

CUBA AND SPAIN.

Address of the Cuban Junta to the American People.

The Strength of the Revolutionary Party.

Movements of the Spanish Gunboats Below.

LATEST MAIL DATES FROM THE ISLAND.

The Cuban Junta has issued an address to the American people in which they declare that the expiring power of Spain in Cuba is now engaged in a desperate attempt to mislead public opinion with regard to the revolution, and to represent that it is dying out. The document sets forth that the different reports of engagements as given in the Havana newspapers, gives us the following as the result:

Cubans killed in action.....	16,900
Cubans wounded in action.....	9,133
Cubans taken prisoners.....	2,092
Cubans surrendered, asking pardon.....	16,501
Total.....	44,706

And yet the Junta proceeds to say the Spanish agents persistently present this war as confined to a few predatory bands, who, far from being supported by the sympathies of a majority of the population, are compelled to take refuge in the forests. We need quote no better authority, however, to show the utter disregard of truth, which is the inevitable characteristic of Spanish dispatches, than the testimony of one of their own officers, one of the highest in rank (General BUCETA) who, in a letter published in *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, on the 24th of the June, 1869, affirmed that all the official reports of actions, in which the soldiers of Spain come out invariably triumphant and unhurt, are mendacious. General LETONA, Commander-in-Chief of the Central Department of Cuba, in a recent article entitled "The Cuban Question," published in the *Sevilla de España*, of Madrid, makes the following assertions: "Operations have been carried out chiefly to satisfy public opinion, without a decided object in view or any prospect of success, and this, too, at a sacrifice of blood and health, the more scusable as they are of no benefit to our cause. In such cases moral policy advises misrepresentation to avoid the loss of our prestige. The name of a battle is given to skirmishes. Thousands of cartridges are wasted in answer to the first two or three shots from the woods. A simple movement of advance or reconnaissance is styled a bayonet charge, and when a real fight takes place—which is very seldom, because the enemy always avoids it unless he is absolutely certain of success—the battle is one of those acts which, according to good military principles, should deserve to be judged and condemned by a court martial."

We have communications from the Cuban camps as late as the 7th of December last, by which we learn that the force of the Cuban army was then about 40,000 men, who, though not nearly as well armed and equipped as we could desire, were well organized, under the following leaders:

- Commander-in-Chief—General Manuel Quesada.
- STAFF.
- Chief—General Thomas Jordan.
Chief of Artillery—Major Breauvilliers.
Brigadier Major of Orders—Bernabe Varona.
Sanitary Department—Adolfo Varona.
- FIRST DIVISION—ARMY OF CAMAGUEY.
- Major-General—Ignacio Agramonte.
First Brigade—Colonel Miguel Bossé.
Second Brigade—General Francisco Castillo.
Third Brigade—Colonel Cornelio Porto.
Fourth Brigade—Colonel Lopo Recio.
Fifth Brigade—Colonel Manuel Valdes Urra.
Sixth Brigade—Colonel Manuel Agramonte.
First Battalion—Colonel Pedro Recio.
Second Battalion—Colonel Jose Luis Boca.
Third Battalion—Rafael Bobadilla.
- SECOND DIVISION—ARMY OF ORIENTE.
- Major-General—Francisco Aguilera.
First Brigade—General Donato Marmol.
Second Brigade—General Luis Morcanol.
Third Brigade—General Julio Peralta.
- THIRD DIVISION—ARMY OF LAS VILLAS.
- Major-General—Frederico Cavada.
First Brigade—General C. Acosta.
Second Brigade—General Saturno Hernandez.
Third Brigade—General Adolfo Cavada.

As to our civil government, which is said to be such as is found in a camp, it is composed, according to our constitution, of the following officers, elected by the House of Representatives at Hui maro, on the 11th of April, 1869:

- President—Carlos Manuel Cespedes.
Secretary of War—Francisco V. Aguilera.
Secretary of State—Cristobal Mendoza, now Ramon Cespedes.
Secretary of the Treasury—Elgie Izaguirre.
Secretary of the Interior—Eduardo Agramonte.

A Congress, or Chamber of Representatives, as it is called, composed of delegates from every portion of the island now held by the Cubans, has been sitting alternately at Guimaro and Sibamén, two towns at a very small distance from one another, ever since the 10th of April last, with the exception of a short recess. Besides enacting the Constitution of the Republic, by which a form of government similar to that of the United States is established, slavery, dignities and social honors are abolished; the liberty of worship, of the Press, of petition, of public meeting, of teaching, and every other inalienable right guaranteed. Many laws have been framed by that body, of which the following are a few of the principal:

JUNE 15, 1869.—Law authorizing the emission of \$2,000,000 legal tender paper money, the Republic promising to redeem it for specie at par as soon as circumstances should permit. In anticipation of this enactment, the New-York Junta had, at the request of President CESPEDES, caused to be engraved in this City and sent out to Cuba the currency required.

JULY 9, 1869.—Law organizing the different departments of the army, ordaining that every citizen between the ages of eighteen and fifty should be obliged to bear arms.

AUGUST 6, 1869.—Law regulating the administration of justice and vesting it: First—In a Supreme Court. Second—In criminal Judges. Third—In civil Judges. Fourth—In Prefects and sub-Prefects. Fifth—In Courts Martial.

Each State of the Republic is divided into various judicial districts, with a Civil Judge, a Criminal Judge and an Attorney for the Commonwealth. These Courts are proceeding with as much regularity as is possible in the midst of civil commotion. Among other facts which denote the impartiality with which these Courts administer justice, we will cite the case of a Cuban named BOWJES, who was tried by them and condemned to death for having murdered a Spaniard named MANUEL COBZA, a native of Santander.

AUG. 7, 1869.—Law describing the powers of the Administration and the functions of the Secretaries of State, together with those of other civil officers. Every State has a Civil Governor. The States are divided into districts, each one of which is governed by a Lieutenant Governor, and again sub-divided into prefectships and sub-prefectships. All these functionaries are elected by the people.

The best proof that this organization is working and in force has been afforded by the Spanish Government itself, who have published in the Havana newspapers a telegram dated the 8th of December last, in which the Spanish Commander-General of Cinco Villas reports to the Captain-General that the Prefect of Santa Clara, DON AUGUSTIN HERNANDEZ, had presented himself to him.

The Civil Governor elected by the Cubans for the State of Las Villas is JOAQUIN MORALES. For the State of Camaguey, CARLOS LORET DE MOLA was appointed in May, *ad interim*. On the 25th of September MANUEL RAMON SILVA was elected in his place.

The gravest difficulty with which the Cubans have hitherto had to contend is the difficulty of procuring arms and ammunition. Almost the whole of what they possess have been captured from the Spaniards, who often abandon their weapons in the field, the better to escape from their enemies. While Spain has enjoyed the most absolute liberty to obtain arms and armed vessels in foreign ports, our ships are detained and our stores of arms seized by a one-sided interpretation of the Neutrality laws, which we are informed by some of the most eminent lawyers of this country and of England is contrary to the spirit in which the Neutrality and Enlistment laws of both nations were framed. Yet the Cuban patriots have been enabled to receive from time to time several shipments of arms, of which we will mention the principal:

In November, 1868, the schooner *Gatonic* landed about 1,000 rifles, with ammunition.

On the 26th of December, of the same year, General QUESADA took with him into the port of Guanaja, 2,800 rifles and corresponding ammunition.

On the 11th of May, 1869, FRANCISCO JAVIER CESNEROS landed at Nipe Bay with 2,600 rifles, ten pieces of artillery, ammunition, clothing, shoes, &c.

On the 14th of the same month a steamer put on shore, with safety, at Nuevas Grande, one cannon, 900 rifles and other stores.

On the 20th of June the schooner *Grapeshot* landed at Baltiqueri 600 rifles, with powder.

Several small remittances were received in October on the Southeast coast.

On the 18th of December last a cargo, composed of about 1,000 rifles and ammunition, was dispatched from one of the neighboring islands and safely reached its destination.

The address proceeds to quote the statements of various papers published in Cuba showing the cruelties of the Spaniards, and evidences that they consider the revolution an affair of moment, and concludes in the following words:

Spain has sent to Cuba within the last three months over 17,000 men, and she confines to send more. She has troubled her navy on that ocean; she has taken thirty gunboats from New-York. She has collected together an immense mass of war supplies. All these are preparations for a Winter campaign; for during the

Summer her army and her resources have almost disappeared. Have such formidable armaments ever been made against a contemptible enemy or against a conquered foe!

To the friends of free government here and elsewhere, who have comprehended the projects and rejoiced in the promise of our struggle, we desire to impart the hopefulness which is in our own hearts. Be assured within the lines which shut our compatriots from the world stands a devoted and determined population, who know what freedom is though they have never enjoyed it; who are willing to die, if need be, to achieve it, but who are not willing longer to live without it.

We are called incendiaries and accused of wantonly destroying the wealth of the country. We will say that we are only putting in practice the policy with which our oppressors have uniformly threatened us for the last thirty years. "Cuba shall be Spanish or African," said once a distinguished statesman in the Spanish Cortes. DIONESIO ALCALA GALLIANO, long editor of the *Diario de la Marina* of Havana, and one of the most influential men of the Spanish party there, in a pamphlet entitled "Cuba in 1868," used these remarkable words: "If the question of independence had once been raised, we (the Spanish party) had resolved to sally forth with a musket in one hand, an incendiary torch in the other, and with the terrible word 'Emancipation' on our lips."

It has pleased Divine Providence to enable us to use against our tyrants the very weapons with which they helped to keep us in subjection. It is our patriots who have sallied forth with a musket in one hand and incendiary torch in the other, and the glorious words, "Abolition of Slavery," on their lips.

MIGUEL ALDAMA,
JOSE MARIA MORA,
HILARIO CESNEROS,
FRANISCO FESSER,
J. M. MESTRE.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1870.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DE SOTO.

The steamship *De Soto*, from Havana Dec. 29, reached this port yesterday. Purser MCMAHUS has our thanks for favors.

A Reign of Terror—Latest Executions—Detention of a Steamer—Miscellaneous War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1869.

Arrests, executions and transportations continue; a universal system of general espionage has been inaugurated, and the slightest movement or speech of not only those who are known sympathizers with the revolution, but of every Cuban, is watched attentively by keen eyes. That the Cubans are determined to persevere and try to gain the day, cannot be gainsayed; and that there are many resolute men among them is certain. Besides, they enjoy the advantage of having small political managers to lead the masses and arouse the passions of the people. It is, therefore, not astonishing that a few should be carried away by their feelings to commit acts of indiscretion which, in several instances lately, have cost the perpetrators either their lives or their liberty. Two unfortunates in whom patriotism was stronger than prudence, were arrested and executed yesterday morning. I referred in my last to LAMAR'S arrest. I have now to add that at a late hour of the night a Concejo Verbal was formed to try him. The negroes' testimony was taken, and, as far as I have heard, the matter was well sifted. At about 3:30 this morning a verdict was given in condemning him to death. The hour appointed was 8:30 A. M. The troops were formed in square, and at the stated time the criminal was conducted to the spot. He walked on bravely, holding a small crucifix and smoking a cigar. When placed in the chair, he preserved the same calm serenity to the last, and died like a brave man, as he undoubtedly was. The shooting party was composed of the Gastadores of the First Battalion, and was commanded by ALFONSO ULENO, a Cuban.

WAR NEWS.

The arrival of the mail steamer at this port yesterday brings advices to the 23d inst. from Santiago de Cuba. Colonel ABREU, with a strong force of troops, was near the Cauto River, and General VALMASEDA, who has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, had heavy detachments of his army at various points from Santiago de Cuba to Bayamo and Manzanillo, and from the Cauto River to Las Tunas. The insurgents seem to have disappeared from the section of the country patrolled by General VALMASEDA.... Trinidad dates of the 24th inst. notice the fact that two columns, headed respectively by Lieutenant-Colonel LAQUIDAIN and Major OLLO, had left that city in pursuit of rebels marauding in the broken country back of the town. Major AMIAS, with another body of men, was to act as a reserve in case of emergency. Fortified barracks at greater or less distances from the city are to be constructed.... After all the talk and newspaper articles about sugar estates having been burnt in this region, it is officially stated that out of forty-one estates in the Trinidad Valley, forty are at the present time grinding cane; several of these, however, have suffered more or less from fire kindled by rebel hands.... General CARBI left Trinidad on the 23d for Santa Espritus, toward which place troops were being sent with the object of moving a large force of 10,000 men or more eastward, occupying the whole width of the island, (narrow in this point,) and thus driving the insurgents before them until they come into contact with General PUELLO'S troops at and about Puerto Principe and Nuevas. Should the insurgents escape these last, still further eastward the two armies united will continue to pursue them, when the rebels will have to run the gauntlet, past Las Tunas, of General VALMASEDA'S division. If they succeed in reaching the mountains of Eastern Cuba and can find enough to eat there, no one knows when the Spaniards may be able to drive them out, for it is known that runaway negroes have lived there in defiance of law, and in spite of repeated efforts to hunt them from their lairs. Generation after generation has sojourned there securely.... The Havana journals publish the following news from Vuelta Abajo, or Western Cuba: "A band of seventeen robbers calling themselves insurrectionists, began committing depredations in the region between San Cristobal and San Antonio. The mounted rural Police of that parish started in pursuit, and killed fourteen of the band, and captured two, one escaping. In ordinary times robbers have been enabled to roam through this section years without being captured, while now their existence is reduced to days." Here, say the Havana journals, we have another proof that the inhabitants of Vuelta Abajo will allow no treasonable designs to disturb their tranquillity.

QUASIMODO.

Reported Surrender of an Insurgent Leader.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—RODRIGUEZ DELRY, the insurgent Sub-Prefect at Hernado, has surrendered himself voluntarily, with thirty others, to the Spanish authorities.

The Spanish Gunboats.

The gunboats are yet in the Lower Bay, and may remain there for another day or two. Yesterday the engineers and their assistants signed their contract with the Spanish Naval Commission, at the Delamater Iron Works. A great many changes were made, as some of the men backed out and others were rejected as unsatisfactory. As far as could be learned up to a late hour last night the following was the correct list of the chief engineers and their assistants: Gunboat No. 16—Chief Engineer, James Hanshaw; First Assistant, —; Second Assistant, Wm. A. McGory. No. 18—Chief Engineer, Richard Headon; Second Assistant, Thomas P. Smyth. No. 20—Chief Engineer, Wm. H. Hawse; First Assistant, Oliver J. Troth; Second Assistant, Wm. N. Martin. No. 21—Chief Engineer, A. L. Chipman; First Assistant, E. L. Minton; Second Assistant, John N. Petrez. No. 22—Chief Engineer, Wm. E. Ensign; First Assistant, John B. Miller; Second Assistant, Thomas McGrath. No. 23—Chief Engineer, W. J. Barrington; First Assistant, W. D. Hotchkiss. No. 24—Chief Engineer, Edward D. Merritt. No. 25—Chief Engineer, John Clarke; First Assistant, James McLean. No. 26—Chief Engineer, Wm. Hatley; Second Assistant, Henry Leaman. No. 27—Chief Engineer, John Baker; Second Assistant, Donald Ross. No. 28—Chief Engineer, Wm. S. Toal. No. 29—Chief Engineer, Henry Hardy; First Assistant, Peter B. Staats; Second Assistant, Roman Wadzyunki. No. 30—Chief Engineer, George H. Whittemore; Second Assistant, Bartly Gathings.

This morning the firemen, who have already signed articles, will be sent on board of their respective vessels and everything done to hasten the departure of the flotilla.

Colonel Ryan's Departure for Cuba—His Bondsmen Disconsolate.

The fact that Colonel RYAN, the well-known filibuster and Cuban expeditionary leader, has departed for Cuba to join the insurrectionary force with the rank of Brigadier-General, is very likely to cause considerable trouble, and possibly, large pecu-

niary loss to his bondsmen, who gave bonds in his case before Commissioner SHIELDS last Summer. One of the bondsmen, went bail for him in \$7,500 on a charge of violating the neutrality laws, and another gave bonds in \$5,000, binding Colonel RYAN to keep the peace, and to abstain from fitting out expeditions for the relief of the Cubans.

Colonel RYAN sailed for Cuba a few days ago on board of the yacht *Anna*, in company with Colonel CESNEROS. It was the intention of one of the United States Assistant District Attorneys to have caused his indictment on a charge of resisting Deputy Marshal DOWLEY during an attempt made by the latter to arrest him in June last; but this action was prevented by his unexpected departure.

Spanish Gunboats Waiting for the Cuban Yacht Anna.

If the Cuban yacht *Anna* should have weathered the storm of the past week, there are grave doubts as to her getting safely to her destination, as within three hours after the time when she left Sandy Hook, her departure, with minute descriptions of the craft and all on board, were telegraphed to the Spanish authorities in Havana and gunboats immediately left there to intercept the yacht.

Another Cuban Expedition Fitting Out.

We have information, from a very reliable source, that another expedition, composed of 300 men, all Cubans, is being fitted out in this City. The Spanish detectives are displaying great activity in the matter, their force has been nearly doubled and they have no doubt of being able to kill the project.