

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES.

HAVANA, July 2.—The Government estimates the expenditures for July at \$2,000,000, distributed as follows: War, \$500,000; Navy, \$300,000; Interior, \$750,000; Education, \$11,000; miscellaneous, \$550,000; the Government has embargoed up to date 540 estates, of which 20 have produced \$75,000 for the State. The rest are in a state of liquidation.

CIVIL AUTHORITY EXTENDED.

Count Valmasola writes to the Captain-General that the civil authority had been reestablished in the jurisdictions of Mansanilla, Bayamo, and Jaguari, and traveling on the highways was safe.

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Captain-General De Rojas has granted to the correspondent of the Associated Press a free use of the telegraph. At an interview he said that in reporting military movements, the correspondent would always be permitted to state facts, though at times they might be unfavorable to the Government; that true knowledge abroad of what actually passed in Cuba would injure no one save the rebels.

A STRANGE MANIFESTO FROM THE VOLUNTEERS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, July 3.—Below you have the letter which circulated extensively on the eve of De Rojas's arrival, and which was intended, doubtless, to let the Governor-General understand what the volunteers wished and expected of the chief officer of the Government. The document, on this occasion, created a great deal of excitement and was regarded as a foreshadowing of what is to be. The world will say it is rather a heartless proclamation.

A MANIFESTO TO MY GENERAL DE ROJAS.

MY GENERAL: Without compliment or ceremony, for I know nothing of the manners of people high in position, that I say, of the aristocracy which frequent palaces, I send you the following lines: In the first place, and before anything else, I welcome you. Secondly, I would let you know of certain snares and entanglements which have already presented themselves, and may again be seen in the face of God's country. It is the fact, my General, and this you should know, that in Yara, jurisdiction of which I am now nine months ago), the insurrection commenced with the cry, "Hurrah for Cuban Independence!" In a short time thereafter were added these other words: "Death to the Spaniards." At the beginning there were organized, so to speak, only four camps in very small numbers. But the rebellion has gone on for nine months, and still exists.

I agree, my General, that when this rebellion commenced, we had not been much troops to suppress it, and this was the reason why Bayamo was taken by the insurgents and that then reinforcements were increased. Our troops, unfortunately, it is now well known, are long-suffering and faltering in a campaign. And more, the Spanish soldier neither looks out from danger, nor does he fear hunger; and even, when, if he has not done more than he has, it was not his fault, because he thinks of nothing beyond the love of his country and the obedience due to his superior. And now, my General, we are in the most unpropitious state for the newly arrived volunteers, because the climate and the other diseases which appertain to the hot season are decimating one-third of our forces. Besides this is the rainy season, and our soldiers cannot operate advantageously in the Eastern and Central Departments. Where our military operations are paralyzed it is added to the insurrection; and so the principal object of this insubordinate, my General, is to advise you that it is necessary, on the instant and without reflection of any kind, that you proceed to a complete extermination of all the rebels, for which end the remedy must be taken. I should every one who may be taken with arms in hand—that upon the spot. It is sad to ask for the effusion of blood, but the extremity to which matters have come makes it imperative.

There are other things to be taken into account, my General, and these are the appointment of chiefs of operations; for all the laws, regulations and orders in the world will serve but little in the matter of ending the insurrection, unless your authority shall second your efforts. It can happen and it is not an extraordinary thing either that a chief of operations, in place of taking a route where he might win the enemy, may march in a different direction and thus let the enemy escape, unintentionally. Or he, without intending anything wrong, and in the name of a false motive, when 20 or 30 prisoners are taken, as it sometimes happens, instead of trying to immediately by a council of war, the officers send them to the city as prisoners. Sometimes, also, false conductors are granted to persons who have been actually engaged in the rebellion. This is done, of course, later on at least so far as the chief of operations is concerned and with no intention to harm the service.

My General, it has become necessary to be implacable, and to see that he who does these things shall pay the penalty. If an insurgent shall be taken arms in hand, let him receive four bullets, and be put out of the way. A chief of operations who does not discharge his duty as he should, both as a military man and as a Spaniard, who disobeys your orders, should be immediately tried, deposed, and, if proved guilty of connivance or complicity with the rebels, ought to have four bullets fired into his body.

In this way, my General, I think you will be able to bring this country to a cessation of peace, because if consideration is to be had in this fellow's case, for the reason that he is a man of honor or that, or because this officer or that one is his companion in arms, the business will not go ahead. Nothing, my General, has hard blows and great business, and he that falls, may the Magdalene guide him!

I am, my General, with the highest consideration, your most obedient servant, who wishes you good health, and a mind thoroughly enlightened for the government of this Antilla.

VOLUNTEER.

THE CUBAN PRESS—ORDERS FOR STARVATION.

The journal *El Siglo*, in its issue of the 24th, publishes an official document which bears on its face proof that the insurrection is gaining largely. The Governor, Figueroa, has fallen upon a powerful expedient to prevent the good Cubans in that country from receiving anything to eat. Hear what he says:

"It being necessary to dictate dispositions whereby resources which may be of service to the insurgents shall be held back, &c., therefore, it is ordered: 1. The railroad in this jurisdiction shall not transport any class of provisions intended for particular individuals without a written permit from the Governor, and only can supplied be furnished by persons having establishments open in which such things are sold, and which shall be within the populations of Calabazas, Santa Inés, and Amara. 2. None of those merchants referred to shall keep on hand more supplies than are indispensable for the immediate vicinity, and he shall sell under no pretext to any individual more than the following articles, and in these quantities: 1 pound of rice, 1 pound of lard, 1 pound of, cornmeal, 1 pound of bread of cake, 1 pound of sugar, 1 pound of beans, 1 pound of coffee, &c., &c. Confiscation of the articles in case of violation of this order, and a fine of \$10 on the merchant, and his store to be closed.

The Governor of Sancti Spiritus has issued orders of a nearly similar purport. A bribe in this latter jurisdiction is held out to the informer who detects a violation of the rules, and which is equal to the things denounced.

THE SPREAD OF INSURRECTION.

A letter from this last named town, under date of 22d ult., is published in the *Journal*. It thus commences: "The state of this jurisdiction is in no wise favorable. When the Cinco Villas arose in insurrection during the month of February last, the place remained comparatively tranquil, because there was then, in fact, but few of its native inhabitants who favored the rebellion; but of late various parties of insurgents have been disseminated throughout the country, among which figure many negroes." Many houses, it is stated, are constantly being taken by these and other evil-disposed persons, and the robberies are now so frequent that when one is spoken of no one seems to be surprised. "One month ago we thought this jurisdiction had been wholly saved, but during the last four days our prophecies have been set at naught; and if the evil is not soon corrected the same thing will happen throughout all the Trece Armas." The insurgents are destroying everything within their reach. In the parish of Arroyo Blanco 36 houses, belonging to different persons, have been recently destroyed. The writer complains of the loss of his own house, not computed in this calculation, and the value of which he estimates at \$5,000.

The Government has advertised for rent the house of Gen. Alfaro, No. 45 Tui-pa-st., and likewise that of Nestor Ponce de Leon, the eminent lawyer, No. 40 Trocadero-st. Both these gentlemen are now in New-York.

THE CHILIAN PREMIER ON CUBA.

The Chilean Premier, Señor Aménategui, in a letter to his representative at Washington, writes as follows:

"The identity of origin, of religion, of language, which exists between the Cuban and Chilean people, no less than the sentiments of humanity, would have induced my Government ere this to do something looking toward the end of humanizing the struggle in Cuba; but the state of our relations with Spain made impossible the exercise of our good offices. The same difficulty does not lie in the way of the United States. The friendly relations that it cultivates with Spain permits us to entertain the hope that it will not be an idle spectator of the contest, but will use its influence and friendly intervention. The contiguity of the territory affected presents an opportunity to the North American Government, and a motive also to call its attention to this state of things, and to urge upon the belligerents a line of conduct more in consonance with humanity. With this view of the matter, I charge you to approach the Secretary of State of the United States and communicate to him the desires of Chili in this particular. I flatter myself that the American Government will lend to this intimation of mine a countenance so much the more benevolent inasmuch as the United States ought not to forget that the insurgents of Cuba ask for their cause the same regard as the United States and all the other Republics of America have so often observed on other occasions."