

CUBA.

Anticipations of Peace—Rumored Negotiation with Cespedes—Review of Press Reforms.

HAVANA, Feb. 2, 1863.

Anticipations of an early peace are very generally indulged in here at present. I am informed by a gentleman on friendly terms with the Captain General that he has already sent to Spain an announcement that a compromise has been agreed upon by the insurgent chiefs, and that the insurrection was practically over. The *Voz de Cuba*, in its issue of the 29th, informs us that tranquillity exists throughout the island, except in Villa Clara, where a riot existed and the Governor was not equal to the occasion. The same journal states that Señor Correa, one of the Peace Commissioners, was more fortunate in Nuevitas than Señor Armas appears to have been in Gibara, there being every prospect of the brothers Arango submitting. General Quesada, however, was opposed to any arrangement whatever. Like the insurgents of Bayamo, his resolution is "all or nothing."

Through sources favorable to the revolution I learn that Cespedes responded to the Peace Commissioners that he would enter into no negotiations whatever, save with a duly authorized and publicly acknowledged agent of the government, and as he and his followers could depend on no immunity offered them, save through such a one, this is probably correct. It is rumored that in answer to this demand General Dulce on Sunday last sent a high official to confer with Cespedes.

The effect of the recent circular to the press will be to suppress entirely the numerous "free press" meetings which a few days since deluged the city. Indeed, it is now scarce possible to find one of them. The editor of *Contencion Republicana* is languishing in prison. He of the *Verdad* has gone to the United States, and others of lesser moment are no more met with in the highways and plazas. It is claimed that under this circular no real freedom can be enjoyed, since its language—indefinite and ambiguous—is to be interpreted by persons under the immediate influence of its author; and so ends, in the very moment of its birth, another "Spanish reform for Cuba."