

WASHINGTON.

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WASHINGTON, May 3, 1869.

Flattering Prospect of Cuban Affairs—Negotiations for the Purchase of the Peruvian Monitors—American Gunboats for the Cuban Navy.

Mr. Domingo Ruiz, the Cuban Envoy to the United States, returned to this city to-night after a few weeks' absence, which was spent in visiting different parts of the country in the interest of his cause. Mr. Ruiz declares that so far from the Cubans being in a weakly condition they are really stronger now than at any time since the commencement of their revolution. Despatches have been received by Mr. Ruiz from Céspedes, which represent the state of affairs as being in the highest degree cheering. Thousands of arms and two thousand men, among whom were two hundred American artillerymen, have recently reached Cuba in safety, and fresh supplies are leaving Mexico and the United States almost every week. Mr. Ruiz states that the Spaniards are very much mistaken in supposing that the Cubans will permit them to remain idle during the warm season. Céspedes intends to force the Spanish troops to fight during the sickly season, and will permit them to take no rest until they consent to leave the country or are taken prisoners. In this kind of warfare the Cubans will have an immense advantage, being proof against the heat and the fever, while the Spaniards must naturally fall victims to both. In about a month Mr. Ruiz expects to receive intelligence from the Cuban agent sent to Peru announcing the successful negotiation of the purchase of the two Peruvian iron-clads. Mr. Ambrosio Vallente, who has undertaken this business, has been given full powers, and no doubt is entertained about his complete success. The conditions will be that no money need be paid for the monitors until after the achievement of Cuban independence. The monitors are quietly awaiting at St. Thomas the conclusion of the purchase, and it is said they are ready to start on their mission of destruction at twenty-four hours notice. Besides these two monitors the Cuban Envoy here hopes soon to be able to despatch three of the fastest vessels in our navy to Cuba. These three vessels, which include the Hornet, now lying at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will be purchased by Cuban gentlemen as private parties and then transferred to the Cuban government. In this way the international difficulties will be got over. This arrangement meets with the approbation of our government. The Secretary of the Navy has informed Cuban gentlemen who consulted him on the subject that our government is ready to sell vessels to anybody willing to purchase, inasmuch as Congress has by enactment provided for a decrease in the force of the navy, thereby rendering the sale of several vessels of war obligatory. At the same time it is given out that our government will endeavor to prevent the transfer of any such vessels to the Spanish government.