It will be seen by our correspondence from Cuba, published to-day in another column, that the war still continues in several districts of the island, without much change in the positions of the parties. According to the government accounts one thousand insurgents are still in the field, under command of Cabada, in the vicinity of Trinidad; the Governor of Remedios, who had returned from a military excursion through his district, announces that he has made arrangements to put down the insurrection in that vicinity, which we take to mean that it was not yet put down; and in

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mado for a campaign against General Quesada, who still holds all the country around Puerto Principe. From the Eastern insurgents we have only an appeal from Generals Marmol and Figueredo for arms and recognition of their belligerent rights. In Havana men were arriving freely from Spain to replace the losses of the Spanish army, but they come miserably clad and un-

Nucvitas extensive preparations are being

provided with any of the elements for war. The spirit of the volunteers in Havana, however, provides them amply immediately on arrival, and they are at once sent to the scene of active operations. A battalion of negro troops has also been sent to the field from Havans, being the first, we believe, that has been put in active service. The pressure upon the treasury has led the government to contemplate increasing the present tariff of import duties. The war is now, in fact, a war of resources. From Spain the colonial authorities can hope for nothing but naked men in the shape of war material. Everything else must be provided from the resources of the colony, and these the government is pressing to the utmost. On the part of the Cubans the question is merely one of endurance. There is great difficulty, if not an impossibility, in

driving them from the field if they choose to hold it in small bands adhering to the Fabian

policy.