

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

Statement of an American Gentleman Direct from the Revolutionary District.

An American gentleman who has resided for some time in the revolutionary district of Cuba furnishes to a West India paper, just received, some very valuable details respecting the state of affairs in the disturbed portions of the island. He has held intimate relations with the commanding officers of both parties, and is consequently enabled to judge pretty accurately of the state of things among the Spanish and patriot armies. The condition, necessities and operations of the belligerents are minutely dwelt upon.

EXTENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

The revolution, which commenced in October of last year, in the town of Yara, now extends through an entire third of the island, and in this district the Spaniards hold only a few insignificant and isolated towns. The new revolutionary government has established its capital at Sibanico, a town in the interior, about thirty miles from Nuevitas. The government is fully organized, and consists of executive, legislative and judicial branches.

THE PATRIOT ARMY.

numbering from 50,000 to 60,000 men, is divided into several commands, operating at different points in the eastern portion of the island. It is in full organization, being divided into infantry regiments and brigades. Military operations on an extended scale are in contemplation, and the patriots are already sufficiently formidable to create the greatest alarm among the Spaniards as to the security of the posts the latter still hold in their possession. Along the railway from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe the chief military operations are being carried on; but, in addition to this, the patriots are in great force and in possession of several important cities between the Spanish troops on this line and the city of Havana. The Spaniards show a wholesome dread of defeat and ruin by never venturing out of the towns—except in large force—even then confining their operations to the immediate neighborhood. Constant advances are being made against them by the revolutionists, and the Spaniards' movements are generally on the defensive.

THE PEOPLE WITH THE PATRIOTS.

The Cuban people all side with the patriots, and whenever the presence of Spanish troops does not render it perilous this sympathy is unmistakably and universally manifested by the non-combatants. The cities in possession of the Spaniards are under the rule of Spanish officers and garrisoned by troops from Spain; in some instances augmented by volunteers from among the Spanish residents. The patriot families have almost deserted these towns and taken up their abode on the plantations of their friends, where ranches are erected for all those who find it dangerous to remain within reach of the Spanish soldiery. The entire eastern portion of the island, which embraces not far short of one-half of it, is in a situation not dissimilar to that of the extreme Southern States during the first three years of the rebellion, being completely in the possession of the revolutionists and heart and soul in the cause, always excepting the few towns held by Spanish forces, as the Union troops held scattered points in Texas, Arkansas and Georgia. The revolutionary forces are more active than the Spaniards, and are incessantly making raids and harassing the enemy in every way possible. Considering this state of things order prevails to a wonderful degree, and travel is almost uninterrupted.

A FINE CHANCE FOR BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The coast is almost entirely unguarded by the Spaniards. Their gunboats, small and few in number, cruise along the shores, and occasionally a frigate is visible; but no systematic blockade is kept up. Supplies for both parties are obtained from the plantations. The revolutionists stand in need not so much of men as of arms, medicines, salt, clothing and shoes. They have numerous arsenals erected for the manufacture of cartridges and for the repairing of arms. Men from abroad are not so pressingly required as arms with which to equip the hundreds of volunteers who are constantly presenting themselves, but who cannot be formed into regiments for want of the necessary rifles. Great inducements are held out to blockade runners. A fast steamer or two, such as the Confederates employed during the rebellion in the United States, could do a first rate business in this line, as there would be no difficulty in landing a cargo. Besides, the receipts from a regular cargo of articles, as enumerated above—arms, medicine, salt, cotton cloth, rubber goods and shoes—a cargo of sugar or tobacco, free of cost, would gladly be given in return.

The patriots have certain faith in their ultimate triumph, depending for this consummation on the well known sympathy of the entire native element. Furthermore, walled up as the Spaniards are in small confined towns and in a climate insalubrious to Europeans, especially those but recently arrived, there is every probability of the Spanish army being greatly reduced by the future ravages of yellow fever and cholera.

Operations of the Republican Army—Continued Successes.

The Cuban Junta in New York has received from the government of the republic of Cuba voluminous despatches giving full details of military operations during the months of July and August. Scarcely a day passed without an engagement between detached parties of the two armies, and in every case the patriots were successful. The Spaniards seem to be occupying a district wholly revolutionary, and cannot make any movement without being harassed on all sides. The patriot lines are steadily advancing in the island, and are constantly receiving valuable accessions of men and material.

One engagement resulted in the capture of a large quantity of arms and ammunition by the Cubans, and with the establishment of armories for the repair of arms and the manufacture of cartridges the patriots are enabled to equip fresh troops for the field with considerable despatch. All the despatches from Cuba speak in the most sanguine terms of the revolutionary cause, and the expulsion of the Spaniards is regarded as being only a question of a few months.