |
| Santiago de Cuba..... | 3,000 |
| Nuevitas..... | 2,000 |
| Small garrisons at various points..... | 8,000 |
| New troops expected daily..... | 6,000 |

Total.....43,800

On both the belligerent sides I have no doubt the figures given are rather in excess, and it is likely to be most on the Spanish side. The military moral to be deduced from all this showing is that Spain has too many places to garrison, by reason of which the rebellion is all the stronger. The rebels prefer the mountains, and may win their battle without gaining many victories. The news from the Eastern district is that Cespedes and Aguillera had seated themselves upon some haciendas between Nuevitas and Gibara, with the intention of opening at no distant day intimate communications with the forces of Quesada. The quarter of Santiago de Cuba is said to be fully protected by the Spanish troops at present, nearly all the rebels having gone away. Holguin was represented as being still held by the loyalists, but surrounded by rebels. Valmaseda has re-entered Manzanilla, having sent but a portion of his troops to Santiago de Cuba. The loyalists are complaining that a score of houses and plantations have been burned in and about Holguin, and the rebels are accused of barbarities which, I suspect, may be committed on both sides, but mostly on the side of the despotic, and perhaps, too, by very great odds. Remember Trinidad, Sanctus Spiritu, Sagua, Cienfuegos, and other places, were all suffering in population and property, the consequence of the insurrection; and so with other towns not directly in the rebellion. In Sanctus Spiritu, Trinidad, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, and three or four other towns, martial law reigns, and planters roundabout are especially overawed. The Jaguey rebels, said to number 1,500, are reported by the Spaniards in a state of depression, but this is meagerly believed. They rest on the Corojo mountain, and the Cienaga wilderness, east of Cienfuegos. The war, as has been seen in the east, has taken at times a guerrillero character, and undoubtedly Count Valmaseda has suffered more than his share of its harrassments and devastations. Nothing can be predicted from the present situation, except a considerable task on both sides, and a vast expense to Cuba and Spain. The rebellion has grown stronger; so, too, the government, and both sides look determined. The DIARIO states, with an air of assurance, that the Western rebellion will be over in fifteen days, and if it remains as it is, certainly it will. The Cubans never had more reason for hope and energy than now.