

GEN. JORDAN IN TOWN.

Interview with the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Insurgent Forces—Object of His Visit—Hopeful Prospects of the Cause—Spanish Barbarities.

Gen. JORDAN, Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban insurgent forces, who took his departure from this City with the Cuban expedition on the steamer *Perit*, which sailed from here in May, 1869, returned on board of the steamer *Morro Castle*, yesterday, after nearly a year's absence. He embarked at Nassau on the 26th ult., in company with Col. ENRIQUE AGRAMENTE, brother to the General of that name, Col. FRANCISCO CASTILLO, and Major CASPER BETANCOURT, together with a few other Cuban officers. Shortly after his arrival here he visited Señor MORALES LEMUS, Minister of the Cuban Republic, at his residence in Henry-street, Brooklyn, to whom he delivered some secret dispatches which had been intrusted to his care by President CESPEDES. He received a cordial welcome from the friends of Cuba, including Señor ALDAMA, Gen. CASSADRA and Gen. CISINEROS. In a conversation between Gen. JORDAN and the writer last evening, the former said that the object of his visit here was to propose to the Junta a new channel for conveying arms and ammunition into Cuba, by means of which any violation of the Neutrality law would be obviated. He represents the revolutionary forces to be in great need of arms, but said that they had received less than 1,000 from the United States during the past year, while on the other hand nearly all the munitions of war used by the Spanish troops had been brought directly from this City without molestation or hindrance. He denied the story that he was the leader of the *Perit* expedition, but claimed that he was sent to Cuba to organize the Cuban army. He became Commander-in-Chief of the army in December, 1869. The revolution was commenced in October, 1869, and has since been confined to the center and eastern portions of the island. Speaking of last Winter's campaign, Gen. JORDAN asserted that it had resulted far better for the Cuban cause than was anticipated. The fighting was principally confined to the State of Camaguey or Puerto Principe. The Spanish soldiers were greatly superior to their opponents in numbers, but were made to suffer greater losses by the way in which they conducted the campaign. The total loss on their side in killed and wounded was about 800 men, including between thirty-six and forty officers, while the Cubans had fifteen men killed and fifty wounded. The first engagement in the campaign took place at Los Minas de Rodriguez, on New-Year's day. Gen. PUELLO, a San Dominican negro, was in command of the Spanish troops, all veterans, 2,200 strong, besides 200 cavalrymen. Gen. JORDAN's men were mostly negroes, being 548 strong, together with 40 cavalrymen. He was supplied with only ten rounds of ammunition and one small mountain howitzer; but was able to make a formidable fight by means of the fortifications which he had erected. After his supply of powder had given out, the negroes closed in on the Spanish with their machates. He subsequently fell back a league and a half with his command. PUELLO was occupied at the same time in burning and burying his dead. After the latter had retired, Gen. JORDAN's men visited the battle-field, and were in such great distress for clothing to wear that they opened the graves of the dead Spaniards for the purpose of procuring their uniforms. Gen. JORDAN mentioned as the result of the famous raid of the 3,500 Spaniards under GAYEUCHE, in the State of Cinco Villas, the capture of 300 pairs of shoes and ten reams of letter paper. The General emphatically avowed that the statements about Spanish barbarities which had appeared in some of the American papers were no exaggeration. He said that they practiced the most horrible cruelties on the Cubans. In conclusion he said that the cause of Cuba was as hopeful today as it was a year ago, and the terrible disasters which had been reported to have occurred were all a myth. He thought the ensuing Summer campaign could not be prosecuted very vigorously by the Spaniards, owing to their inability to stand the climatic influences of the island.