

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

THE LATE CONSUL STEDMAN.

HAVANA, July 14.—The steamship Columbia, from New-York the 8th inst., arrived here this morning. The remains of United States Consul Stedman have been interred at Santiago de Cuba. Seventy officials, civil, military, and foreign, accompanied the body to the grave. The weather is very hot and dry, and there is much sickness throughout the island.

INTERESTING DISCLOSURES—THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT CHARGED WITH FAVORING THE SALE OF THE ISLAND—AUTONOMY TO BE OFFERED TO CUBA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, July 10.—The last mail brought the following advice here to the leaders operating secretly with Lerundi and others in the Peninsula: "We are on the eve of losing the Island, and may lose it if Caballero de Rodas is allowed to have his own way with you. All the members of the Provisional Government are under the impression that we cannot hold the Island to the end of the year by force, and Prim particularly has strongly advocated selling it to the United States ever since the first insurgent movements. From a trustworthy source we are informed that they intend to open negotiations with the Government at Washington, and the arrival of Dulce at Madrid will undoubtedly hasten the negotiations. Don't move from the city; watch Rodas and his employes closely, and operate boldly as suggested so soon as the opportunity is afforded you. You can afterward enter into arrangements with the rebels as already proposed, and thus avoid American intervention. The present Government will be overthrown by our people en masse, on receipt of intelligence of your action in Cuba. The Queen will be restored, and in the early part of Winter you shall receive troops enough to reestablish things in our own way. The destiny of Cuba is in your hands, and your future action will either annex it to the United States or secure it forever to the Crown."

If you add to this the private recommendations of one-half the provincial families of Spain who have thus far been living off the work of a son, brother, or father, residing here, and who are all against the Provisional Government, you will easily conceive the up-hill work preparing for Caballero de Rodas beside that of crushing the rebellion. The rains and fever are making such havoc in the Spanish ranks that it is feared that in two months more there will be but few Europeans left in the interior. Even the natives are attacked by the vomito when they come to the cities.

Gen. Caballero de Rodas has received peremptory orders for an understanding with the patriot leaders, granting them all they may ask, and even autonomy, provided they agree to remain with Spain. The volunteers are aware of it, and say they will kill him if he follows such a policy. He has asked 3,000 to 4,000 chosen veterans of the home Government, probably with the view of disarming the volunteers, which is the first thing he has to do before he can operate freely; but it is doubtful if the volunteers will give him time. He is in the mean time compelled to change his policy, and has acquiesced in further confiscation on a large scale and in all quarters. They have been endeavoring lately to make him confiscate the property of the millionaire Aldama. The plan under his consideration is a grand march with 40,000 volunteers from the Cinco Villas to Point Maisi. The veterans calculate that at the rate of two leagues per day they could effect the march in seventy-five days and sweep everything before them. The troops would be supplied by convoys sailing in company of the column on both sides of the Island. The width of the Island at the Cinco Villas is 23 leagues, 16 leagues at Moran, and the widest point further up 33 leagues. From their calculation 40,000 men will fully cover the widest point, and prevent the escape of even the cattle. Besides other difficulties which are not taken into consideration by the Government and would make this quite impracticable, the volunteers, as I have already advised you, are determined not to move from their residence while the Provisional Government is in power in Spain. The Catalonian volunteers are being reinforced for Spain ten at a time, to avoid notice.

MARTIAL LAW IN FERNANDO PO.

A dispatch in the *Independence Belge* from Fernando Po, May 30, says that 250 Cuban political prisoners from Havana had arrived there. Martial law had been proclaimed in the island.

RAVAGES OF DISEASE—NEW PERSECUTIONS OF CUBANS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, July 10.—Both parties to the contest are suffering greatly from the effects of cholera. This epidemic is now prevailing in all the towns of the coast, and from its ravages the Cuban is not freer than the Spaniard. The former, however, has a great advantage as regards the other twin epidemic—yellow fever. This the native escapes, but not so the Peninsular. The mortality occasioned by the last named disease is enormous. The Ysaconadas, who arrived not long since, are dying by dozens, and as the Spaniards are being whipped in all the fights of late, the mortality in their ranks from all causes combined, will be in a few months almost sufficient to rid the island of their presence.

All over the island, notwithstanding the apparent fairness of Gen. De Rodas, in saying that no one is to be imprisoned on light and frivolous pretexts, persecution is going on as though he had said nothing. The volunteers are determined to imprison whom they please, and thereby throw the responsibility of a release upon the Captain General. The journals are full of condemnation orders. Were all the names given you of "those comprehended in the circular order of 20th April, 1893," within the last week, they would fill a half a column. The places lately suffering in that respect are Moran, Refucal, Remedios, Cuba, and Villa Clara. It is stated in the journals that the insurgents are being hunted down in Manzanilla, Bayamo and the other jurisdictions near by. This is hard to understand, inasmuch as Valmaseda caused to be published an order, a week or two ago, saying that tranquillity was entirely restored in these sections. Who is to be believed, the hero of Bayamo, or the newspapers? The Spaniards are, however, showing a great devotion to their cause. Their money runs out as water. Don Thomas Terry, the richest man in Cienfuegos, has lately given away \$10,000 toward the support of the suffering poor in that jurisdiction.

CONFISCATIONS OF CUBAN PROPERTY.

The property of more than 540 persons in Cuba has been ordered by the Spanish Government to be confiscated. The total amount received from liquidated up, on 30th June last, \$74,456; of this there has been expended in the confiscation process, \$15,783; leaving on hand a balance of \$58,673. The following names were realized from the property of the gentlemen named below, all of whom are known at New-York; two them, Brascio and Mestre, are out of the United States, the others residing at Washington and New-York:

Received from Mestre's property.....	\$4,972 50
Antonio F. Bramorio.....	8,963 89
Anto. M. Mora.....	2,935 84
Gen. Ignacio Alfaro.....	378 50
Nestor Ponce de Leon.....	355 50
Jose Morales Lemus.....	1,003 50
Jose Maria Mora.....	181 00

INSOLVENT STATE OF SPANISH FINANCE.

Not long ago attention was directed to the unpromising condition of the *Banco Español* of Havana. The last report of the institution shows its insolvency beyond doubt. Its bills in circulation amount to the sum of.....\$18,740,785
To redeem these the bank has in gold and bank-

notes.....	4,162,837
Difference against the bank.....	\$14,577,948
Deposits are altogether.....	807,318
Accounts current.....	8,430,278
Due to correspondents.....	1,632,535
Dividends to be paid, and bonds.....	22,841
Total.....	\$5,893,073
Notes in circulation beyond money with which to redeem them.....	15,540,896
Total.....	\$20,443,970

This is the amount which the bank ought to be able to pay at a moment's warning. On the other hand, its assets are as follows:

Obligations of Government.....	\$7,902,573
Treasury guarantees.....	1,270,712
Due from Captain-General's Department.....	224,256
Due from Intendente of Treasury.....	8,263,407
Other obligations.....	228,046
Here are only \$12,115,973, and the rest of the money must be raised from direct taxes, the collection of which is intrusted to the Bank and from the customs. Should Spain fail in suppressing the rebellion, the direct loss to the bank would be \$12,115,973, besides the difference in what it might not be able to collect from taxes and customs.	

PERUVIAN RECOGNITION.

The following communication from the Government of Peru explains itself:

LIMA, May 13, 1893.

SIR: His Excellency, the President of Peru, has received with particular satisfaction the note which your Excellency directed to him on the 10th of December last, in which you, after explaining the origin, object, and progress of the Cuban insurrection against the Spanish Government, asked that this Government would recognize as belligerents the Cuban patriots who are struggling for their independence, and further, that we lend all possible aid to their cause. This nation was also asked to use its influence with other nations to the end that the Spanish Government might be induced to carry on war conformably to the rules of civilization. His Excellency,

the President of Peru, faithfully interpreting the sentiments of his country, sympathizes to the fullest extent with the noble cause of which you are the worthy champion, and he will do all he can to the end that your beautiful island may take its place among the civilized nations of the world. The Peruvian Government recognizes the war now struggling for independence in Cuba as belligerent, and will labor to secure for the Cubans the same rights as other nations; so that the war, which unfortunately still goes on, may be regulated in accordance with the usages of civilized nations, and according to the rules of international law. In this view I have communicated with our representative at Washington. Your Excellency will please accept the consideration of His Excellency, the President of Peru, and the distinguished regard with which I have the honor to subscribe myself. Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
J. A. BARRETECHEA.

To His Excellency, CARLOS MANUEL CARRERA, Captain-General of the Liberating Army of Cuba.

THE CUBAN HEADQUARTERS—NEW RECRUITS.

On the second floor of a building facing upon a much frequented thoroughfare, not far from the City Hall, is a large room about 100 by 30 ft. in dimensions. This hall is where the Cuban patriots "most do congregate," and here, at different times between 8 and 9 in the morning and about the same hours at night, may be seen about 100 swarthy men marching and countermarching, and going through the manual of arms. At the entrance guards are posted who exercise a strict surveillance, and carefully examine each man applying for admission. The men are nearly all lately recruited, very few of them having been with the first expedition. Each man is armed with an excellent musket, but as yet they have no uniforms. Apparently they are not troubled with the prejudice against color, for, side by side with the white soldiers, march several colored men. They are receiving new recruits as fast as they are wanted, and hold themselves in readiness to leave at any time. All day yesterday they were expecting the arrival of the remainder of Col. Ryan's command from Gardiner's Island, a tug having been sent for them on Monday, but up to a late hour last night, when the men retired from headquarters, nothing had been heard from Col. Ryan or his men.

KINGS COUNTY SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Kings County Soldiers' and Sailors' Association was held at No. 9 Court-st. last evening. Resolutions were presented by Major De Barry, the President, expressing approval of the course of the Secretary of the Association, Mr. Charles A. Murray, in joining his fortunes to that of the insurgent Cubans in their attempt to obtain their independence. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.