

We give to-day a full and interesting detail of the news from Cuba, received by mail from Havana and Nassau, and comprising accounts of recent events from both Cuban and Spanish sources. Our letters show that for some time previous to the revolution in Havana, of which we have received advices by telegraph, there had been a growing spirit of discontent among the Spanish volunteers in consequence of the failure of commanders in the field to fulfil the hopes entertained of an early suppression of the rebellion. This, it is now known, has culminated in the deposition of the Captain General of the island and of the Governor of Matanzas. From the tenor of the accounts received to-day we shall not be surprised to learn that similar outbreaks have taken place in other cities still held by the Spaniards.

From the Spanish accounts it is evident that the Cubans are carrying on an active guerilla warfare, which is proving very exhausting to the government. It is stated that the demands upon the treasury at Havana amount to a quarter of a million of dollars a day, or over seven millions a month, while the gross revenue, which in the most prosperous and peaceful times averaged only about thirty millions a year, has sunk to a very insignificant figure. The military operations for some time past have been confined to the reopening of the Nuevitas and Principe Railroad, which had been successfully accomplished, and great efforts were being devoted to supplying Puerto Principe with provisions and munitions. It was when this work had been accomplished that the landing of the supplies for the Cubans by the steamers *Perrit* and *Salvador* was effected at points on the coast east of Nuevitas, and large bodies of troops were at once despatched to the points of landing with orders to pursue and capture them. The result is yet to be seen.

The Cuban accounts give us some insight into the apparent neglect of the patriots to prevent the reopening of the Nuevitas Railroad. On the 10th of May General Quesada reviewed the camps in the vicinity of Guaimaro—the present seat of government—and the next day left with an organized force of two thousand men, with the ostensible object of attacking General Valmaseda at Bayamo. From the reports of the severe fighting and the defeat of the Spaniards, after the landing of General Jordan's expedition at Nipe, we incline to believe that the true object of withdrawing of the revolutionary forces from the neighborhood of the Nuevitas Railroad and their concentration at a point in the east was the protection of the coming supplies. These were greatly needed, and, when once secured, General Quesada would be much stronger to break up the railroad again than he could be without them to prevent its reconstruction. In no other portion of the island do the Spanish troops appear to be making active hostilities.

The whole tenor of the news goes to show the steady decay of the power of Spain in Cuba and the increasing enthusiasm of the Cubans and their advance in the practices of war. As the rainy season is now close at hand, when the roads in the deep virgin soil of the tropics become almost impassable to man or beast, we may expect a lull in military movements. Looking upon the present time as the close of the first campaign we cannot but recognize the fact that Spain, in the period of her greatest resources, has not been able to suppress a revolution commenced by a people utterly ignorant of military organization and manœuvre, without arms or munitions of war and inspired only by a feeling of hatred to their oppressors; and after seven months of apprenticeship in war the Cubans remain masters of the field in one-half of the island. The rainy season will probably be spent by both parties in organizing for the next campaign and in the accumulation of supplies. Meanwhile the Cuban agents are spreading in every direction, and new complications in diplomacy and international relations are springing up everywhere. Let the administration at Washington be not too confident that it is well advised.