

# THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

## AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT TRINIDAD.

**Important Capture of Much-Needed Munitions of War—Fourteen New Parties of Troops Armed and Equipped therewith—Spanish Newspaper Blasted—Good News for the Cubans.**

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Sun of today has the following:

HAVANA, May 15.—A bark has arrived at Trinidad with arms sufficient to equip a good number of troops; these were disembarked with ease as well as all the cargo of the vessel. The arms were immediately distributed to the troops, and they have already been in the conflict. As you have seen, we attacked Trinidad a few days since, not with the view of taking possession of the place, for it would have been impossible to sustain ourselves there, but for the real object of getting hold of munitions of war which were in the powder magazine. The troops commanded by Cavada, Pavia, Junco, and Yilamil, attacked vigorously, and notwithstanding the resistance made by its defenders, in a few minutes, at a cost to us of ten men, the prize fell into our hands. There was an immense supply of war material. Immediately we commenced taking out the *materiel de guerre*, and distributed a good portion to the troops, who before were badly armed.

A short time afterward a strong Spanish column left Trinidad to take back their lost booty, but this was attacked and routed, and twenty dead bodies of our enemies were left on the field, thirty were wounded, and we gathered thirty or forty good Remington rifles which had been left on the ground. With the arms and munitions of war there found, and with other that had reached us from different sources, we can struggle for some time to come; but in order to secure a definite, prompt and decided triumph, we need many arms. Guns, lead and cannon are the only things wanted in order that Cuba may soon be free.

Another item: You will remember Simon Camacho, the New York correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*. He wrote over the *non de plume* of Peter Hicks. Well, the *Diario* was pleased with him, and he with the *Diario*. But the Spanish organ wished Mr. C. to look out and see what the Junta was up to in New York, to investigate all the movements going on by the patriots in your city, and report. Mr. C. is a descendant of the illustrious Gen. Bolivar, the Washington of South America, and felt too much of the old fires of liberty in his veins to be willing to be engaged in such vile work. The consequence is that the *Diario* has dismissed Mr. C., and employed another more pliable instrument in the carrying out of its views.

### SECOND PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT CESPEDES.

The Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico in New York have received the following documents:

I. It is necessary in all things to establish a fixed order for their proper administration, and this becomes especially indispensable in the offices of the government, the affairs of which cannot be duly dispatched if no provision is made for their regular transmission. To this end, I have divided the administration into four principal sections, namely: The Departments of War, Commerce, State or Foreign Affairs, and Interior, the administration of which is henceforth intrusted to the citizens Francisco V. Aguilera, Eligio Yraguirre, Cristobal Mendozo and Eduardo Agramonte, in the order in which the departments have been enumerated. For the purpose, therefore, that the order which I aim at may be observed, I desire you in future to direct to them your communications, as this is the regular way in which communications have to reach the Executive Power, or to descend from the latter to the chiefs and subaltern officers of the departments and bureaus. Country and Liberty!

CARLOS M. DE CESPEDES.  
Guaimaro, April 14.

II. I have the great satisfaction and pleasure to notify you of the successful realization of an act which is of great importance as important, indeed, as the rising in La Demajagua, which is commonly called the rising of Yara. If the latter initiated the glorious era of our emancipation from long years of disgrace and tyranny, the former is the completement of the aspirations which must animate the heart of every true patriot.

The union of the free people of Cuba is already an accomplished fact, as throughout the island the democratic federal republic has been established, and the provisional constitution has been ratified. The country has been divided in four departments, called the Eastern, Camaguey, Las Villas, and the Western. The most important offices have been distributed as follows: President of the Republic, Carlos M. de Cespedes y Castillo; President of the Chamber of Representatives, Salvador Cisneros; Secretaries, Antonio Zambrana and Ygnacio Agramonte; Minister of War, Francisco V. Aguilera; General-in-Chief, Manuel de Quesada. The other officers which are necessary for the administration of the government will be filled without delay by gentlemen who inspire confidence.

Being convinced that disinterestedness as well as respect and obedience for the law is a most estimable quality, the undersigned, who has been honored with being appointed General-in-Chief, made haste, previous to his recent definite election, to divest himself of his titles and insignia, and he recommends to you to do the same. For the present you will continue to discharge the duties of the office which you so worthily fill, until the new system and organization shall be firmly established, and the proper place in which the country demands your services will be assigned to you. I have, finally, to notify you that our flag has been agreed upon for the defenders of liberty in this country, and that it be

the one that was displayed by Lopez, Aguero, and other martyrs, as a token of gratitude and veneration to their memory. Country and Liberty!  
Guaimaro, April 12, 1869.

CARLOS M. DE CESPEDES.

### STEAMSHIP SALVADOR, WITH MEN AND ARMS, EN ROUTE FOR CUBA.

NASSAU, N. P., May 10.—The side-wheel steamer Salvador, formerly the blockade runner Gem, arrived here on the 7th from Key West, bound for St. Thomas and a market. She has been for some time at Key West getting overhauled, and I may say has been made anew. She is well known in Havana, but more so around this place. At the time of the American war she ran the blockade several times between this port and Charleston. She is narrow and long, and any one can see what she is made for.

The Salvador was duly cleared at Key West for St. Thomas, and has stopped here to take in cargo. She carries forty-three passengers, most of whom are Cubans. Among them is a Mexican colonel by the name of Medina. The Cubans seem to be well satisfied with the captain of the steamer, and he is the proper man to carry passengers anywhere. Captain James Carlin is well known here, and confidence can be placed in any vessel under his command. The crew and officers were all blockade runners during the American war. All on board are well and in good spirits.

There has been a little trouble in not allowing this steamer to take in cargo, therefore she has not been able to leave this evening. The custom house here, instead of facilitating the trade, is pressing hard on a legal traffic. A lawyer has been consulted about the cargo, and asserts there is no law that can prevent the vessel from taking as much cargo as she wants.

The hardware is now being shipped, and about eighty Cubans will take passage on board of her from this place. They go under the command of Colonel Quesada, brother of the general who is now fighting near Puerto Principe. The steamer carries one gun, and is said to have on board 1500 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. She has plenty of coal on board, and will leave this evening. She is very fast, and it is said can run thirteen knots an hour.

The British iron-clad Favorite, Captain M'Cray, two days from Havana, arrived here yesterday evening. This vessel, I understand, has come to receive orders from the Governor of the Bahamas, Sir James Walker. The four sailors of the American brig Mary Lowell, captured at Ragged island, have been brought to this city by the Favorite. This iron-plated vessel carries three hundred and five men and ten heavy guns. She lies about six miles off this city, and either keeps herself at bay or is anchored. Another steamer of medium size is near her tacking about, and, under the present circumstances, this looks rather mysterious.

### A New Independent Government Definitely Organized—Carlos Manuel Cespedes Elected President—Proclamation of the New Republic.

Information of the highest importance is just received from Cuba by the steamship Columbia. It is to the effect that the republic of Cuba has been formally established by a Congress held at Guaimaro, a small town in the central department of the island, about twenty leagues east of Puerto Principe. The intelligence is dated Nuevitas, May 11, and runs as follows:

### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PATRIOT GOVERNMENT.

The Cubans have established a government at Guaimaro, with Carlos Manuel Cespedes as President; Francisco V. Aguilera, Vice President, Secretary of State and War; Pedro Figuereda, Assistant Secretary of War, and General Manuel Quesada, Commander-in-Chief of all the forces. They have put aside all party dissensions and seem determined hereafter to act in an orderly manner and with essential organization. The Cuban legislature conducted their proceedings with great unanimity, and, as you have been advised, passed an act for annexation to the United States.

### ADDRESS OF CESPEDES ON RESIGNING HIS PROVISIONAL AUTHORITY.

To the Inhabitants and the Liberating Army of the Eastern and Western Departments—Fellow-Citizen and Soldiers of the Fatherland!—The course of events, which I have never distrusted, without giving a view as to our revolution—a revolution which is to-day what it was yesterday, and will be to-morrow, the constant aspiration of the people of Cuba for independence, brought to the field of actual existence—leads me to-day willingly by the hand before the legal representatives of the Cuban people, to restore to their hands the double authority with which my good fortune, circumstances, and your bountiful confidence had clothed me, those of General-in-Chief of the Eastern and Western departments, and chief of your provisional government.

Now that the House of Representatives, gathered from all parts of the island, has been happily inaugurated in Guaimaro, it becomes from the moment of its organization the supreme and only authority for all Cubans, because it constitutes the depository of the people's will, sovereign of the present and controller of the future. All temporary power and authority ceases to have a rightful voice in Cuba from the very moment in which the wise democratic system, laying its solid foundations beneath the gigantic shadow of the tree of liberty, has come to endow us—after suffering the most iniquitous rule—with the most beautiful and magnificent of human institutions—a republican government.

Unfeigned gratitude I owe to the destiny which afforded me the glory of being the first in Yara to raise the standard of independence, and the still greater, though less merited satisfaction, to see crowded around me my fellow-citizens in demand of liberty, thus sustaining my weak arm, and stimulating my poor efforts by their confidence. But another glory was reserved to me, far more grateful to my sentiments and democratic convictions, that of also being the first to render homage to the popular sovereignty

This duty fulfilled, having given an account to the fatherland, in its most genuine representation, of the work which, with the assistance of its own heroic sons, I had the good fortune to have commenced, it still behooves me, fellow-citizens, to fulfil another, not less imperious to my heart, of addressing my gratitude to you; to you, without whom my humble isolated efforts would not have produced other fruit than that of adding one patriot more to the number of preceding martyrs for independence—to you, who, recognizing in me the principle rather than the man, came to stimulate me by your recognition of myself as chief of the provisional government and the liberating army.

Fellow citizens of the Eastern department: Your efforts as initiators of the struggle against tyranny, your constancy, your sufferings, your heroic sacrifices of all descriptions, your privations, the combat without quarter which you have sustained and continue to sustain against an enemy far superior in armament and discipline, and who displays, for want of the valor which a good cause inspires, all the ferocity which is the attribute of tyranny, have been witnessed by myself, and so will remain eternally present to my heart. Ye are the vanguard of the soldiers of our liberties. I commend you to the admiration and to the gratitude of the Cubans. Continue your abnegation of self, your discipline, your valor, and your enthusiasm, which well entitle you to that gratitude and that admiration.

Fellow citizens of the Western department: If it has not been your good fortune to be the first in grasping arms, neither were you among the last in listening to the voice of the fatherland that cried for revolution. Your moral aid and assistance responded from the very onset to the call of your brethren of the Eastern and Central departments. Many of you hastened to the scene of revolution to share our labors. At this moment, despite the activity displayed by the Spanish government in your districts, where its resources and the number of their hosts render more difficult the current of the revolution, that same government trembles before your determined attitude, from the Cinco Villas to Havana, and from Havana to the western boundary, and your first deeds of arms were the presage to you and the brave and worthy sons of the Eastern and Central departments of new and decisive triumphs.

Fellow citizens of all the Island:—The blood of the patriots who have fallen during the first onset of the trouble has consecrated our aspirations with a glorious baptism. At this moment, when destiny has been pleased to close the mission of him who was your first leader, swear with him by that generous blood, that in order to render fruitful that great sacrifice you will shed your own till the last drop, in furtherance of the consummation of our independence, proclaimed in Yara. Swear with me to give up your lives a thousand times over in sustaining the republic proclaimed in Guaimaro.

Fellow citizens—Long live our independence! Long live the popular sovereignty! Long live the Cuban republic! *Patria* and liberty.

CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES.

Guaimaro, April 10, 1869.

### PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT CESPEDES.

To the people of Cuba—Compatriots: The establishment of a free government in Cuba, on the basis of democratic principles, was the most fervent wish of my heart. The effective realization of this wish has, therefore, enough to satisfy my aspirations and repay the services which, jointly with you, I have been able to devote to the cause of Cuban independence. But the will of my compatriots has gone far beyond this by investing me with the most honored of all duties—the supreme magistracy of the republic.

I am not blind to the great labors required in the exercise of the high functions which you have placed in my charge in these critical moments, notwithstanding the aid that may be derived from other powers of the state. I am not ignorant of the grave responsibility which I assume in accepting the Presidency of our new-born republic. I know that my weak powers would be far from being equal to the demand if left to themselves alone. But this will not occur, and that conviction fills me with faith in the future.

In the act of beginning the struggle with the oppressor Cuba has assumed the solemn duty to consummate her independence or perish in the attempt; and in giving herself a democratic government she obligates herself to become republican. This double obligation, contracted in the presence of free America, before the liberal world, and, what is more, before our own conscience, signifies our determination to be heroic and to be virtuous.

Cubans! on your heroism I rely for the consummation of our independence, and on your virtue I count to consolidate the republic.

You may count on my abnegation of self.

CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES.

Guaimaro, April 11, 1869.

The *Mutual Friend*, published at Milford, Kent county, Delaware, a few miles inland from Delaware bay, says that just before going to press it received positive information that two schooners and a small steamer were seen hovering near the coast on Thursday, and at about midnight eight boats were lowered from the sides of the steamer, and after being manned were rowed some distance up the bay, returning loaded with men.

The men were plainly seen from the shore when they embarked by the lights on the decks, and were fully armed and equipped.

Those who witnessed the embarkation are confident that the three vessels took on board at least five hundred men, as the boats were making trips for over an hour.

The fleet remained quietly near the shore until about 4 o'clock, when they got under way and went outside.

A small steamer and two schooners passed Cape Henlopen on Friday morning about 6 o'clock.

The belief is that the steamer came from New York, and that the majority of the men came down by land to avoid the government authorities of this city.