

THE REVOLT AND AFFAIRS IN CUBA.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Washington, says:

"By private letters received here from the Cuban juntas in New York and Havana, I learn that the revolutionists consider that all is going well with them. They have fifty thousand men armed, though many of them imperfectly. The Spaniards have not thirty thousand, but they are better armed. Their volunteers are composed of the lowest portion of the populace, including even jail denveries. The feeling among the Cubans is good. The yellow fever will help their cause. Cespedes, the head of the revolutionary government, is fully trusted."

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent adds the following:

"The attention bestowed upon Cuban matters recently in Congress is due to the efforts of Gen. James H. Van Allen, of New York, who arrived here a few days ago from Havana, after an interesting voyage in the yacht Henrietta. During his brief stay in Cuba Gen. Van Allen had clandestine interviews with several revolutionary leaders, and was put in possession of valuable information to be communicated to our government. From his own observation and what he heard from the people about Havana, the General has no doubt whatever of the speedy success of the revolutionists. When he left Cuba he proceeded to Charleston, and thence hurried on to this city. On Friday morning he had a long interview with Gen. Grant, to whom he communicated the information he had received from the revolutionary leaders, and explained the earnest desire of the Cubans to have our government recognize their independence of Spain.

"General Grant listened with much interest and spoke strongly in favor of giving some substantial recognition to the struggling Cubans. He was in favor of not only passing a resolution of sympathy, but also of authorizing the President to recognize the independence of Cuba, whenever in his judgment he might deem the situation such as to justify the step. General Grant considered that the United States was under no obligations to Spain, seeing that she had afforded every accommodation to Confederate vessels and blockade-runners during our late rebellion. He authorized Gen. Van Allen to represent his views to Senators and Congressmen, and to state that he favored the passage of a strong resolution. Accordingly, Gen. Van Allen went among the Senators and Representatives, and the result has been the introduction of the two resolutions in favor of Cuba. Senator Sherman's resolution is strong and quite acceptable to Cuban sympathizers. It is believed it will be reported favorably by the foreign relations committee."