

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BOAT RACES.

LONDON, May 20.—The Oxford crew have commenced to practice for their contest with Harvard. The four men selected are Benson (bow), Yarborough, Tinne, and Darbyshire (stroke). Neilson will probably be the coxswain. The London Rowing Club have challenged the Harvard Club to a match.

PETITION OF ORANGEMEN AGAINST DISESTABLISHMENT.

DUBLIN, May 20.—The Grand Lodge of Orangemen of Ireland have petitioned the Queen against the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTORAL EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, May 20.—The elections in France continue to be attended with more or less disorder. Since the 12th inst., 149 persons have been arrested in Paris for creating political disturbances, and of these only seventeen have been discharged. A popular demonstration is reported at Nîmes, where the people sang the Marseillaise. At Bourges the prison was forced by a crowd of political agitators, and one of their leaders, who had been arrested, was released. In the Department of Aube, during the electioneering tour of M. Pereire, a riot took place, in which blood was shed.

EXCITEMENT IN MARSEILLES—DISORDERS AT THIERS.

The election excitement in Marseilles is very great. A private meeting was held there yesterday, at which M. Gambetta was present and made a strong speech. Crowds in the streets sang the Marseillaise, and made other unlawful demonstrations. Many arrests were made by the police. At Thiers, a town in the Department of Puy-de-Dôme, disorders are also reported. At the electoral meetings the people shouted "Viva Ledru Rollin, vive Barbès."

SPAIN.

THE ADHERENTS OF ISABELLA THREATENING AN INVASION.

MADRID, May 20.—Dispatches have been received here announcing that about 2,000 of the adherents of Queen Isabella, under Gasset and Pezuela, have assembled at Perpignan, a city in France, on the Spanish frontier. At last accounts they were nearly ready to cross the border. The Government has taken the necessary steps to prevent such invasion, if possible.

SPEECH OF CASTELAR IN FAVOR OF A REPUBLIC.

Señor Castelar made a great speech to-day in the Cortes in favor of establishing a republic. He eloquently referred to the example of the United States, and praised their form of government with enthusiasm. There is great agitation in Barcelona and Saragossa in favor of a republic.

PORTUGAL.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

LISBON, May 20.—The financial measures proposed by the Government are not well received by the Chambers, and will probably be rejected, unless they are withdrawn or greatly altered.

AUSTRIA.

THE SCHOOL BILL SANCTIONED BY THE EMPEROR.

VIENNA, May 20.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has given his sanction to the Public Schools bill passed by the Reichsrath.

BAVARIA.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

MUNICH, May 20.—The elections recently held here have resulted generally in favor of a union of North and South Germany.

CUBA.

REPORTED LANDING OF FILIBUSTERS.

HAVANA, May 20.—The reports of the landing of filibusters which are in circulation cannot be traced to any authentic source. No expedition has landed near Sagua. The steamer Salvador has gone to some other point. It is impossible for expeditions to effect a landing at any point on the coast between Havana and Nuevitaa, as the Spanish cruisers are very numerous all along that line, and in any other part of the island it would be difficult for expeditions to find a foothold, owing to the watchfulness of the Government. Sympathizers with the revolution complain of Admiral Hoff's dispatches, published in the New-York papers. But the intelligence given in those dispatches is as trustworthy and correct as can possibly be obtained under the circumstances, and can be objected to only because it discredits the exaggerated reports which are set afloat by Cuban partisans. Admiral Hoff enjoys the unlimited confidence of the American residents here. The report is officially confirmed that the rebels have burned the town of Manicaragua. The Savanilla railroad is again in running order.

TWO CIRCULARS OF PRESIDENT CESPEDES—THE NEW MINISTRY—DIVISION OF THE ISLAND INTO FOUR DEPARTMENTS.

The Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico in this city 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 Department of War, Commerce, State or Foreign Affairs, and Interior, the administration of which is henceforth intrusted to the citizens, Francisco V. Aguilera, Eligio Yraguire, Cristobal Mendoza, 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!

Guantanamo, April 14, 1863. CARLOS M. DE CESPEDES.

II. I have the great satisfaction and pleasure to notify you of the successful realization of an act which is of great importance for the triumph of our holy cause—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 complement 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 into 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 the Chamber of Representatives*, Salvador Cisneros; *Secretary*, Antonio Zambrana and Yguacia 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 shall 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, which was displayed by Lopez, Agüero, and other mar-

tyrs, as a token of gratitude and veneration to their memory. Country and Liberty!—Guantanamo, April 12, 1863.

CARLOS M. DE CESPEDES.

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 my wish was, therefore, enough to satisfy my aspirations and amply repay the services which, jointly with you, I may 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 obliges herself to become a republic.

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.

Guantanamo, April 11, 1863. CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. QUESADA.

Citizen Chiefs, Officers, and Soldiers of the Liberating Army of Cuba: When I returned to my country to place my sword at its service, fulfilling the most sacred of duties, realizing the most intense aspiration of my life, the vote of the Camagueyans, to my surprise, honored me by conferring on me the command of their army. Notwithstanding my poor merits and capacity I accepted the post, because I expected to find, and did find, in the Camagueyans civic virtues well established, and this has rendered supportable the charge of the responsibility which I assumed.

Now, the legislative power of the Republic has filled me with greater surprise, promoting me to the command in chief of the liberating army of Cuba. The want of confidence in my own resources naturally moves me anew upon stronger ground, although they also strengthen the conviction that the patriotism of my brethren will supply the insufficiency of my capacity.

Camagueyans! You have given me undoubted proofs of your virtues. You are models of subordination and enthusiasm. Persevere and extend your discipline.

Soldiers of the East! Initiators of our sacred revolution! Veterans of Cuba! I salute you with sincere affection, counting on your gallant chiefs to order that they may aid me in realizing the eminent work which we have undertaken, and I hope that union will strengthen our forces.

Soldiers of the Villas! You have already struggled with the despot. I felicitate you for the efforts made, and invite you to continue them. You are patriots. You will be victors.

Soldiers of the West! I know your heroic exploits and venerate them. I am well aware of the disadvantage of the situation in which you find yourselves, in contrast with our oppressors, and it is our purpose to remedy this.

Accept the homage of my admiration and the succor of my arms.

Citizen chiefs, officers, and soldiers of the Cuban army! Union, discipline, and perseverance.

The rapid increase which the glorious revolution of Cuba has taken frightens our oppressors, who now are suffering the pangs of desperation, and carrying on a war of vengeance, not of principles.

Cubans! If you would save your honor, and that of your families; if you would conquer forever your liberty—be soldiers. War leads you to peace and to happiness. Inertia precipitates you to misfortune and to dishonor.

Viva Cuba! Viva the President of the Republic! Viva the Liberating army! Patria and Liberty.

Guantanamo, April 13, 1863. MANUEL QUESADA.

A SUPPOSED SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR FIRES ON AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

Capt. Bunker of the schooner Eva L. Leonard, recently arrived at this port, reports that he sailed from the island of Jamaica, for New-York, with a cargo of sugar, wood, &c., and that in latitude 23.25, longitude 83.30, to the westward of Havana, he sighted a bark-rigged steamer, showing no colors, but which he supposed to have been a Spanish man-of-war, which kept in sight of him from the forenoon of the 30th of April till 10 p. m. on the 1st of May, and when about a mile distant from the vessel she sent up two rockets, and with these fired a gun, the shot ricocheting across the schooner's stern. Capt. Bunker brought his vessel to, expecting to be boarded, but, upon finding that the steamer steamed away, he put his vessel on her course, and was not again molested.

ST. THOMAS.

THE PERUVIAN MONITORS.

By the arrival of the bark Kedar at this port yesterday, we have dates from St. Thomas to the 8th inst. The Kedar brings the crew of the Peruvian transport Reyes, formerly the steamship Monterey, run into during a heavy northerly gale on March 8, off the east of Cuba, and sunk by the Peruvian monitor Manco Capac while towing the latter vessel. The two Peruvian monitors, Atulupur and Manco Capac, are now at St. Thomas waiting the arrival of the steamship Arago, which, it seems, has been purchased by the Peruvian Government, and is to take the place of the Reyes. They will then proceed to Martinique, from thence to Barbadoes, Rio Janeiro, &c., at which place they will call for supplies and coal.