

# THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

## DECREE OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL. DEATHS BY YELLOW FEVER.

**HAVANA, June 7.**—Acting Captain-General Espinar has issued a decree to the effect that for the future when appointments are to be made to vacant offices in the service of the Government veteran or disabled soldiers shall have the preference.

Surgeon Quinn, of the U. S. ship *Saratoga*, died yesterday of the yellow fever. There are three cases of fever on board the *Saratoga*. She sailed to-day for Key West.

**GEN. PELAEZ.**  
**KEY WEST, June 7.**—There is no truth in the report that the United States steamer *Contocook* brought Gen. Pelaez from Havana.

## WHAT IT COSTS—THE BUDGET FOR 1868-'69. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

**HAVANA, May 22.**—The blue book known by the title of "General Presupuestos of Ingresses and Expenses" for the island of Cuba seldom finds its way into the hands of a stranger. From a rare copy issued last June I am enabled to give you the principal dates and reckonings of the budget for the economic year beginning with the 1st of July last year, and to conclude with the end of June in this. While the Rebels of Camaguey and the West are persistent and undiminished, it is of importance to know at what expense the House of Spain is carrying on business in the island. The budget in view was decreed by Queen Isabella and bears the signature of her Minister of Ultramar, and, as some say, her paramour, Carlos Marfori. It is generalized as follows:

EXPENSES.		INCOME.	
Escudos.	Pesos.	Escudos.	Pesos.
Gen. obligations.....	3,200,067	Cont'b's and imp'ta.....	16,921,520
Grace and Justice.....	821,337	Advances.....	16,527,280
War.....	13,746,183	Rents from privileges.....	3,156,740
Treasury.....	19,203,817	Lottery.....	21,847,500
Marine.....	5,272,342	State property.....	2,730,207
Government.....	5,309,307	Eventual Ingresses.....	1,146,378
Industry.....	1,297,362		
\$24,925,667	49,850,135	\$31,164,602	62,329,325

When the expenses of governing one million of free people, and less than four hundred thousand slaves, amount to twenty-four millions, it is plain that thirty-one millions can be farmed out of them in the way of revenues only by hard husbandry. What the chief branch of the Spanish establishment costs the island will interest you here more than anything else, and it is enough to premise that the cost is colossal. Some expenses germane to war are included in the cost of benevolence and justice, as given above, but in the following are put under the right head.

Pensions, Jubilados, &c.....	\$847,196
Military administration.....	721,214
Military governors and staffs.....	833,760
Marine administration.....	52,600
Main expenses of war.....	12,691,269
Of marine.....	5,219,742
Total.....	\$19,961,721

Every free man in Cuba has thus to pay nearly \$10 to the general bayonet fund. But this is only what may be called the peace establishment of war. In the budget decreed for 1867-1868 its expenses figured about a million of escudos higher than they do in the *presupuestos* of 1868-69. The presence of a large revolution must, of course, greatly add to the bill. The least addition we can make to it is the loan of 8,000,000 of escudos lately ordered by Capt.-Gen. Dulce, which would augment the sum to nearly \$14,000,000. It is likely, however, that the war is going on at the rate of \$30,000,000, not to speak of the Government's other expenses. It will not have a cent of its calculated income of \$31,000,000 to spare if it ever gets it, and it is borrowing already. Cuba cannot pay \$30 per head to be bayoneted, and Spain cannot afford to spend a great deal. What the rebellion has yet to cost is still another question.

Likewise, the great cost of Cuban administration is noteworthy, and more in its personal features than in other respects. The Captain-General is better paid than the President of the United States. It would be interesting to compare what the President and General of your Republic, and their Cabinet and staff, receive, with what is given to the supreme civil and military administrations of Cuba. Here are the figures of administration in the various departments of the Island Government, and perhaps not all:

Chief military administration, personal.....	687,340
Expenses of material.....	38,874
Military governments.....	309,944
Material thereof.....	23,820
Marine administration.....	69,500
Naval officers.....	131,294
General treasury.....	459,196
Rents, printing, repairs, &c.....	145,046
Local administrators of revenue.....	141,216
Custom-House.....	366,049
Superior civil government.....	339,469
Governments of departments and districts.....	145,760
Expenses of representatives, &c.....	84,150
Post-Office.....	189,338
Two royal courts.....	273,132
Fomento department, about.....	230,000
General archives, maritime court, &c.....	18,436
Chief mayoralties.....	471,673
Ecclesiastical courts, about.....	45,000
\$2,146,200.	
	4,292,421

These sums are not the least creditable to Spanish administration in the way of economy, but they show a wide margin for reform. The church also makes a demand upon the Cuban treasury in the following:

Pensions of excommunicados.....	21,261
Assignments to certain establishments and benefices.....	45,238
Cathedral clergy.....	290,560
Parish priests.....	294,685
Church expenses, material.....	149,623
Repairs of episcopal palaces and parroquias.....	60,000
Aid to various ecclesiastics.....	7,000
\$434,378.	
	868,567

This seems not a great sum, comparatively, to give to so cherished an institution as the Spanish Church, but it is in proportion to all the rest of the budget. Added to what the Church owns, and may receive from its communicants, the endowment given it yearly by the State is a great superfluity. What the parochial clergy receive is evidently smaller than the comfortable livings of their cathedral brethren, but they can hardly think themselves badly off. Sums from 100 up to 3,000 escudos are given yearly by the Government to the curates, and these, added to what they receive from their parishes, help them to their livings. The Bishop of Havana receives about \$18,000 a year, and the Archbishop of Cuba the same, exclusive of a pension given of late years to the *Ilustrissimo* Padre Claret, now confessor to the "mobbed Queen." The deans are salaried with \$4,500 apiece, and the chanters, doctors, schoolmasters, penitenciaros, lectorals, racioneros, and archdeacons of the cathedrals from \$3,000 to \$3,500. While speaking of salaries it may be well to say that the man who holds the supreme civil and military command of the island receives \$50,000 a year, over and above what has been set down as the expenses of the Captain-Generalship under the war head. The *mariscal de campo*, or major-general, second in command to him, has \$15,000, and other major-generals, \$7,500.

The sum raised by lottery, \$21,847,300, or more than \$10,000,000, must be in one way excepted from the financial burdens which the island has to bear. Yet in another it is the most shameful of impositions, since it takes away the money of the people by a systematized trick rather worthy of a gambling house than a government. Few can reap any benefit from it while the mass are deluded and debauched by it as by strong drink. Such crazy finance has its relation to human slavery, and it is to be hoped will perish with it.

## EXCESSES OF THE VOLUNTEERS—THEIR ATTEMPT TO MURDER GENERAL PELAEZ—SUCCESSSES OF THE PATRIOTS IN THE INTERIOR—DULCE COMPELLED TO SURRENDER COMMAND.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

**HAVANA, June 2.**—The resumé of my letter of the 7th is thus: On Sunday evening last, a large number of the volunteers formed opposite the Telegraph Hotel, where boarded Gen. Pelaez, just in from the Cid Villas. They gave him a senned of groans, whistling and drumming on old iron cans, after which they searched the house, with the object of executing him as a traitor. The police interfered, but were cautioned to keep away, and did so. The General had to go on board the iron-clad *Victoria* for safety. They intend to demand him, and ex-

pect to have a similar chance with Dulce pretty soon. I omitted to mention in my last that Dulce is in possession of four telegrams from Prim ordering the release of Gen. Udaeta, Governor of Bayamo at the time the city was taken by Cespedes. The ex-Governor is still confined in Castillo del Principe, under the threats of the volunteers, who are undoubtedly the masters. All the employees who came with Dulce, and principally the Governor (Politico), fear for their lives, and are preparing to leave with him. Yesterday they gave a hearty welcome to Leaca, now appointed to the command of the Cidco Villas.

In the interior the patriots, after leaving some detachments to harass the Spanish troops on the road from Nuevitas to Principe, have massed their forces on the Tunas, Monati, and Puerto Padre. 800 men, with counter-guerrilla Cazala, conducting a convoy from Puerto Padre to los Tunas, were surprised by the patriots, who took the convoy. Very few Spaniards escaped, and some of the wounded have arrived in the city.

Brigadier Ferrer, said to have 3,000 men under his command there to meet the patriots, is also reported beaten. Holguin is said to be in possession of the patriots.

They took pretty much the whole of the 5th Battalion of mobilized volunteers under Benegual, shot them immediately, and whipped the reinforcements that came to the support of Benegual. The Spanish press acknowledges the seriousness of the condition of affairs in that quarter, but publishes scarcely any news on the late operations. The decided aim now is to direct the attention of the blood-thirsty volunteers by preparations for the reception of the Vascongado Volunteers, and as a help in that direction they give us the news of the defeat of the filibusters landed at Bahia de Nipe, with capture of prisoners, arms, and ammunition.

Last evening the volunteers and the people assembled at the Place d'Armes and asked for the head of Dulce and Pelaez. The civil guard maintained order there and on the principal streets. The former, however, kept forming quietly, and this morning they compelled Dulce to surrender the command of the island unto Rafael Clavijo, the sub-inspector of Volunteers.

Particulars next mail. The Spanish mail boat is just coming in, with the Vascongado Volunteers on board.

## EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

### THE STEAMER TYBEE DETAINED ON SUSPICION—ARMS AND AMMUNITION ON BOARD—A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER AMONG THE PASSENGERS—THE DETENTION UNWARRANTED.

About two weeks ago a new steamship line for the West Indies was advertised by the firm of Spofford, Tileston & Co., No. 29 Broadway. The pioneer vessel was to be the first-class steamship *Tybee*, which the advertisement stated would leave Pier No. 4, North River, on Wednesday, June 2, at 3 o'clock p. m., going first to St. Thomas, proceeding thence to Santo Domingo City, Samana, and Puerto Plata, and returning from the last-named place to New-York. The vessel was advertised as for freight and passengers, and a notice was put up on the steamship bulletin board at the General Post-Office stating that a mail would be dispatched by the *Tybee*. Subsequently the time for the sailing of the vessel was changed to Saturday, the 5th June, at 3 o'clock; but the arrangements for her departure not having been completed by that time, she was further delayed till yesterday at noon. Meantime, suspicion having been aroused that the *Tybee* was intended to play the same role as the *Perit*, a watch was set upon her, the result being that representations were yesterday morning made to Mr. Grinnell by the Spanish Consul in this city to the effect that the vessel's real destination was the Island of Cuba, whither, it was alleged, she was about to convey munitions of war for the use of the insurgents, beside 250 American volunteers for the Cuban army. In support of this it was stated that the *Tybee* had shipped several cases containing rifles. Acting upon this information, Collector Grinnell gave orders that the *Tybee* should be searched, and accordingly she was yesterday forenoon visited by two Custom-House officers, who went through her to satisfy themselves whether all was right. The arms and gunpowder she had shipped had been duly entered in her manifest, and upon investigation it appeared that the statement on the face of that document was perfectly correct. This being so, no further proceedings were taken, and it is said that the vessel will be allowed to proceed on her voyage to-day. Our reporter visited the *Tybee* last evening, and found her ready for sea, the only addition made to her equipment after the visit of the Custom-House officials being a 12-pounder, which had been taken on board, he was informed, not for warlike purposes, but for firing the signal gun usually discharged by steamers in leaving port. The captain of the *Tybee* denied the charge brought against his vessel by the Spanish Consul, pointing to the fact that among the passengers going out to St. Domingo in her is a Commissioner from the United States Government to the Dominican Republic. It appears, further, that her owners some time ago informed President Grant of their intention to start this line of steamers, and it was in consequence of this instruction, it would seem, that it was determined by the Secretary of State to dispatch a Commissioner to Santo Domingo. This enterprise of Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co. is purely a commercial one, springing out of the important international relations now growing up between the United States and Santo Domingo, and is undertaken in response to the expressed desire of President Baez to promote steam communication between this country and the Dominican Republic. The *Tybee* is a staunch boat, comfortably fitted up for passengers, and well adapted for the West India trade. Until recently she has been running between New-York and Texas.

### CORRECT STATEMENT OF THE EXPEDITIONS WITH MILITARY SUPPLIES AND MEN—THREE THEY HAVE BEEN SENT FROM—THIRTY THOUSAND RIFLES SHIPPED—NUMBER OF AMERICANS FIGHTING IN THE CUBAN ARMY.

**THE TRIBUNE** published on Wednesday last a partial statement prepared from the informations then in its possession of the expeditions which have left this country for Cuba, carrying arms, ammunition and men, to aid the Cubans in their struggle. Success in fuller information has been obtained, and we are consequently able to give our readers a more correct idea than it was possible to convey at that time, of the extent to which the patriots are receiving help from abroad. Expeditions for Cuba have left from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, and also from Key West and Nassau, the number being, as far as we can ascertain, 13 in all to the present time. Toward the close of December last Gen. Guasda left Nassau for Cuba with about 3,600 rifles—1,800 Enfield, 8 and 1,300 Spencer; two field pieces, 12 pounders; and 132,000 metallic cartridges. The vessel took at the same time 80 Cubans for the patriot army. The schooner *Galvanic* took 150,000 linen cartridges for Enfields, one howitzer and 300 rounds, and 150 cavalry sabers, all of her cargo being landed with the exception of 40 boxes, which were thrown overboard. By this opportunity 38 Cubans went to join their compatriots in the field, all young men from 16 to 22. An expedition sailed from Philadelphia, sent to Señor Cavada, a wealthy Cuban, by his friends in this country. The steamer *Perit* was freighted with 4,500 Springfield rifles, of which she brought back 1,600; also a full battery of 12 pounders, and four 18-pounders, all rifled guns; 800 rounds of fixed ammunition, 1,500 pairs of shoes, 500 revolvers, and a large quantity of cartridges. The *Salvador* carried to the insurgents 950 muskets, 3 field-pieces, and a supply of ammunition. The *Grapeshot* took out 1,000 rifles—Enfield's and Remington's—and two 13-pounders. Three vessels, from Philadelphia, have taken 21,000 small arms, and 22 field-pieces. These figures, so far as military supplies are concerned, represent the aid that has actually reached the Cubans. There are two expeditions, particulars of which we are not yet at liberty to give, now on their way to Cuba; but it will be seen from the above that as yet the Cubans have received about 30,000 rifles, a full battery of 12 pounders, beside all other field pieces of various caliber, and at least 500,000 cartridges, to which must be added sabers, revolvers, and a howitzer. The fighting men in these several expeditions do not number more than 1,000 in the whole, including those now on the way. At present there are about 700 of these volunteers actually in the Cuban army, of which 500 are Americans. This brief resumé will correct the popular idea formed upon the wild and exaggerated statements of sensation journals that no end of expeditions have left this country for Cuba, and that thousands of Americans are fighting in the Cuban army. Sympathy for the struggling Cubans is all but universal in the United States, but as yet only a limited amount of help has gone hence to increase the strength of the patriots.

## MOTION TO BOND THE QUAKER CITY.

This matter came up for hearing yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. Mr. Da Costa, for the owner, claimed that if the Court was to be governed by the desire of the Executive Department, it ought to permit the vessel to be bonded. The Department would have released the vessel had not the filing of the libel taken the matter into the exclusive custody of the Court.

District-Attorney Pierpont remarked that that was a rather strong statement.

Mr. Da Costa said the District-Attorney neither opposed nor assented to the motion to bond, but stood by with folded arms. Under all the aspects of the case, he would ask the Court to exercise its discretion, and bond the vessel.

Judge Blatchford said he saw nothing in the papers affirmatively showing that Alban M. Jephson, the reputed owner of the vessel, was a British subject. He was merely mentioned as "of London." It ought to be affirmatively shown that he was not an American citizen.

Mr. Da Costa said the register of the vessel, which was in the hands of the Court, could not have been issued, had not Mr. Jephson been a British subject.

Judge Blatchford held that was not sufficient evidence.

Mr. Da Costa argued that he could easily, and would, supply the defect in the papers.

District-Attorney Pierpont said the Government had simply said that if the Collector of the Port and the District-Attorney, on consultation, thought fit, no obstacle would be interposed by the Government to the release of the vessel. These officials, after investigating the facts then in their possession, advised the release of the vessel unless other facts appeared; but, in the meantime, before an order reached this city to let the vessel depart, other facts came to his (District-Attorney Pierpont's) official notice, and he had the vessel libeled. He had received no directions from the Government, nor any intimation from any Spanish officer in relation to releasing the bond of the vessel. The whole matter was in the discretion of the Court. He should neither resist nor consent, but, if the vessel was bonded, it must be a good bond, and all the papers must be filed. He believed, however, that this would not be the end of the matter, as he had no doubt that this vessel was intended to go into some warlike service. This closed the argument, the Court taking the papers, and reserving its decision.