

5 January 1849, 2

LOCAL NEWS.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

City Hotel--Barnum and McLaughlin.

J. D. Budd, Phila.; W. Sinclair, army; G. L. Ward, Boston; H. Martin, N. Y.; A. A. Robinson, Ky.; A. McGonagle, Wash.; J. Gilmore, Ohio; W. Hastings and lady, N. Y.; W. B. Thompson and family, Charleston; Mr. Chittendon, N. O.; Dr. J. Y. Lynd, Phila.; S. R. Hoobin, Wash.; J. Coney, Boston; Capt. Swift, Col. G. W. Hughes, army; C. F. Goldsborough, Md.; Gen. Garland, army; Capt. J. Sprague, do.; Capt. W. Taylor, Wash.; H. M. Mixer, N. Y.; Lieut. Ben. Wilson, St. Louis; J. S. Gwynne, R. H. Neilson, Miss Warren, Miss Harbenburgh, C. W. Morse and lady, N. Y.; J. Farren, Va.; W. Elliott, S. C.; W. J. Carrer, Phila.; C. Young, Inda.; Col. De-Russsey, army; T. Ingram, Va.; W. C. Johnston, Md.; E. A. Keith, N. C.

Fountain Inn--P. Thurston

W. C. Thompson, Frank Hutzlery, J. J. Sellman, Piusburg; John Jacobs, Pa.; M. F. Grove, W. M. T. Wileron, Md.; Joseph Elkins, do.; D. Cooper, Pa.; E. Connellee, do.; Q. D. Sellman, Md.; T. Hodges, do.; H. C. Herr, do.; J. B. Stehman, do.; W. C. Robinson, Ky.; W. Berry, D. C.; Wm. Wall, do.; E. Lawton, Boston; Cary Hentres, N. Y.; T. P. Chisman.

U. S. Hotel--Wm. Guy.

H. W. Sapfield, Phila.; E. M. Collier, Cinn.; C. C. Walden, N. Y.; R. H. Tyler, do.; E. L. Wood, J. Robinson, Phila.; S. Adams, N. C.; E. J. Miller, Va.; J. Williams, Ct.; J. Gullaume, N. Y.; B. W. Barlow, N. Y.; J. Goldthreate, Mrs. Lewisson and child; B. G. Daniels, N. Y.; J. F. Clayton and lady, do.; Mr. Stoddan and family, Charleston; Miss Franklin, Phila.; Mr. Hagan; Mr. Fletcher, Wash.; T. De Garay, N. Y.; P. A. Hurgens, do.; Chas. Hadsell, do.; L. Heywood, Boston; H. C. Hill; J. Waterman, N. Y.; Wm. Barkley, do.; J. J. Sargent, Cinn.; Dr. Bascom, Ky.; Dr. Green, Tenn.; Dr. Latter, Cinn.; Col. Brian, Tenn.; J. B. Maxwell, Port Deposit; R. W. Cains, Buenos Ayres, Mr. Grain, N. Y.; C. D. Hammett, R. I.; D. R. Doud, Pa.; B. Kimmells, and lady, do.; J. R. Altee and lady, Iowa; W. P. S. Sanger, Wash.; J. P. Reynolds, Va.; John Bourae, do.; N. Berry, Inda.; W. Greene, N.; Z. C. Bishop, Mo.; George Lowry, Wash.; W. H. McCannon, Md.; M. J. Duffy, Ireland; C. B. Hitchcock, Md.; Col. G. Thomas and lady, Wash.; C. C. Hudson, N. Y.; A. Lawson, Va.; J. Gordon, Jr., do.; J. Parker, Mass.; L. Shopherd, Ohio; J. G. Parker, Worcester; J. M. Muldon, Mobile; G. E. Keller, Pa.; Mr. McDonald, Ky.; T. G. Dawson and lady, N. Y.; J. Bayamen, do.; J. Homer, Mass.; Col. Stephens, army; Dr. Field; Mr. Galbrath; Dr. Simpson, army; P. D. Muller and lady; Mr. Cochran; B. Sheppard.

American Hotel--J. M. Smith.

J. A. Warine, Miss.; Silas Hough, Md.; W. Hopkins, Del.; J. M. Embler, N. Y.; Mrs. Harris, Pa.; Miss Houston, Washington; D. C. Sea, Phila.; L. Barbour, Ct.; J. Kelly, Sykesville; S. Johnson, N. Y.; C. V. Skony, Ky.; P. O. Leffingwall and lady, N. Haven; J. W. Wapil, Md.; A. Sugill, N. O.; Capt. Bishop, Ky.; J. Bender, Martinsburg; Mrs. Davis; Mrs. Taylor; H. Judah and lady, Canada; J. McDonnell, Md.; J. J. Wood, Ohio; John Patton, Phila.; J. A. Brainerd, N. Y.; J. Lane, Canada; J. D. Lincoln, Mass.; A. Avey and lady, N. Y.; G. Wilson, do.; J. Roberts and family, Mass.; Miss Haines, N. G. Glover, do.; J. Brocks, Tenn.; J. H. Ne Roberts, N. Y.; M. P. Allen, do.; M. O. Root, Liverpool; J. R. Jones, N. Y.; R. M. Smith, N. Haven; J. L. Roberts, Hartford; J. M. Merrit, Phil.; Thos. Keney; H. L. Hart, Vt.; J. Blackiston, Va.; W. Harker, Md.; J. T. Townend, N. C.; A. C. Carpenter and lady, N. Y.; Dr. Tate, do.; L. Simonds, Boston.

18 January 1849, 2

LOCAL NEWS.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

City Hotel—Barnum and McLaughlin.

C Bowker, Va; C A Haswell, navy; T B Huger, J N Briceland, J H Hynson, do; L Dickson, Dr Dukins, P'a; J B Ruggles, Y J Barrett, R Houghton, and lady, N Y; Col R Hyde, and lady, Vt; C Yattman, jr, De; A Cheatham, J Y Wall, Va; S Bayard, Pa; Maj Proctor, Cy; J McNeil, Mo; W H McMullin, R S Sheehan, N O; T H Willis, and family, Va; A Breazer, Mo; J O Butler, do; D Hart, Ky; Col Davidson, J Neale, Pa; M O Roberts, N Y; Maj Whittaker, E'd: B Sutton, sr, B Sutton, Va; R M Morris, army; E C Marvin, P'a; G R Johns, N C; Lt C Ringgold, navy; G Kemble, N Y; J Yorblitt, Pd; W E Pratt, P'a; Maj Vinton, and lady, army; Miss Clark, W H Seward, H O Hawley, M Chans, H Starkweather, N Y; W L Hildeburn, J C Longstreth, P'a; E Dean, Julia Dean, O

Fountain Inn—P. Thurston.

John Herr, P E Wit, Pa; W H Parker, Va; H A Goldsborough, Md; J Y Caldwell, Va; G'l Cadwalader, P'a; M Cuvran, R G Condon, do; C E Hanson, R P Bailey, Md; S L Lanier, Va

U. S. Hotel—Wm. Guy.

Col S Moore, J Bellard, A Martin, H Gaviett, F Spencer, P'a; E G Howard, H McGrade, A J Eastered, N Y; S Cameron, H W Peale, Pa; L H Browning, G Harrington, and lady, Md; H A Pike, Is; C Bowlies, Mi; R R Beanden, P'a; J W Beackley, J Webb, G'l Chapman, O P Sutton, W W Corcoran, W'n; M Pollock, J Hinton, J King, Va, J S Brien, Te; H Bell, Md; T N Curr, D B Teass, J Newton, jr, A Barrett, N Y; T A Rice, Ky; J M Eddy, Is; B Down, N J; J B Field, Ms; Q H Sprague, and family, Ia; W Green, Va; W H Spangler, Pa.

American Hotel—J. M. Smith.

J Peters, J Horton, D McIntyre, Pa; D McIlhenny, O; Dr Poyd, T McKnight, J Hogan, R Wood, N Y; J M Barker, N C; E York, P'a; J D Thomas, Pa; J A Coburn, Ky; W W Buel; M Stevens and children, Md; W Colden, Pa; F Asbury, J Williams, O; J S Morsell, jr, Md; J C Davis, army, J Eutrish, jr, and lady; Miss S E Eutrish, Va; A Jawby, J T Radcliff, W'n; W J Eutrish, Va; F A Goodwin, R Johnson, C W Hubbard, N Y; H Bussy, W'n; W Schellinger, P'a; J M Manning, N O; L W Raisin, P'a; C Dow, W'n; H H Sibley, Minesota; F A Jones, Ga; C Butler, J Poisal, T J Magruder, W'n; C H James, P'a; G Burns, J A Ruff, W'n; A C Baldwin, Ms

18 January 1849, 2

The Purchase of Cuba.

A Spanish correspondent of the New York *Herald* stated some time since that proposals had been intimated by our Minister at Madrid for the purchase of Cuba by the United States. It was subsequently denied by the Spanish embassy at Paris. The Madrid correspondent of the London Times and London Chronicle expresses the belief that the N. Y. *Herald* was correct in the statement which it made of an attempt by our Government to sound the Spanish Government on the question of the sale of the Island. The *Herald* states that Mr. Botts, of the House of Representatives, has also received a letter from Madrid containing the same information.— Mr. Botts, in a card, denies having received any such letter. Thus stands the Cuba case.

City of Jackson

CITY OF JACKSON

25 January 1849, 2

Gen. John A. Quitman arrived in our city
on yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

30 January 1849, 2

Arrivals at the principal Hotels.

Coleman's Hotel.

(BY C. W. BLACKWELL.)

J H Mitchell & Lady Pa	Dr B O Mullikin Md
Miss Willis Me	O Bowic do
Mr Peabody Mass	A G Goodseys S C
B Hilley do	E Fullings do
C Gibbons Pa	R H Thayer N Y
J Relger U S A	R F Stockton Jr N J
J H Bloore La	T D Stone Md
W B Barnard Va	N C Trowbrige Ga
	J Henson U S A

Exchange Hotel

W M Kroisen Va	S L Cochran do
Maj Wallace do	J W Massi do
H C Ward do	D Jaaner Md
L B Byery Mass	R H Gallaher Va
S Rechler Pa	C W Briscoe do
B Ward Va	W W Ashley do

Willard's Hotel.

Mr Van der Hurst N Y	J H White do
Miss Van der Hurst do	J H Cooper Cooper Geo
W H Slidell do	Mrs Cooper do
H L White do	R T Thorn Jr Va

Gadsby's Hotel.

C Ormen & Lady Pa	J J Sargent Ohio
S Chilton Va	D Crawford D C
J T Kelly & serv't Md	T C McAfee Ky
Mr Schott Pa	

Irving Hotel.

T C McAfee Ky	P Page do
Capt Brice N Y	D Logan do
D Loud Pa	J Longfellow Mass
Juan Dedioun Perez Islan	Cuba

United States Hotel.

Dr Richards & family Va	C Forst La
O Sprigg Md	D L Larnard Mo
W Taylor do	J Develler N C

Brown's Hotel.

C Beall Va	D R Crane Va
J T Wells D C	

JUAN DE DIOS PEREZ

Daily Argus.

BALTIMORE

30 January 1849, 2

LOCAL NEWS.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

U. S. Hotel—Wm. Guy.

W. Goldsborough, G. Johnson, D. F. Share, Md.; T. M. Pette, Phil.; T. McCarron, M. Murray, T. Graise, N. Y.; J. McKedwan, Phil.; W. L. Cazneur, Texas; J. M. Yeazie, Ms.; R. D. Anderson, Ky.; N. G. Rerter, Phil.; G. Smyth, O.; E. H. Owen and lady, Ct.; B. V. L. Black, Pa.; J. J. Valentine, Del.; J. Swain, Phil.; T. Perry, C. Loring, Valparaiso; J. Haughy, Pa.; W. Larkin, T. B. Craighead, La.; H. Kessler, O.; W. Robb, W. Miller, A. J. Lamme, Mo.; R. H. Adams, Md.; J. Clark, L. I.; H. E. Bridge, Mo.; J. W. Beackley, Wash.; J. W. Jones, P. H. Hoff, G. E. Hewes, S. B. Knox, Va.; C. A. Shepherd, J. Gibson, J. Rynders, A. Schleicker, J. D. Evans, J. De Mott, N. Y.; J. C. E. Moore and family, O.; L. Forbes, N. B.; W. Sellers, R. Sellers, C. H. Newhall, O.; J. Millington, T. W. McCalla, Wash.; B. Kelley, Ms.; W. M. Kroesen, Va.; P. A. Jay and lady, Miss Pearson, N. Y.

WILLIAM L. CAZNEAU

American Hotel—H. M. Smith.

J. Cann, Me.; J. E. Reeves, O.; S. C. Long, Md.; M. Ingal, Ms.; Dr. J. J. Cook, J. Scoggs, Md.; A. Sutton, N. Y.; J. Trimble, Ky.; H. J. Toole, N. C.; R. Barkley, E. W. Barkley, Lake Providence; S. Schaeffer, O.; W. H. Denny, Pa.; A. J. Pindle, Md.; J. P. Darry, W. T. Patterson, N. Y.; W. Bond, J. Riggles, D. C.; A. Irvin and lady, Penn.; J. P. Woolston, N. J.; J. Beale, O.; J. Spangerberg, Wash.; B. Cox, Pa.; J. B. Bordley, Md.; Col. Sampson, N. O.; C. W. Rall, Rev. J. C. Smith, Wash.; D. McIntyre, Phil.

City Hotel—Barnum and McLaughlin.

G. McQuinn, N. Y.; G. W. Harris, Phil.; W. T. Essex, Mo.; T. E. Wilson, Ky.; W. Ward and lady, J. Barnes, Ms.; L. C. Baring, Kondon; H. M. Bazand, Pa.; T. C. Farwell, N. H.; J. H. Gibbens, Ind.; Dr. B. Mullikin, Md.; W. C. Rives, jr.; J. H. Gardner, Va.; N. B. Thompson, Ga.; G. A. Peabody, P. C. Brooks; H. W. Seers, Ms.; M. H. Wentworth, O.; J. Slevin, Phil.; J. W. Martim, T. R. Rent, Md.; H. L. Gaw, Phil.; R. Denison, Mo.; T. B. Brown, P. H. Moore, D. C.; W. S. Macrae, Va.

31 January 1849, 2

Arrivals at the principal Hotels.

Coleman's Hotel.

(BY C. W. BLACKWELL.)

W M McPherson Mo	J Horn N Y
J M Worner do	J H V Cockcroft & lady do
J H Hanson do	Miss C H V Cockcroft do
T M Pettit Pa	S Smith do
J Swain do	H M Bash Md
M Swain do	C H Carter do
A P White Va	Mr Skinner Va
J P Upham N H	Mr Bevery Md
H H Watson Ohio	A Harris La
J Fell Mass	P Towler do
Mr Ward & Lady do	B Cochran Ky
J Burns do	A Anderson Va
W L Cazlave Texas	C. A. NEAD

Brown's Hotel.

A H Brown Va	R O Mullikin Md
P Gorman Md	S R Morse Mass
G Broadbent do	W J Berry Md
J H Miller do	H W Houck Md
B F Washington Va	S D Daken N Y
J M Sewall Md	Mrs Daken do
J F Todhunter do	Capt Forrest U S N
Dr W W Carr Ga	Mr Berry & Lady Md
Geo Smith Pa	

Exchange Hotel.

Jas Rogers Va	J D Hall Va
R Duffield do	W Cleary do
J Castleman do	J McKay do
Mr Wrann do	H Williams do
G D Mercer Md	J Rogers do
G A Mitchell do	J P Barlow do
F B Harnsen Va	E L Barlow N Y

Gadsby's Hotel.

J W S Vewzell Mass	T H Kent Balt
E H Owen & Lady Ct	T J Powel Miss
T Blanchard Mass	J Meredith Md

Willard's Hotel.

Hon D Rumsey N Y	D W Sprlney & Son N Y
Mrs Rumsey do	Jas Hunter do
Lt Col. Magruder U S A	

King's Hotel.

S Jackson Ky	W S Crook Md
L E Massolett D C	J Martin do

United States Hotel.

H S Key Md	E Barry Md
H M Nash Va	

Irving Hotel.

J K Mitchell U S N	D P Woodbury U S Eng
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1 February 1849, 3

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1849.

Yesterday Mr. CALHOUN fell on his knees in the lobby of the Senate from a sudden vertigo, but to-day he is as usual in his seat in the Senate. He looks, however, very badly, and is suffering from a continual and harrassing cough.—*Cor. Char. Merc.*

1 February 1849, 3

At a called meeting of Solomon Lodge No. 20, on Monday night, 29th Jan., the following officers were installed in form by J. W. Bryant, late master of said Lodge, viz:

<u>GREGORY YALE,</u>	W. Master.
<u>C. W. DOWNING,</u>	S. Warder.
<u>PHILIP COX,</u>	J. Warden.
<u>Rev. Mr. GRAHAM,</u>	Chaplain.
<u>J. W. BRYANT,</u>	S. Deacon.
<u>H. D. HOLLAND,</u>	J. Warden.
<u>J. I. SAMMIS,</u>	Treasurer.

The ceremony, we are informed, was solemn and interesting.

3 February 1849, 2

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

City Hotel—Barnum and McLaughlin.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA:—	J K Glenn	O
J Evans	Dr Page & lady	NC
S G Peabody	J J Williams	do
E W Woodward	J W Prather	Ky
T N Rhoads	R H Hinsdale	NY
C Rodgers	J C Devereux	do
Dr Lisle	W H Aspinwall	do
W H Denny	W L Helfenstein	do
C S Bradford	S Hambleton, jr	Md
E L Poalk	H McCulloch	do
G Cirst	J Anderson, jr	Ed
	M'r Brooks	army
	P Greeley, jr	Ms
FROM VIRGINIA:—	J D McCrate	A Me
E E Kimball	B S Pike	do
Miss A Stirbling	S Ringgold	Is
W H Fowle	Dr J Thoqnley	navy
J K Lee	T See	do
B Sutton, jr	C'n F Buchanan	do
C Tyler	N Wileox	Ct
L M Prevost	O M Blanton	Ms
F Goway		

Fountain Inn—P. Thurston.

FROM MARYLAND:—	C Rodney	
O Scott	W Williams	
D Scott	A Johnston	
J A Freaner	M Hart	
C' G F Cockey	D Ritner	
	F Spencer	
PENNSYLVANIA:—	G W Hoyt,	
R C Woodward	W Burke	NJ
G W Ridgely	H J Stevenson	Ky
T A Robinson	H C Havidon	do
FROM NEW YORK:—	J H Bradley	do
J A Middleton	A Jones	do

U. S. Hotel—Wm. Guy.

F Davison	Mi	J Brown	B & OR
H Davison	do	Mr Jarrett	Ms
S Smith	Md	H T B Brown	DC
J Husfelt	do	T N Davis	
M'r Capron	do	Mr Nicholls	
C Johnson & lady	do	J C Gardener	
D M Brucmk		D O Hurn	
FROM NEW YORK:—		A R Kay	
P Smith		P Troutman	
B J Loring		D B Ross	
V G Anderbore		N R Stout	
Mr Pomeroy		J Gates	
E A Sanders		J Elsas	
FROM PENNSYLVANIA:—		L Melins	
J H Hutmough		W F Thorne	
J B German		C' W L Webb	Is
G M Keiser		N Lapce	Cuba
R S Thomas		L Zhaga	
J Marsh		H C Cassidy	do
J T Allermers		F Buchanan	do
J M Quarles		G A Buckwalter	do
J L Passmore		Mr Jones	do
Mr Kurnick		Mr Ferguson	do
Mr Hays		G F Grynes	do
A V Davis		R S Shun	do
J B German		W H Walters	do

JOHN C. GARDINER

NARCISO LOPEZ
 JOSE M. SANCHEZ YZAGA

American Hotel—H. M. Smith.

G S Glidden	NO	C Van Zandt	
C C Anderson	Md	J P Burr	
J H Hendricks	Ia	R Wesler	
		A Hill	Ct
Ontio:—		G W Barnett	
J N Stone		J W Cummings	Is
J McDaniel		C M Bowman	
J Rowe		J D Brown	Va
H Suthburn		J Stone	DC
E Hoy		J M Farquha	
S A Scott		J E Edrall, M C	
Dr B B Igo		A T Bradley	
J M Stone		A Pearson & son	NJ
W George		W Sharpe	
L C Carter		L Hodges	Ms
M Carter		R Kelley	
Miss A Carter		W B Levitt	
M Belasell		W Grace	
T C Taylor		G Sperey	
S Carman	NX	H H King	Fa
G R S Seward		W P Ellison	
R Knapp		M S Dickey	
J Cormess		G H Butler	

5 February 1849, 2

Arrivals at the principal Hotels.

Brown's Hotel.

W Z Beall, Md	J A Hamilton, N Y
R Bowle, jr do	J Holt, jr Md
O Bowle, do	D McCullum, Tenn
J R Magruder, do	J H Thompson, do
O M Knight, Ohio	W Shirley, Md
J C Culbertson, Ind	G Carson, do
P Gorman, Md	Z B Beall, do
S Anderson, do	W Ward, D C
W Ball, Ind	B F Bents, Va
J Hastings, Mass	Hon J Jamison, Md
B H Benton, Va	Capt Lilly, do
A B Davis, Pa	David A Long, Md
W J Maker, do	M S Jullan, do
J M Quarles, Ala	J H Belmont, do
W H Shipley, Md	J McCrutt, N Y
A Gormor, Mass	M D Baily, Va
J W Tarrants, Texas	

Exchange Hotel.

Miss Dougherty, Va	J Castleman, Va
G H Tate, do	J Taylor, do
R La Mar, Mo	W Lee, do
B B Benedict, U S N	H Wise, Ga
J Robinson, Va	Lt D F Dulany, Va
J M Glass, do	H H Wyse, C College
W B Beall, Md	E H Dangerfield, Md
J M Adam, Md	W Young, do
G E Plaster, Va	W Bently, do
W Scott, do	H B Smith, D C
F Moore, do	A Addington do
S S Williams, D C	J H Grimes, do
J C Lane, N Y	J Hunt, do
C W Johnson, Md	Mrs J W Berrien, Geo
J Ely, N Y	J M B Lord, do
R Wallack, jr., D C	

Coleman's Hotel.

(BY C. W. BLACKWELL.)

W J Doubland, Mass	C P Hays, Pa
W B Smyth, Me	J Wehner, Md
R W Wallace, Md	P T Ellicott, Md
G H Hare, Pa	C T Maddox, Md
S L Phelps, Ohio	Dr J Thornly, U S N
S P Griffin, Ga	J L Pike, Maine
F Lord, N Y	J P Stull, Md
J Casess, N Y	H Robinson, C C
J Wintlas, Pa	Mr Thompson, D C
W P Ellason, Pa	P Anderson, Ohio
H E Cassidy, Ga	A G Gale, Tenn
W Haywood, Md	G Rirkner, N Y
L Dennison, N Y	J J Haley, N Y
W Grier, jr, N Y	E N Petemen, N C
P Greely, jr, Mass	

Willard's Hotel.

G H Hickerman, Md	Maj A J Coffee, U S A
Wm Schley, do	Mrs Coffee, child
A Hamilton, N Y	and Nurse, do
Col H S Webb, Ill	W R King, Ga
Y G Anderson, N Y	Wm H Aspinwall, N Y
N Wilcox, Ct	Judge Helfenstein, Wis
Gen N Lasecy, Cuba	Jas A Hamilton, N Y
P Sanchez, do	Jose de Groat, Mexico
W H Denney, Pa	I A Selden, Va
C S Bradford, do	W C Hawlings, do
Dr E Anderson, N C	Arch MacRae, N C

Gadsby's Hotel.

J D Steinberg, Pa	A V Davis, do
H R Huzlehurst, Md	F R Storr, Md
Dr Chilton & Lady, Va	A Dale, do
J T James, do	C Arnis, N Y
Miss Day, do	H Gasquaine, do
Dr J Thornbury, U S N	F Upson, Ala
Dr Lisle, Pa	A J Dangdon, do
S Williams, Balt	W Nesbitt, do
J W Walker, Pa	B M Edney, N C

United States Hotel.

G Moore, Me	Miss J M Batts, do
Mr McIntosh, D C	W Nitchell, Pa
W Q Boyd, Va	S H Dodge, Miss
B Sulton, jr do	J K Suedley, Pa
N Slovester, Md	D G Cook, R I
Miss Blair, Va	R W Walton, Md
Miss Rose Batts, do	J T Broom, Ga
Miss M Batts, do	

Irving Hotel.

T B White, N Y	R J Snowden, do
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7 February 1849, 2

Arrivals at the principal hotels.

Coleman's Hotel.

(BY C. W. BLACKWELL.)

B M Eaney, N C	J Green, Md
A Hendley, Va	J Wilson, do
O B Tuston, do	J Slade & Lady, Mass
N B Worthington, Md	Mr Peter, lady & 2 serv do
T Maginn, jr. Mass	J Harris, Md
J S Wadswort, N Y	F Slungbler, Va
Wm Croome, Pa	W A Broadus, do
J Wilcox, U S N	P H Olett, do
J R Dawes, Pa	J S Bowman, do
S Colwell, do	J P Ezell, Tenn
F Lenning, do	L Sandmus, Phil

Exchange Hotel.

T W Clagett, Md	B McKnight, do
F Sult, do	J T Simmons, do
G W Thomas, do	S C Connelly, do
J C Turner, do	R Harper, do
J Gorbright, do	R Wheat, do
Mr Mason, Va	Rev J A Rennoe, Md
A Maddox, do	Hon T S Flourney, Va

Irving Hotel.

W C Washburn, Conn	E W Willis, N Y
Lt Murray, U S N	L Wats, do
Maj J B Gurthrie, Pa	P Nash, Vi
Capt J Byler, U S N	L Keith, Pa
Mr Smith, Liverpool	W N Tate, do
<u>N Lopez, Cuba</u>	G Mead, Va
J Sanchez Yonage, do	O Doud, Vi

Brown's Hotel.

T Magruder, Mass	C Henderson, D C
Dr T S Mercer, Va	Mr Chambers, Pa
T H Osborn, Md	J Miller, do
W Emack, do	J Palbert, Md
J M Griffith, do	J Boaman, W C
R J Scott, do	

Willard's Hotel.

J L French, Old Point	Mrs Wetmore, do
N L Lawrance, N Y	Horatio Woodman, Bos
Chas D Mathews, do	E R Boyle, N Y
Mrs Mathews, do	W F Lumen, Va
N W Wetmore, do	

United States Hotel.

Kahgezagahbouth, Chief	J S Funk, do
W B Price, N Y	J H Cox, do
J H Ryan, Pa	J B Cunningham, N Y
I. Vegale, do	C L Berks, N Y

Gadsby's Hotel.

D B Hasbueh, England	J J Manning, do
J Onles, Md	R N Snowden, Md
J E Lord, Va	J P Clark, Vi
H A Holmes, N Y	

Daily Argus.

BALTIMORE

9 February 1849, 3

City Hotel—Barrett and McLaughlin.

E. Pearson	Providence	A. A. Jaso	NY
J. Johnson	Do	T. C. Hamby	York Pa
R. E. Crean	NY	C. B. Bradford	Phil
J. Elliott	do	T. C. Buchanan	Wn cy
J. H. Kelly	Phil	W. B. Thompson	do
Henry B. Wall	Bost	J. R. Goldboro	Washi
R. A. Snowder	Fairland	J. Van Stolk	Rotterdam
W. Taliaferro	Va	R. Jones	NC
J. B. Dillingham	Phil	W. W. Atater	do
S. Small	York	C. H. Hunt	Va
J. Palmer	Fredk	W. F. Turner	Va
G. P. Whitaker	do	Mrs Mitchell	Phil
E. Moore	Kent cy	Dr P. Folk	navy
A. McGonagal	Md	W. S. Brown	NY
L. Bott	Fredk's	J. R. Harrison	Annap
T. A. Rounseler	Jeff'n city	N. N. Holsted	NY
Phillip H. Ellis	Phil	Giles	NC
L. P. Cromwell	Ch	R. R. Touman	do
A. Wallace	Vicksbg	Mrs Taylor & 2 servts	do
Ryuun	NY	C. P. Bliss, lady & seret	do
J. Lauria	St Louis	B. B. & B. F. Grunvill	NY
T. Dexter	Bost	A. Stockfish	Bost
R. S. Fay	Bost	McCutcheon	do
Mr Frumbit	Wilmington	B. Wilson	Canada
W. Dale	Phil	B. W. Cameron	NY
J. McSherry	Va	S. J. Dupont & lady	Va
C. Davidson	Ally cy	F. B. Sims & lady	do
W. H. Turner	Norfolk	R. J. Hington & lady	do
E. Atkins	Columbin	N. Senviro	NY
J. A. Hoek	do	Benson	do
A. Antois	NY	J. K. Rodgers, jr	do
Gov Hill	NH	Van Buren	do
H. Vansyck	Ally cy	Benson	do
A. Jacoby	Cin	B. Goyer	St Louis
T. S. Taylor, lady & child	do	R. Gamble	do
Jamison	Matinsb'rg	W. A. Kolde	Havana
O. Miller & lady	Phil	Johson	NH

Butaw House.

A. A. Gordon	Louisv'e	W. J. Hubbard	Bost
M. Ashbridge	do	R. Anderson	do
D. T. Randal	do	F. R. Starr	Balt
L. L. Warren	do	F. R. Jones	Fred cy
R. Davidge	do	S. Smith	Bost
Louis Buito	do		

American Hotel—H. M. Smith.

Mr Whitney,	NJ	Joseph Frank,	Ala
W. Johnson,	Alex	M. Matthews,	do
T. Laflengdon,	Tenn	F. A. Ripsteen	do
Mrs do & 2 children,	do	Rosel Human,	Ga
M. Richardson,	do	R. C. Rodman,	Norfolk
J. Goodwin,	St Louis	Capt Mold,	NY
B. B. Brice,	Phil	Wm Brown & lady,	do
S. P. Potter,	do	Jno W. Wilham,	Md
I. W. Mase,	NY	E. H. Wivel & daugh,	do
A. D. Williams,	do	M. A. Taylor,	Ind
Peter Bears	do	Geo P. Curry,	Miss
O. Bear,	Mass	G. Payton,	NY
M. Ruckford,	do	P. A. Payton,	do
J. C. Rigby,	NY	G. Fraizer,	Phil
H. A. Bellows	do	Geo Smith,	Bost
C. M. Davis,	Bost	Miss C. Smith,	do
G. R. Corner	do	Jas Brown,	do
Mr Copway,	Washi	Mark Maguin,	NY
Mrs Lyon,	NY	S. J. Cassick,	Nashvl
Miss Lyon,	do	Jno McCau,	Wilmington
J. Bartlette,	do	R. M. Carr,	Phil
M. G. Woodruff,	Miss	L. N. Volget,	do
T. C. Manning,	Va	C. M. Daly & lady,	Bo-t
Tilas Hough,	Fredk co	S. A. Hopkins,	do
F. Little,	Va	C. M. Cary,	Wilmington
B. Bounds,	Cin	W. N. Briel,	NY
D. Churn,	do	A. Littel,	Utica
Y. H. Parsler,	do	C. Cassel,	NY
W. McKnight,	Pitts	G. B. Cassel,	do
Bno R. McCune,	do	E. Broughton,	do
E. N. Thompson,	Pa	Miss Skilman,	do
J. Libhart,	Phil	J. Harris,	Rich
G. E. Sharrcts,	Md	G. Silehart & sister,	Ala
A. M. Carter,	Ohio	G. H. Lincoln,	Cin
P. Surly,	do	Jno McCulloch,	Balt
W. T. Legmour,	Geo'tn	J. Boyd	do
H. Johnson,	do	David Barnol	do
Robt D Luryman,	Va	Jas Mohret jr,	Phil
Jno E. Michel,	Md	Jno C. Myer,	St Louis
D. Heindou	do		

Gen'l Wayne Hotel.

C. Martin,	Wash	J. E. Johnson,	Poughkeepsie
Hy Hook,	Balt	Jno L. Tate,	Pa
J. Lynch,	Adams co	P. Tate,	do
W. T. Miller,	NY	J. M. Cannel,	Wilmington

Mountain Inn—P. Thurston.

Saml E. Suiu,	Newark	Melvin S. Gordent	do
A. H. Reed,	NY	B. C. Wilson	do
Ellias O. Green	do	Jno Price	do
Hy O. Cooper,	Wash	Saml Griffith	do
Perry A. Rice,	Phil	B. Pike	do
J. H. Hagman,	Wash	Columb Cromwell	do
B. Markall,	do	Wm Larison,	NJ
A. A. Naurelder,	NY	And Smith,	NY
Jas L. Byrs	do	Geo Derick,	do
John Komswee	do	Mr Garvey,	do
P. N. Blunt,	do	Jno Jones	do
H. Keery,	do	E. D. Hagou	do
Jas E. Baker,	do	A. J. Conrout	Fredk
Jas McNally,	do	Jos Elkins	do
Jas H. Coolus,	do	F. C. Kelton,	Ohio
Jas Brown,	do	D. T. Woodbury,	do
Jas Lockhart	do	J. Linebaugh,	do
Jos Vandoren,	do	Otho Scott,	Har'ld
P. Gavvay,	do	C. T. Worthington	A. A. co
O. B. Oakly,	do	Jno E. Maxwell,	Wash
P. Louweik	do	C. T. Hinruan	do
Wm Canfield	do	Wm Duff,	NY
J. M. Hendricks,	do	F. Hagar,	Louisvl
G. Green	do	F. Maguire,	do
N. Brown	do	J. Davis,	do
Jas Helme,	do	M. Preston,	Pa
Jno Flynn,	do	T. Entrican,	Columbus
Jas F. Hough,	do	J. A. Donahu,	Wash
Stephen Hyde,	do	N. Hartman	do
J. W. Jackson,	Ill		

Union Hotel.

D. Cemon,	Bykeavl	Jno Gorman,	Marriotsvl
Jas Smith,	Bost	Jno C. Rogers,	do
Wm B. Goodyett,	Annap	Pat Codley,	Woodstock
H. E. Reynolds,	Phil	B. Berzheimier	La
Jas Citer,	do	R. Hedson,	NY
Chas Smith,	Bost	Censel,	Md
Jno Thomas,	NY	Duo Hepp,	Pa
A. Lang,	Harford co	T. Lewis,	Alex
N. B. Keen,	do	Thos Levering,	do
Jno Lyons,	Norfolk	Robt Creech,	NY
Mrs Mackal,	Geo'tn	Jno Baly,	Phil
Miss Cunningham,	do		

Exchange Hotel—D. Dorsey.

Manuel Escudero	Cuba	Mr Physick,	Phil
Gregorio Pil,	do	Mr Carr	do
Capt Harcastle,	Army	Jno D. Munford,	Rich
John Willard,	Phil	J. B. Bodd,	Balt
H. Hill,	Pt Mellenry	W. Locke,	do
A. Meheffer	do		

M. Charles Hotel.

J. W. Copp,	Bost	J. Seymour,	Albany
John Hagan,	Fredk	Lewis Thompson,	do
O. J. Mann,	NJ	J. Cunningham,	Auburn
J. O. Connor,	do	Mc McDie,	do
Wm Lee,	Bost	John T. Hodges,	Cin
L. Stokes,	Md		

Wheatfield Hotel.

Jos Higgins,	Md	Jas M. Sinclair,	do
Wm & Kirby,	Bal	R. C. Harper,	Gettysbg

9 February 1849, 3

TEHUANTEPEC.—A letter from Havana, dated December 29th, speaking of the Tehuantepec route between the Atlantic and Pacific, says:

Senor Mendez Garcia, who assisted Lawson in preparing a map of the gold diggings, from actual surveys, came on in seven weeks by the way of Tehuantepec—across the famous isthmus of Cortez—and he says, that it is the quickest and most practicable of all the routes to California, and it is nearly 2000 miles shorter than via Chagres, and more healthy and economical. The immediate want, is a stout little steamer for the navigation of the Huasacualco river, up to the rapids, where mule transportation to the Pacific can be obtained in any quantity, at the rate of \$5 a passenger, and \$4 for each 150 pounds of baggage, which, by the way, should be invariably put up in packages of not more than that weight.

It was a terrible oversight in our government, neglecting to secure the right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, (the isthmus of Cortez, we ought to say,) and in proportion as the extent of the loss becomes understood, it will be more and more a subject of regret. Panama will be a poor substitute for that short cut to California and Oregon.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

14 February 1849, 2

Arrivals at the principal Hotels.

Willard's Hotel.

Antoni de Ursalr, Spanish Legation	Andrew Porter, U.S.A.
Jas Hunter, Va.	Lt Gordon Granger, do
Gov Stratton, N.J.	Mr McEldridge, Balt
Maj P. Calhoun, U.S.A.	Mrs McEldridge, do
Maj J.C. Bergh, do	2 Miss Douglass, N.Y.
Mrs Bergh, do	Mr Deleplain, do
Henry Shaw, Boston	John Willison, Mo
Mrs Shaw, 2 Daughters, and servant, do	G.O. Haller, U.S.A.
	R.H. Garnett, Va
	Mr Tolland, Phila

Brown's Hotel.

Mr Plummer, Md	W Wright, Md
H Shulty, S.C.	R Bowls, do
L Myers, N.Y.	T.A. Konster, Mo
C.C. Magruder, Md	Hon C.A. Wickliffe, Ky
J Franklin & Lady, Md	J Harper, Md
S Armstrong, do	S.H. Tilghman, Va
G Lofland, Ohio	C.A. Waters, Md
W.H. Thompson, U.S.A.	S Castro, Havana
J Bensley, N.Y.	

United States Hotel.

E.M. Featherston, Md	S Lindall, do
P.A. Ball, do	T.A. Cragh, do
G.M. Forney, do	T Talbot, Mo
H.E. Key, Md	A Robert, N.J.
J.H. Cox, Va	E.W. McGaughey, Ia
J.W.C. Loud, Pa	S Morrison, do
J Bradford, Md	S.R. Lippinbott, N.J.

King's Hotel.

W.S. Walcott, Conn	J Streakland, Ala
J.D. Jenks, S.C.	A.B. Livingston, N.Y.
L.D. Gosnell, N.Y.	J.J. Eckleston, Md
R.S. Fite, Va	S.J. Mason, do
T Lee, Conn	G.G. Lovegrove, Pa
W.H. Conklin, Mass.	J Davis, Mi
R Bee, do	

Exchange Hotel.

T.W. Tansill, Va	G.M. McCoy, Va
Mr Mason, do	C.B. Harding, do
Lt Tansill, U.S.M.	G.W. Thompson, do
J Wood, Ohio	B.M. Edgington, do
A.R. Drish, do	J.A. Clark, do
Dr G.S. Tolson, Md	A Ellery, Md

Coleman's Hotel.

(BY C. W. BLACKWELL.)

Mr Beneke, Ohio	Mrs Henderson, do
W.H. Leopard, Mass	Gen Mercer, Ky
W.S. Nichols, Tenn	R. Mead jr., N.Y.
O'Brien, Md	W.R. Turner, do
Dr Shuster, Va	D.H.C. Spence, Tenn
Mrs Baleur, do	

Gadaby's Hotel.

W.L. Clark, Va	J.H. Shunard, Va
D.M.J. Cockran, Pa	J.V. Heffeman, Nova Sc
C.A. Masson, do	J. Leightner, Mo
W Read, U.S.A.	G.W. Young & Lady, Md
G Beal, D.C.	

Irving Hotel.

J.H. Smith, England	J Sibbs, Mass
J.P. Dunn, Va	S.L. Bingham, do
D Barney, Pa	J Bird, N.H.
P.M. Jones, Tenn	Mr Crawford, Havana

20 February 1849, 3

ARRIVAL AT THE HOTEL
R M White, Md; Robt Crlog, N Y; Thos
Egan, do; Josiah Melvin, do; J Barnum &
lady, Wash; C McGrigh, Hampton; W R
Roch, S C; T W Benson; lady & child; Ga;
R Winklow, Pa; Wm C Flanigan, Phil; L
Hawkins, Columb Tenn; R Murrel, Ky; J E
Darcy, N C; C J Ahmeok, Louisvl; Jno J
O'Brien, Army; J C Harbour, Wheeling;
Eugene Kelly, St Louis; A Jones, do; M A
Howard & lady, Phil; W Lewis & lady, N
Y; W R Goulding, Pitts; W F Ford, do; J
A Hunter, do; C M Brown & sister, Chas'n;
Miss Huggins & sister, Phil; Thos Durkason,
Phil; C Vinoolt & lady, Harf'd; J Reuber do;
S J Hollinsbua, Pa; Fr Fellows, Harf'd; Mrs
Pitts, Phil; Capt Savage, N O; Jno Georgas,
Del; Col Door, Providence; Mrs G, do do;
Mrs R Morrison, N Y; R T Leech jr, Pitts;
Sol Repuer, Mt Pleasant; J H Polley, Wash;
S Loring, Mass; C Sharp, Wash; Mr Lock-
wood & lady, Cin; C W Lambertson, Ky; G
S Lancaster, O; Geo S White, Del; Mr Ske-
wirka, Tenn; T W Boone, Rich; J M Ro-
bertson & sister, N Y; J M Brown, Harf'd;
P Downs, do; T Moses, Miss; M S Stetson,
N Y; M A Dale, Cin; F Dumas, Va; T Ris-
ly, R I; M Smith, Va.

U. S. Hotel—Wm. Guy.

J Dwight, Springfield, Mass; Capt A Pike,
Arkansas; Levi Snaps do; Mr Hall, Laurel;
Ma; Capron, do; Mr Tears do; Wm Barber,
N Y; J W Hamilton, Pt Depos; A H Young,
Wash; L L Storm do; V Leliane, Mobile; A
Duthil, N O; U Kindel, Phil co; S Dursom,
N Y; B F Garvin, navy; Wm Meeford,
Cleveland; C Pike, Me; Mr & Mrs Ward,
N Y; H D Maxwell, Pa; Mrs Bloomfield,
do; Mr Johnson & lady, Pa; H D Gilpin,
Phil; Mr Aspinwald, N Y; Mr Collins do;
Geo W Ely, Lex Ky; Jos A McCune, Pitts;
P Jackson, Phil; S M Howel & lady, Phil;
Dr Thos Westone, Somerset co; Wm Leavel
jr, Portsmouth; M Morton, Mass; J W Beach-
ly, Wash; Wm Albutson, N London Ct; M
Cutter, Portsmouth N H; Wm Loughridge,
Wexeton, Md; Lewis Bell do; W F Brown,
N Y; H Caunt, Dublin; Robt H Caffer, Lan-
caster, O; Abraham Hoopret, Muskingum O;
W O Kall, Harrisbg; Pa; J M Brown, Balt
co; Jas A Borrw, Harf'd co; C A Hearris,
Ala.

City Hotel—Barnum and McLaughlin.

D Mackey, Elk Ridge; Isaac Rogers, Pa;
J H Dewitt & 2 ladies, N Y; Mr Bruesser do;
Z Kellog, Scenectady N Y; C J Baer, Fred'k;
W N Kimbal, Lawrence; I Fletcher do; Mr
Iglehart, Cin; E M Aisquith, Va; Jno Pen-
men, Winchester Va; Jacob M Kunkle,
Fred'k Md; Levi Lutherford, Harrisbg; C
G Rutherford, Harrisbg; Saml Middleton,
Phil; D H Spicer, N Y; Chas H Staunton,
do; Chas Neave jr, Cin; Benj R Smith, Phil;
Capt Porter, N O; E C Fitzhugh, Va; C A
Jones, N Y; Wm Todd, Pittsbg; Hugh A
Watt, Rich; Mr Miller, Rich; Jas B Snow-
den, Phil; Allison White, Pa; A Heiman,
Nashvl; W Foster, N O; Montg Picket,
Wash; Jno C Drumak & lady Sidney Mitchel,
Cuba; Jas H McIntyre do; B B Lacock, Va;
J W Miller, Louisvl; Nath Stevens, Jeff co;
B G Fitzhugh, Fred'k.

Fountain Inn—P. Thurston.

Chas Franklin, Cin; A A Rollins, Phil; A
Vila, N Y; Saml Worthington, Balt co; Peter
McIntyre, York; Mr Gaullenjho, Gettysbg;
Wm H Peneel, Lancaster; Jas D Smith, do;
Michael Herr jr, do.

Exchange Hotel—D. Dorsey.

Capt Evans, U S P M; I E Salter, Ship
Henry; W M Sewel jr, navy.

Wheatfield Inn—J. McIntosh.

Geo C Fraciscus, Columbia; Wilson John-
son, O; Tobias Reeder, Va; Jas R Jones, Cali-
fornia; W W Wilder, St Louis.

26 February 1849, 2

Arrivals at the principal hotels.

United States Hotel.

R H Biglow, Mo	Hon C Pittman, do
J H Blood, do	Col Leely, do
C Sears, Conn	Col Salisbury, do
T S Walter, Pa	Col Niven, do
P Motto, Md	Mr Chamberlin, do
M H Miller, do	G P Fisher, Mo
L M Force, Pa	J H Blake, Mass
J G Williamson, do	J W Shiplett & Lady, Va
F J Rnnay, N Y	C Bannister, do
Mrs Cogswell, do	G Whitney, Del
Miss Cogswell, do	CH Gordon, do
J W Prentiss, N Y	R Hughes, Tenn
J H Lughter & Maid, do	J T Blackiston, Md
J Maggs, N Y	E P Jones, N C
A J Menning, Va	G Wheallan, Md
Dr Hastings, U S N	J B Huggins, Mass
W W Leland, Ohio	G W Gates, Pa
J A Part, Ala	A Smith, Ill
S W Brookh, Ga	J Stetson, Me
A B Taylor, N Y	Gov Johnson, Pa
J E Parker, Pa	W M Watts, do
W Platt, N Y	Hon J Cooper, do
S L Buck, N Y	

Willard's Hotel.

Alex Baggett, N Orleans	Maj Ripley, U S A
O Horsey, do	Maj Baker, do
T S Lee, do	Capt Cullenden, do
J C Hearrt, Troy, N Y	Maj Symington, do
J S Hearrt, do	S J Bliss, U S N
Horace Baxter, Va	A B Gray, N Y
J Kent jr, do	G Hubbard, Boston
E H Prentice, do	Robt D Sewall, Md
A S Baxter, N Y	John Sherwood, N Y
C G Shaw, Indiana	H D Gould, Delhi, N Y
J Slossen, N Y	Maj & Mrs Hunter, USA
A Schenk, do	Mrs Stockton, Princeton
J F Butterworth, do	A J Allen, N Y
J Folsom & Lady, do	S Colt, N Y
J A Port, Peubla, Mex	G W Blunt & Dau'ter, do
J H Strong, N Y	Col B Huger, U S A
W H Paine & Lady, do	A Grant & Lady, N J

Coleman's Hotel.

(BY C. W. BLACKWELL.)

J H Kip, N Y	Mr Fearing, do
S E Robbins, Vt	Col Williams, Miss
Maj Sibby, U S A	J Currier, N Y
E Bloomer, N Y	Hon Millard Fillmore, do
F Roc, Ohio	H F Tallmedge, do
F Campbell, do	G B Moody, Me
J B Higlen, do	C Davies, N Y
C Shepard, Ohio	H E Pogue, Ky
G W Drath, Ky	E M Yerger, Miss
Miss Webb, do	T M Knight, N Y
Mr Hodge, Pa	J M Carren, Pa
Mr Spelton, Mass	G Tatham, do

Exchange Hotel.

A Hoen, Md	R D Burrows, Md
Dr Stribbling, Va	Dr Harding, do
D Fully, Tenn	J Q A Crupper, Va
H Williams, Pa	J H Grunde, do
J I. Fant, do	W G Turpin, do
Mrs B Taylor, Va	J M Harris, do
Mrs R Milton, do	E Walton jr, do
Miss Milton, do	Miss McCormick, do
W Hammond, do	J W Stribbling, Md
Miss Saunders, do	H S Ware, do

Brown's Hotel.

R G Rensen, N Y	J Irvin, Pa
J Post, do	Col Paxton, do
D McCullum, Pa	S Raphael, Mo
L Morris, Pa	R O Byrd, Ohio
F P Dubosy, do	W Huston, Tenn
T P Brumley, do	W T Grayaby, do
J R Kerr, do	W Byres, N O
L B Willis, Va	C McRee, do
W Duerson, Ia	W C Morris, Va
C N Handy, Mo	

Gadsby's Hotel.

Chancellor Halstead, N Y	W H Mitchel, Va
O S Halstead, do	A Jones, N C
Mr de Dion & family, do	W H Jenisee & Servt, Md
D Hinton, N C	W Leigh, Va
G B Slout, Pa	C Lners, Conn
J Taylor, Ky	R N Milburn, Md
J W Dawson, do	L S Corgell, Pa
B E Edwards, St Anton	J Waters, Del

Irving Hotel.

E Learnod jr. & lady, N Y	M Millage, Ga
Mr & Mrs M P Read, do	Mr Maynard, do
G R Haswell, Pa	J L Chandler, do
G W Preth, Ky	A J Gonzales, Cuba
Miss Webb, do	T G Cortin, Del
J C Carter, Va	

Daily Argus.

BALTIMORE

26 February 1849, 3

NOTICE.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAIL ROAD.



FOR the accommodation of persons desirous of being present at the inauguration of the President of the United States, on Monday the 5th proximo, extra trains of Passenger Cars will be despatched from Pratt street Depot as follows, viz:

FROM BALTIMORE.

On the 4th, at 9, a. m.
" " " 5, p. m.
" " " 11½, p. m.
On the 5th, at 3½, a. m.
" " " 6½, r. m.
" " " 9, a. m.

RETURNING FROM WASHINGTON.

On the 5th, at 2, p. m.
" " " 5, p. m.
" " " 7½, p. m.
And on the 6th, at 6, a. m.
" " " 12, a. m.
" " " 5, a. m.

The fare for the round trip will be Two Dollars—One Ticket to be good to return by any of the trains within three days from the time of their issue.

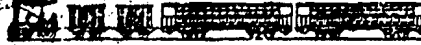
Tickets are not transferable,—and if not procured before entering the Cars no abatement on the established fare of the road can be made by the conductors.

Arrangements for the exclusive use of cars by Military companies, Clubs or parties can be made on application to the undersigned, on or before the 3d prox.

For the convenience of those who may desire to go by the early trains of the 5th, the office at the Pratt st. Depot will be kept open for the sale of Tickets, until 11½ P. M., of the 4th. By order,

L. M. COLE, Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



HOURS OF DEPARTURE

OF THE PASSENGER TRAINS ON the Main Stem and Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

MAIN STEM.—WESTWARDLY.

For Cumberland, Hancock, Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, Winchester, Frederick; Ellicott's Mills, and intermediate points, } DAILY, at 7½ o'clock, a. m.

EASTWARDLY.

From Cumberland, daily, at 8, a. m.
Hancock, - 10½ a. m.
Martinsburg, - 11½ a. m.
Harper's Ferry, - 12½ p. m.
Frederick, - 8 a. m. and 1½ p. m.

NOTE.—For the accommodation of the local travel between Baltimore and Frederick, a second class car will be attached to the burden train, daily; (except Sunday;) leaving Pratt street Depot at 4½ o'clock, p. m., and Frederick at 8 o'clock, a. m. Fare at the rate of 3 cts. per mile.

Through tickets are issued between Baltimore and Wheeling, respectively.....\$12,00
Between Baltimore and Pittsburg..... 11,00
And between Philadelphia and Wheeling,..... 14,00
And between Philadelphia and Pittsburg,..... 13,00

WASHINGTON BRANCH.

From Baltimore at 9, a. m., 5, p. m., and 11½, p. m., daily.
From Washington at 6, a. m., and 5, p. m., daily.
By order, L. M. COLE, Agent.

28 February 1849, 2

NORTH AND SOUTH.

We have received from the author, Elwood Fisher, Esq., of Cincinnati, a copy of a Lecture delivered by him on the 16th of last month, before the "Young men's Mercantile Library Association." Its subject is "The North and the South." The production is one of the most liberal towards the South that ever came from a Northern pen. It takes decided ground in favor of the superiority of the South over the North, in most desirable respects, and defends her slave institution with much ability against the slanders of fanatics and the reasonings of its sober but misguided opposers in the non-slaveholding States. Instead of an abstract of this Lecture, we propose to give our readers a taste of its quality in a few extracts, commencing with the following:

The first object of civilized life is to accumulate wealth, as on that depends improvement in science and the arts, and the supply of the multiplied wants of society in that state.

And hence it is that the South is declared to be falling behind the civilization of the age, and is advised to abandon her peculiar institution in order to avoid the disastrous condition of ignorance and barbarism that awaits her.

Now in an age like this, of pre-eminent intelligence, with the schoolmasters all abroad; with the universal diffusion of the press, and the post, and on a question like this, of the first magnitude, and the least complexity, and whilst the people of the two sections are continually travelling amongst each other, and engaged in discussions with one another in stages and steamboats, in cars, in hotels, on the stump, and in Congress, it is scarcely credible that a universal mistake prevails as to the facts. Yet in opposition to the existing opinion on the subject, I maintain that the South is greatly the superior of the North in wealth in proportion to the number of their citizens respectively; and this will appear by a comparison of the progress of the white people of the respective sections. The North, and even many in the South, have assumed a decline in manufactures and commerce, to be a decline of general prosperity. This is an error. The policy of the Federal government, and the domestic institutions of the Southern States, have indeed been unfavorable to the latter in those pursuits, but the agriculture of the South has maintained and advanced its prosperity beyond that of any other people.

Let us first examine the condition of the white people of the two sections.

The State of Massachusetts for instance, is generally regarded as one of the most successful and flourishing of the North; and is constantly referred to by the newspapers as a model for all others, and very frequently as a taunt to the Southern. If, however, we compare this favorite of the North, with Maryland, a Southern State of similar territorial extent, and one of the least of the Southern States, we shall find the latter to be decidedly superior in wealth in proportion

to the number of her citizens. According to the census of 1840, Maryland had a free population of 330,282, and in 1847 her property was assessed at \$202,272,650. Massachusetts in 1840 had a population of 737,699, and her property

now is only \$300,000,000.—Taking these two assessments as the basis of comparison, and it appears that the average property of a free person in Maryland was \$531, whilst in Massachusetts it is now in the palmyest days she has ever seen, only \$406 per head—the freeman of Maryland being 25 per cent. the richer.

The States of New York and Virginia are both of great territorial extent, and not materially unequal in that respect. New York is also regarded habitually, as one of the grandest products of free institutions—and the present condition of Virginia is continually referred to, as a striking and melancholy result of slavery. Her poverty, her ignorance, her idleness, her decay, and her misery are the threadbare topics of modern political philosophy here and abroad. Let us now consider the facts. Her free population in 1840, according to the census, was 790,810, and her property is now about \$600,000,000. The population of New York in 1840 was 2,428,921, and in 1847 her property is assessed at \$632,699,993. The average property of a free person in Virginia is \$758; in New York it is only \$260, or a little more than one third.

Virginia instead of being poor and in need of the pity of the much poorer population of the North is perhaps the richest community in the world. The average wealth of the people of Great Britain may be about the same, but it is not near so productive, and I think it demonstrable that no people on earth live in a condition of greater comfort and enjoyment than those of Virginia. Nor is there any reason to fear a decline in her wealth. According to the census returns of 1840, Virginia with a free population of less than one third of that of New York, and a capital something less, produced from the various branches of her industry, more than half the product of New York; and as the total population of Virginia slave and free is only about half of that of New York, it is clear that after deducting the annual consumption of both, Virginia will have a larger proportional surplus remaining to augment the stock of her permanent property.

If now we examine the relative condition of the new States the same results are apparent.—The States of Kentucky and Ohio lie side by side, and are of similar climate, fertility and extent—the proportion of rich land being, however, less in Kentucky.—Their age is also nearly the same, Kentucky having been admitted as a State about eleven years before Ohio. Ohio is considered the most prosperous State in the West, and is continually contrasted with Kentucky for the purpose of illustrating the blighting effects of slavery upon the latter.—Let us see with what reason.

In 1840, Kentucky had a free population of 597,570, and her property amounts, according to her tax assessment of 1845, to about 272,847,693. Ohio, in 1840, had a population of 1,519,467, and her assessment last year was \$421,067,991. The average value of property belonging to each free person in Kentucky is \$456—in Ohio it is only \$276, or more than one-third less; and as the population of Ohio is now still greater in proportion to that of Kentucky than in 1840 the difference in favor of the latter is still more.

Nothing is more common than to say that the price of land in Kentucky is, in consequence of slavery, much lower than in Ohio. I have examined the Auditor's reports of the States, which present in detail the valuation

all their lands. In Kentucky the average value is about seven dollars per acre, in Ohio it is about eleven, and I am very confident the quality of Ohio land is to that extent superior—in Kentucky there is a large mountain region in which Ohio has nothing equivalent. Thus, it is manifest that the free people of the slaveholding States—of those States which are uniformly regarded as the victims of poverty and ruin, are all richer, much richer, than those of the non-slaveholding States which have been usually considered as the most flourishing members of this confederacy and the most prosperous communities the world ever saw. Such at least is the testimony of official documents on the subject—the highest authority that exists. We have taken nearly all these statements of property of the several States alluded to, from assessments made by public officers, for the collection of taxes. Of the accuracy of the valuations, is of course impossible to speak from personal knowledge;—but those of Ohio and Kentucky are, according to my opportunities of observation, as nearly correct as need be desired. As far as to the other States the chances of error are perhaps as great on one side as on the other.

In the slaveholding States, slaves are of course included in the property. This is sometimes objected to, but I think without reason. The question is, which is the most profitable investment of capital—in land and slaves, as is usual in the slaveholding States, or in land alone, or in commerce and manufactures, as in the Northern States? And this question is almost universally decided in favor of the latter. In the South, according to its laws, the slave is as available to his owner for the purposes of property, as any other property. The North has held, however, that this peculiar species of property, instead of being profitable to the owner, has been impoverishing and ruinous. And in contradiction to this I have shown that in every community where it exists there wealth abounds to a far greater extent than in the States from which it is excluded, whatever may be their climate, soil or territory. But even if the assessed value of all the slaves in Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland, were left out of the schedule of their property, the white people of those States would still remain wealthier, on an average, than those of Ohio, N. York and Massachusetts.

By others again it is contended, that in estimating the average wealth of individuals in a community the slaves ought to be included as persons, and left out as property. This, I think is also an error, for the reason before stated.—Where it is contended that the white man ought to abandon slave property because it makes him poor, or prevents him from getting rich, it is absurd to assert that he not only has no property in his slave, but that other property belongs equally to him. But if for any other purpose of view of political economy, the slave be included with the freeman in averaging the property of a State, it will even then appear that in the State I have considered the Southern are still wealthier than the Northern, counting the slaves as persons and deducting them from the property. & that in no aspect of the question whatever, is there any foundation in the fact for the popular delusion that the Southern States, or any of them, are either now or heretofore, or likely to be hereafter, inferior to their Northern neighbors in wealth—but the reverse.

The Mississippi
CITY OF JACKSON

2 March 1849, 2

Letter from Felix Huston.

PORT HUDSON, Feb. 8, 1849.

To the Editor of the Free Trader:

SIR—I have received a number of letters from Mississippi predicated on a report that I was raising a company to go by land to California. Such is not the case. Several months past I stated to some of my friends that I contemplated renewed and continued attacks by the Northern States on the institution of slavery, and that I was satisfied that there was a majority against us in every Northern and Western State, and that my mind was made up that it was useless for us to look to the Union for protection against aggression or even a decent respect for us as equal partners in the confederacy.

Under these circumstances I stated that I would advocate a resort to our State sovereignties and stern resistance to further insult and aggression; virtually a dissolution of the Union.

I further stated that if the South submitted now, they would continue to submit, and present the anomaly of a people claiming to be masters and too cowardly to avoid being slaves. In that case I felt I would not be doing justice to my children to continue their destiny in connection with a people whose doom is as certainly fixed as that the sun shines in the firmament.

My mind was turned to California as a country to which I could go, taking with me such negroes as I was attached to, and would be willing in a few years to free. I thought that a company might be formed of those who thought as I do, strong enough to take care of ourselves in that country. This was before the gold fever. There are now two reasons why I do not at present feel disposed to carry out a crude plan which was merely suggested and not fully matured.

The first is, the great influx of desperadoes into California consequent on the discovery of gold in great abundance.

The second is, that I see that the spirit of the South is becoming aroused and I am confident that they will make a decided stand against further aggression, and in case it is continued, dissolve the Union. Having the utmost confidence in the military strength and advantages of the Southern States and that they are fully able to form a powerful confederacy and protect their rights, my determination is to abide the result where I am. Respectfully, yours,

FELIX HUSTON.

THE DIGEST
CITY OF JACKSON

2 March 1849, 2

THE ISTHMUS ROUTE.—The following extract from a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia, which we find in the North American, gives a very different account from the improbable statements published in the Herald:

PANAMA, Jan. 7, 1849.

I left New York on the 23d of December, in the "Crescent City," and had a passage of nine days and sixteen hours to Chagres. I was three days and two nights going to Cruces, sleeping the third night in Cruces. I went up in an Indian canoe. I left the next morning, mule-back, for Panama, and arrived the same night at that city, with a fair show over a rough road. I am putting up at the American Hotel at \$2 per day, with reasonably good accommodation.

I did not find as much trouble in getting over as might have been anticipated.—Here is health for all our fellow passengers. The few deaths that have occurred have been from gross imprudence, and among those whose occupation necessarily exposed them to the weather. The soldiers from New Orleans had been careless enough before their departure to render them most liable to attack, and in any climate would have suffered. We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the steamer, expected to arrive on the 15th inst. Do not believe more than one-half of the stories told about the sickness at Chagres.

7 March 1849, 2

Arrivals at the principal Hotels.

Brown's Hotel.
 R Ramsay, N C
 R Jewell, jr., Ireland
 E Cooper, Md
 W S Goshorn, do
 E Grimes, N Y
 N Howard, Md
 M Scaman, do
 S Swanu, do
 Col Nicholas, do
 J H Nicholson and La-
 dy, Va
 S Lindsley and daughter, do
 W B Warren, Ill
 J Murkey, Md
 C Dunner, La
 W West, do
 Capt Hagan, Ala
 R Kotler, Conn

Irving Hotel.
 F C Field, N Y
 C E Hooper, Pa
 R M Hooper, do
 J Lennell, do
 S Wright, do
 J J Gumper, do
 P McKenzie, do
 H Eagle, N Y
 T Evans, London
 P Inaqueen, Ohio
 Gen O Donell, Md
 W J Norris, Ala
 Mrs Farrer and son, do
 G W Palmore, Va
 C C Lockers, do
 W Desalleer,
 W Williams, Mass

Colsman's Hotel.
 (BY C. W. BLACKWELL.)
 T D Sprosgye, N Y
 F Spofforce, Me
 F Robinson, do
 W White, Md
 Miss Howard, do
 Mrs White, Me
 W Godfrey and lady, do
 Capt Lewis, La
 Col Langdor, do
 J S S Runner, Pa
 T V Carver, N Y
 A R McCleary, Miss
 K Bell, Pa
 H M Bosh, Md
 O B Bradford, La
 G W West, Md
 J Knapp, Md
 J H Prince and three la-
 dies, Ala

Brown's Hotel.
 G M Eong, La
 S McCombs, do
 J L Colby, Va
 F Atin, Wisconsin
 W S Decraft, N Y
 J S Rhed, Texas
 W Prentiss, Mo
 L Libby, N Y
 T C Worthington, Ga
 J B Brooke, Md
 J Chind, Va
 B S Hamilton, do
 W W Hill, N C
 W Sweat, N Y
 C F Cloud, Md
 L Bluke, do
 J West, do
 J Gilbert, Va

Irving Hotel.
 L Kenolds, Pa
 W Burrell, Va
 S Tusdale, Md
 A H Moss, N Y
 D S Grande, do
 W Wells, Pa
 Capt Frost, N Y
 W Y Herkner, Mo
 R Edmunds, La
 S Allen, Ala, do
 J J Moore, do
 J K Polk and family, D C
 E H Hellen, Mass
 B Rice, Pa
 J Roberts, Pa
 N B Harrison, U S N
 J H Wilkes, do

King's Hotel.

J Magor, N C
 J C Deucan, Pa
 H H Bevans, Md
 F Lessing, do
 J P Shrother, Pa
 B Runchols, do
 H C Gartrel, Ohio
 T K Oilerall, Pa
 D G A Galt, Va
 S Leuter & Son, Md
 J S Fathy, N Y
 B Evans, do
 B F Smith, N J

J S Robinson, Va
 B Nelson, Md
 J Osburn, do
 E Creager, do
 S G Compton, La
 J S Oswell, Ky
 A J Holmes, N Y
 C Graham, Md
 L E Parke, Ga
 Mr Billueger, Md
 W A Gorter, Md
 W F Weaver, Va
 J F Heard, La

Exchange Hotel.

H J Englewood, Va
 R J White, do
 J B Dorman, do
 W J Smith, do
 B W Barton, do
 W B Barton, Md
 J H Betzer, Va
 S Freuely, do
 J T Chester, Md
 T L Claggett, do
 T Wartin, Va
 Dr Gibson, Md
 B White, Va
 J G Park et, Md
 W Shilley, Va
 J H Smith, do
 C A Greer, Misso
 Col R S Paine, do
 S N Kurtz, do
 J S Duval, Md
 J A Leggett, Va
 G E Webb, Va
 J E May, do
 B Fairfax, do
 B S Bedman, do

R Fitzhugh, do
 J M Carpenter, do
 Rev Mr Bruce, do
 E Edwards, do
 W T Brown, do
 W Crawford, Md
 J W Ashley, Va
 R C Gustus, do
 S G Robinson, Va
 J G Gragg, do
 A Fernandes, do
 E Fernandes, do
 J L Brown, do
 R Gibson, do
 W A Harper, do
 S Mead, do
 C Miller, do
 A McCormick, do
 Miss Dulany, do
 C C Cabbell, do
 E Mower, do
 J Swall, do
 R R Gattor, do
 J E Baker, do

United States Hotel.

W R Adams, Miss
 R W Wood, do
 E Russell, do
 G W Camp, Va
 H Robertson, do
 W C Cuncyher, do
 G P Plaher, Md
 P G McGreggor, S C
 D G Stone, Md
 S O Briggs, N Y
 W G Webb, Va
 J G Halton, do
 J A Nell, Pa
 J G Broughton, jr, Pa
 G Flukila, N Y

J Sandford, Va
 J G Webb, N Y
 Dr Garnett, Va
 W M Spence, Pa
 J L Young, Ga
 R J Park, Pa
 W L French, Va
 A B Banell, Del
 F P Turner, Pa
 J Myer, do
 R B Morrell, do
 A E Baldwin, N Y
 J W Bally, do
 B Auther, U S N
 G Copway, N P

15 March 1849, 1

The Negotiation concerning Cuba.

The New York Express, under its head of "Spirit of the Press," says:

"The 'Courier' thinks there may be something in the report that Mr. T. C. Reynolds, Mr. Saunders' Secretary of Legation in Madrid, may have had some hand in negotiation for the annexation of Cuba, unbeknown officially to Mr. Saunders. This Mr. Reynolds is from Virginia, was educated in one of the German Universities, who there wrote an elaborate essay in Latin on the civil law, whose selection as a Secretary was judicious and creditable. The Courier presses the *statu quo* of Cuba, and thinks England must not have it, and that the United States cannot safely be annexing islands."

The New York Herald triumphs greatly in the credence which its first statement is now obtaining; that negotiations of some sort were begun for the purchase of Cuba.

It appears, (says the Herald,) and is mentioned now as a matter of fact, in several papers, that many influential citizens of Cuba have long desired the annexation of that beautiful island to our Union. They even carried their zeal on this point to such a pitch as to send proposals for a *grand coup de main* to be made by our victorious army, on its return from Mexico, to take Cuba on its passage home from Vera Cruz, much about the same way that Napoleon took Malta on his way to Egypt, in the early days of the French Revolution. Such a wild proposition of course was not entertained for an instant, either by our Generals or our Government; but it is quite sufficient, as a fact, to show the intensity of the wish which prevails in Cuba for passing over from the supine embrace of Spain to an active share in the spirit and liberality of our glorious Union.

Of the fact of diplomatic overtures having been instituted at Madrid on this point, there is now no doubt; but it is attempted to throw the *onus* of the whole upon the chief secretary of the embassy at Madrid, (Mr. Reynolds,) and to pretend that our Minister only connived at what was going on. At all events, they are obliged now to change their tune, and endorse the very intelligence of the Herald, which they so lately stigmatized as false.

17 March 1849, 2

Arrivals at the principal hotels

Brown's Hotel.

T Hemfon, Ky	L R Seybolt, N Y
Dr Helm, Va	Col Craine, La
J Johnson, Tenn	Mias Craine, do
E F Johnson, do	C Sprague, N Y
J Smith, do	C C Ewing, Mass
W McClannhan, Ky	C Pribm, Lady and
J Miller, do	Daughter, do
W N Berkely, do	C Willson, Ala
T N Parmella, N Y	O B Savory, Pa
S Dillar, Pa	C W Warwick, do
W M Ellington, N C	J R Jennings, La
A F Bartlett, Mass	J C Leach, Va
Gen Anderson, Tenn	J L Green, Ohio
P J Cozens, N Y	R D Shackelford, Ala
Gov Ewing, Del	J English, D C
C P Clifton, Miss	J W Simonton, do
C H Fisher, Pa	J Taylor, Md
J W Murphy, do	P Greig & Lady, do
W H Bissell, Ill	

United States Hotel.

Mr Wiseman, Havana	Q P Gowan, N C
Mr Blarno, do	J F Zebley, Del
Mr Barinaga, do	Chas Naylor, Pa
Mr Martinez, do	Jno Dace, Me
S R Trawick, N C	James F Clayton, Del
James French, Va	J M Barr, do
A Smith, do	John R Rilby, Va
John Falls, London	Jno W Syme, do
J Martin, Pa	F M Baykin, do
P E Robinson, Va	John S Carlisle, do
Wm B Jones, Geo	A W Garret, do
P A Lapp, Conn	V H Allen, Pa
A C Chambers, Franklin	Y Marley, do
O Clark, Mass	

Exchange Hotel.

J J Sanders, Va	A Nicol, do
Thos E Williams, Md	A W Smith, Balt
J Miner, Va	H B Hook, do
R Crapper, Va	Wm W Harper, do
Peter Gregg & Lady, do	Thos Moore, do
John Minor, do	E Fontaine, do
J W Michel, do	Wm J Hoak, do
P M Watson, do	Miss Williams, do
Jas Ellatt, Ohio	Miss Locke, do
Jas Baldwin, Va	H L Opie & Lady, do
John Shulen, do	Benj Ralph, do

Coleman's Hotel.

(BY C. W. BLACKWELL.)

J M Winchester, Balt	M E Sharke, S C
Mr Browne, Boston	J J Granburg, Geo
T O Gordon, Geo	E F Rawson, do
E W Marsh, do	Jno A Stala, Md
T H Miles, N C	H Morse, Geo
T B Eogan, Geo	B Burnett, N C
T C Dodson, N C	Jno T Rodman, N Y
T M Walter & Lady, Pa	Thos Hunt, do
G P Hayward & Lady, do	Jno E Oquenny, Va
J McAllister, Md	Boston H Howland, N Y
	B C Allen, Tenn

Willard's Hotel.

Gen W Lay, U S A	J E Mitchell, U S A
B D Fry, Va	R Triplett, Mo
W Whider, N Y	Mr Jackson, R I
H Keen, do	J C Noyes, Md
J W Bennett, do	T Stillman, Meaco
Edward Oless, do	J E Addy, do
A Foster, jr, do	R L Ogden, do
Francis Waldo, do	Chas Franklin, N Y
Mm Waldo, Balt	W S Willard, do
Gen O'Donnell, do	Trueman Cross, Md
Eward Higgins, U S A	S Hart, Mo
Thos E Franklin, Pa	E French, Pa

King's Hotel.

T A V Campbell, Md	Mr Phineas, N Y
C Bryant, do	R D Kimbrell, Tenn
F Barry, D C	H V Wright, La

Gadaby's Hotel.

Samuel Carter & lady,	Jas F Stone, N Y
	Boston Henry Lilly, N C
J Dyson, S C	E M Pemberton, do

Irving Hotel.

W P Henry, Pa	O Parke, N Y
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20 March 1849, 3

Arrivals at the principal Hotels.

Brown's Hotel.

Judge Legrand, Balt	Thos R Eastland, La
Robt Graham, Ia	J D Inboden, Va
R H Anderson & lady, Va	J J White, do
Capt Hagan, Ala	Wm S Scott, La
A P Blake, N H	Wm R Bowes, Ia
J Robinson, do	T Farine, Geo Town
Thos Bunting, Pa	F Aldumake, do
A S Weaton, Va	Mr Aldumake, do
A B McClung, Miss	

United States Hotel.

Wm Parker, Balt	P J Gray, W C
C A Gantt, do	Mrs Robinson, D C
O Sprigg, Md	W Weil, Balt
W C Enos, Ill	W S Bowden, Va
D C King, Mass	James Coybile, do
J R Bateman, Md	W A Byrd, Va
J J Baggett, do	C Jones, do
B May, Geo	R A Williams, do
W Murphey, Ohio	W Christian, do

Willard's Hotel.

J J Walker, Ala	John Young, do
S D Spence, Balt	Dr McVail, USA
Thos Barney, Geo	Robt Morris, Pa
R Richardson, Qr Dra	Ed Coward, Greenburg
J H Cooper, Va	A L Young, Ky
Geo H Gannon, do	W H Ash, England
D Ritchie, Pa	G E Rowlns, do
E Vanzant, RI	W C Corsan, do
N W Coffin, Mass	A G Bennett, U S A
B Powel, Pa	J R Wilson, do
	J F Clark, do

Exchange Hotel.

Mrs R E Lee, Va	James Smith, do
James L. Allen, N Y	Wm H Thomas, N C
A Snodgrass, Pa	J Johnson, D C
L W Candler, Md	Wm Russell, Mass
E T Allen, Va	W W Gilmer, Va
G W Allen, do	E P Goode, do

Gadsby's Hotel.

Dr Philleps & daugh, Pa	John Glasscock, do
Thos N Welch, Va	O Edwards, Mass
John A Lockwood, Md	L Stewart & Lady, do
C L Russell, Ohio	miss Rhinelander, N Y
T H Christy, Geo	A C Greene, Pa
P A Lummev, do	

King's Hotel.

G W Jones, La	A Simms, Ky
S Falkner, Geo	A James, Mo
R Brown, Me	R A McAllister, Balt

Irving Hotel.

Dr Maxwell, Ill	Lt Col Norton, U S A
H W Bruham, do	W Riddle, Ky
R M Eddle, Pa	Mr Lunt, Mass

29 March 1849, 3

Spanish Document.

Much has been said in Congress and in the American press upon the subject of the following article, which appears in the London Times of the 14th ultimo:

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.—*El Nacional*, of Caliz, of the 5th ultimo. has the following statement regarding the rumors prevalent a few months back of a contemplated sale of the island of Cuba by the Spanish government to the United States:

“In the session of Congress, held at Madrid on the 31st of January, on the motion of Senor Moyano, for the production of all correspondence which, according to the proceedings in Congress of the United States, was said to have passed, respecting the annexation of the island of Cuba, his excellency Senor Pidal replied that no proposition whatever had been made to government for the purchase of the island of Cuba, and that the supposed negotiation published in the United States newspapers was denied by his order in the official Gazette of Madrid, and at the same time in the Paris journals by the Duke of Sotomayor. Not content with this, the ministry directed suitable instructions to our agents in America, that the reports should be contradicted entirely; and in conversations with certain foreign ministers, care was taken to denounce, in the most emphatic manner, the project as impossible, to the end that all doubts might be removed. Senor Pidal, moreover, expressed his belief that no ministry composed of Spaniards would ever listen to such a shameful proposal, if made, and that we should never cede the island of Cuba.

In the senate, also. General Narvaez confirmed the above discussion, and added that the rumors of a cession were entirely unfounded, and that the island of Cuba would always remain, as now, a part of the monarchy of Spain.”

YANKEE SULLIVAN has gone to Havana for his health, it is said, instead of to California. The New-York Sun says he was accompanied by **BILL WILSON**, one of his seconds in the late prize fight. Before leaving he sent to **TOM HYER** for a donation of \$500, to carry him away. Tom offered \$100, but declined advancing a larger sum.

Daily National Intelligencer

WASHINGTON, D. C.

31 March 1849, 3

Arrivals at the principal Hotels.

Brown's Hotel.

J Morrison, Ct	Mr Jacobs, do
Jno B Hoffman, Md	J Metcalf, Tenn
Thos McGuire, do	F Wagner, Pa
Z Lasser, do	R R Fuller & family, Md
S P Race, Pa	J Adams, do
A Horn, Md	W H Pearce, Newburn
W Haulman, do	J Holderly, N C
T McGuire, Rio Grand	S Duvall, Md
Isaac Young, Ct	Wm Rankin, Ohio
D R Gowdy, Pa	J Morton, Va
R M Whaley, Va	J E Brown, Pa
C Anthony, Pa	J C Young, Ct
Robt Anthony, Va	H J Michael, Md
G A Shook, do	F Keller, do
J Benington, do	A Vanwick, Mt Holly
L De Ancher, Montarey	T C Nye, N Y
F Canicola, Montanzas	A G Benson, do
Anth Penn, do	Mrs Benson, do
B G Carter, do	J W Blackly, Washington
Wm Pannill, do	W Gunn, N Y
Wm McCrary, do	W J Jenkins, do
F de Gorau, do	Mr Holohone, London
J F Hare, N Y	

Willard's Hotel.

John Treppett, N Y	H Ogden, Miss
Mrs Daniel LeRoy, do	W Shadbourne, Me
John Neilson, do	A J Donelson, U S A
Miss LeRoy, do	D R Porter, Pa
Wm N Clark, do	B M Hedgas, Md
Mrs Clark & nurse, do	E B Sumner, N C
Wm D Lewis, Pa	E Higgins, U S N
W Lawrance & lady, Mass	D G Tanagut, do
E Boyle, Md	S H Togort, Md
C Longdon, N Y	Isaac Weeks, Va
C Yellott, Md	J M Power, do
J Steele, do	J Potter, do
Maj C Bodine, do	John Potter, do
Miss Bodine, do	Maj Zellin, U S N
Dr J Thornly, U S N	J R Magruder, do
E A Lewis, N Y	J Wright & lady, N Y
J Upshur, Md	

United States Hotel.

P S Blanton, Va	Mr Kendall, N C
B H Walker, do	J C McNier, do
E S Woaddy, do	H Ball, Lady & child N Y
L A Stevany, do	P Spilman, Va
S Strong, N Y	E M Brown, do
J H Emiss, N C	J L Young, S C
W C Maloney, Pa	W J Kenard, do
W Webb, N C	H B Woodworth, N Y
Isaac B Ward, N J	Mrs Foxe, Va
J Seybrook, Pa	E L Carleton, do
J M Ester, Va	F Angle, N J
R C Strange, do	D J Hartsook, Va
J M Talbot, do	J J Brown, do
W Washburn, Mass	

Gadsby's Hotel.

J S Bradbury, Va	W R Cole, do
E Berkley, do	Capt T Friedway, Pa
Mrs Berkley & servt, do	J M Waite, M
J Croget, do	C Ames, N Y
H Felt, La	H Harrison, Geo
P Hoff, S C	T S Alexander, Md
J A Worey, N Y	F S Myers, do
C Gibbs, do	Wm Gibboney, Va
D Largent, do	T A Jenkins & 2 child, Md
Wm Pinkney, Md	

Exchange Hotel.

A Terch, N B	J B McCarty, do
J C Thompson, Mass	Wm Garty, do
R Taylor, N Y	H J Machell, Md
W T Dougherty, Va	T Sutter, Va
J Cockaville, do	

King's Hotel.

C Kennedy, D C	J McInyre, do
P Forest, Ala	Chas Elliot, Me
S Campbell, N Y	Wm Wilson, Mass

Irving Hotel.

James Jenkinson, N Y	F P Cavillo & Lady, La
John L Stoddard, N J	C T Maddox, Md

WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 April 1849, 3

Arrivals at the principal Hotels.

Willard's Hotel.

J J Jones, Va	Jno Burrell, N Y
T P Chesman, do	Miss Capers, do
A M Jones, do	Miss Pearson, do
J W Lyne, do	Masters Capers, do
J Robertson, do	J Nugent, N Y
E Dowsing, Miss	Wm C Aglevin, U S A
A K Patton & Sister	Maj W H Shover, U S A
S Gilman, N Y	John Manroe and Lady,
J Sherwood, Conn	Paris
F D Barton, do	G F Wachenfeldt, Mass
C Flitz, La	R R Cuyler, Ga
D Carroll, Ala	S Steele, U S N
Miss M Adair, do	T Lee, do
Dr Harper, Md	E D Ingraham, Pa
Gov Pratt, do	G Howard
J Cooper, Pa	Capt Webb, Va
H C Hunter, U S N	Commodore Sloat, U S N
Dr A P Jones, N Y	Mrs Whittemore, 2 children
K Jones and Lady, Pa	and scrv't, N Y
Miss A Wright, Mass	C Starr, do
Wm T Hynes & Lady, Va	M Woodbright, U S A
Mr Evans, Md	D Seldon, do
M O Dairdson, Md	

Brown's Hotel.

Mr Plummer, Md	A M C Smith, do
R H Middleton, do	C Hathaway, do
P Baldwin, do	J Kears, Conn
Col Hagan, do	Dr W E Westenbaker, Md
S Cox, do	M Griffith, do
T J W Barkper, N Y	W Lyles, do
A McRae, N C	W R Johnson, Va
D Howell, Va	J H Forsyth, Ohio
A Newton, do	John Q. Adams, Va
W J Russel, N Bedford	Miss B Sanders, do
J T Eversfield, Md	Miss L. Sanders, do
G Kingsland, Mo	P H Hinnes, Ohio
J A Porter, Va	S H Stewart, N Y
R J Young, Md	J Thompson, do
W C Stanly, N Y	

Exchange Hotel.

Gov Sprigg, Md	A L Reed, do
J H White, Va	Dr Massey, do
H Fowler, Md	J Johnson, D C
E H Fitzhugh, Va	G Blacklock, Va
F M Carter, do	J Kable, Va
B F Carter, do	A Nicol, do
Col J Peterson, do	J I James, Va
J L Carter, do	P T Jones, N Y
B Young, do	J Jones, Washington
Dr W McCormick, do	Morton, Va
A S Chambers, do	R Turner, do
J V Moore, do	G B Hall, do
J F Smith, do	N L D Brown, do
P K Mitchell, do	Dr J B Edmonds, do
B Bowers, do	J Berger, do
T Johnson, do	

Gadsby's Hotel.

A K Patton & Sister, S C	Miss Pue, do
Miss A Wright, Mass	J M F McGeorald, Va
Wm C Bond & Lady, do	J W Thomas, N C
C T Moddox, Md	H L Crawford, do
T Hume, Wisconsin	Wm Jones, Va
Dr Southgate, Va	H S Mitchell, N Y
S Miller, do	J R Rowles, Md
Rev Mr Roberts, N C	P H Rose, N Y
A W Bateman, Md	F H Tanvier, Pa
G Battmore, do	Mrs. Penco, do
C R Carroll, do	

Irving Hotel.

W R Webster, Ga	Miss Savage, do
John Inersall, Mass	Mrs Lincoln, do
Mrs Blake, Pa	Mr J Benny, do
Mrs Hooker, Conn	Mr Atocha, Geo Town
G W Newman, N Y	T Barnard, N Y
H Evans, Milwaukee	Isaac Platt
W H Langdon, Florida	G W Blackstock & Lady,
A H Bennet	Mass
Mrs M Abenny, Mass	

United States Hotel.

M S Ward, Ind	John Walton jr, do
E E Cobb, Ala	A J Spalding, do
Wm C Wyatt, Va	Wm C Hepburn & Lady,
J Michels, Germany	Mass
J Valiant, Mo	Mr Mitchell, Md
C C Robinson, Va	A Steadman
G P Fisher, Md	C Conely
Mrs Col Walton & Ser-	J H McKee, Va
vant, Md	

King's Hotel.

J N Sanderson, Mass	H J White, N Y
S Eckell, Teun	S T Morris, N Y
R O Perrin, do	C T P Whman, Pa

Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig

11 April 1849, 3

✶ J. R. Dufroc, Esq., has been re-elected
Mayor of Baton Rouge. Mr. Dufroc is a prin-
ter.

12 April 1849, 3

LOCAL NEWS.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

City Hotel—Barnum and McLaughlin.

E. M. ...
H. Burrell, Va; J. ...
Goldsboro, Md; G. Harleman, Mo; W. H.
Kenyon, navy; Dr. Mackay, H. Dist; Mrs
Emory, Md; Col. Carroll & lady, H. Dist; S
Smith, Mo; H. S. Grayson & lady, Chas; L.
H. Chandler, Balt; E. E. Upham, Bangor; B
Tucker, Wash; Mrs. Hawkins, Bost; Mrs
Parke, do; Miss Sargent, do; H. do do; J
Nash, do; Mr. D. Boydon & lady, do; Com
Sloat & lady, navy; S. A. Robinson, Va; Jno. P
Gonwell, O; Moses do do; Sarah do do; Mr
Mackal, N C; Dr. Brandt, Va; H. F. Fallon,
Havana; C. S. Dyer, R. I; Miss E. Page, Cam;
W. C. Webb, Mo; Miss Goldsboro, Md; P. R.
Dandridge, Va; Mr. Gilroy, Eng; E. M. Muly
Hagerstr, Gen. Chapman, Md; J. N. Watkins
do; Dr. Scott, Mo; Thos Hamble, York; Eli
Lewis, do; J. Hough, do; S. Small, York; J. J.
Wheat, Alex; B. R. Stevens, Va; G. R. Thomas
Cin; Henry Cook, Alex; James McKewne,
Alex

U. S. Hotel—Wm. Guy.

J. C. Tennent, navy; J. M. E. Newby, Va; W
I. Bate, Md; Lt. E. Nottingham, Va; W. Wil-
liams & lady, Norfolk; Miss Taylor, do; Jas
H. Watkins, A. A. co; Mr. Ogden, St. Louis;
D. B. Tears, Lairel; T. H. Hoof, Alex; W. S.
Schley, Md; B. Willirms, Sav. Fac; W. David-
son, navy; Mr. Smith, Pa; G. Stewart, Bridgpt;
F. Jones, do; B. W. Price, O; T. H. Smith, O;
Mr. Humphreys, do; Mr. Barret, do; W. P.
Duncklu, Ark; J. Sutton, do; W. B. do do; G.
W. Wells, Pa; G. A. Johnson, Salisbury; M. R.
Shankland, Cumbg; J. Dickson, Geotn; P. H.
Humes, O; E. Carter, Va; W. Jackson, Va;
E. L. Sainpher, do; R. Robertson, N O; T. B.
Hyson, Chettn; S. A. Drayles, Ill; C. Griffith,
Md; Mr. Robinson, Pa; Wm. Glaze, S C; O.
Diesendorf & lady, Rich; B. C. Wicks, Md; E.
D. Foundray, Va; W. R. Cox, do; B. F. Davis
La; H. F. Segraves, Allentn; A. F. Gheses, do;
J. D. Wagner, do; R. Smith, do;

American Hotel.—M. Smith.

F. C. Crowley, Sykesvl; A. C. Hull, Pitts; R.
McKee, Wheeling; W. L. Robertson, Marieta;
Miss Ward, do; N. B. Bowman, Brownsvl;
C. S. Mason & lady, Ky; Mrs. Sampson, do;
Miss do do; Thos. Reed, Pa; J. Dye, Wash;
H. Candel, Campsvl; Chas. E. Brown, Pa; Mr.
Bools, do; Henry Distin, London; Jno. Willy
do; Jno. C. Clayton, Bristol; M. C. Mears,
Md; Mr. Rogers & l, Ky; Capt. Swayne,
army; Mr. Robinson, Norfolk; Thos. Martin,
Pr Geo. co; O. Harrison, St. Michaels; Wm.
Jones, do; Jno. Denning, do; Geo. Smurny,
Wash Pa; W. W. Burks, Rich; Col. W. Robin-
son, Pitts; R. M. Mathews, Petersbg; J. H. T.
Tracy, Memphis; J. R. Weldin, Pitts; J. P. Al-
len, Uniontn; Isaac Vanmeter, Ky; E. Bran-
son, N O; Ex Gov. Shannon, O;

20 April 1849, 3

Arrivals at the principal Hotels:

Brown's Hotel.

S M Shoemaker, Md	S P Hawes, Va
Dr R P Lake, do	J H Alexander, do
R Bowie, do	L E Caperton, do
W Symington, Md	W G Caperton,
H W Thomas, do	L Myers, N Y
F Stone, do	D D Wagner and son, Pa.
W Skinner, do	W Calder, do
G D Blake and two ladies, Kentucky	J Peters, do
Miss M P Thomas, Va	J G Ball, do
T A Ball, do	W Ball, Mass
	G Hastings, do

Gadsby's Hotel.

H Daingerfield, Va	W Anderson, Ohio
Mr Eaches, do	L Adams, Md
Dr Powell, do	Dr Smith, do
Mr Cazenove, do	H R Gray, do
Mr Goon, do	Miss Bossange, Paris
Mr Gregory, do	E Bossange, do
Mr Johnson, do	H Monlun, do
T A Foushee, do	M Bossange, do
E C Thompson, Va	

Willard's Hotel.

Mrs Hill, N C	T Kinnicutt, Worcester
J L O'Sullivan, N Y	F H Kinnicutt, do
Mr Alexander, do	Miss Kinnicutt, do
Miss Hamilton, do	Miss Foster, do
F Schriver, do	J Atwood, Pa
A W Taylor, Mass	Mr Riddle, do
N Merrill, S C	A Barnes, Md

Exchange Hotel.

R J Smith, Va	Mr Stevens, Va
H A White, do	O P Smith, do
J T James, do	J Field, Ky
G W Jones, do	A Jones, Ohio
R P Swann, do	Miss M Johnson, Md
Dr Clagott, do	J H Lloyd, Ct

United States Hotel.

T S Bates and lady, Mass	P P Warwick, Va
N Merrill, S C	W F Obenchais, Pa
J K Mendenhall, do	W Eubank, Ala
C A Ganntt, Balt	

Irving Hotel.

J H James, Saratoga	W R Dye, S C
H B Slee, Hudson	E Cable, Albany

King's Hotel.

R A McAllister, Md	Mr Magcus, Del
J W Nott, do	

WASHINGTON, D. C.

27 April 1849, 3

Arrivals at the principal Hotels.

Brown's Hotel.

E S Cozens, Balt	D Boyd, Pa
T B P Ingram, Va	J Hill, do
G H Chamberlin, Mass	A Frazer, Ohio
Miss L Merrill, do	J Lawrence, do
Miss A Murray, do	J T Beaumont, Pa
T A Rohr, Pa	Wm Ingram, do
S Middleton, do	C Jeffreys, do
G Davis, Md	D H Taylor, do
Wm Wright, do	J Powell, do
Th F Bowie, do	W Wilkinson, do
W H Tuck, do	W P Griffin, Md
J J Speed, do	Dr E Hartt, do
Wm D Bowie, do	J Broadbent, do
H S Martin, Va	A H Sanders, Balt
E Watson, NC	J A Curtin, Balt
L Zinter, NC	R H Crittenden, Ky
J A Camaller, Va	Dr W A Berry, NC
J N Eastham, Ky	R C Fruth, Boston
W H Bell, Miss	W R Robeson, Mass
S Oviatt, La	G W Johnston, Pa
B Rogers, Pa	A Colby, NY
M G Mitchell, Ohio	

Willard's Hotel.

Wm H Seward, NY	Mrs Rogers and woman,
Gen Young, Del	N York
Dr Black, do	Miss Campbell, NY
E Williams and lady,	2 Misses Moore, do
Boston	D A Bokee, do
Benj Bangs, do	M B Edgar, do
I W Williams, Balt	Wm Shaw, Balt
B H Carter, Va	J B Sheffield, NY
Jos Heron, do	Mrs. Sheffield, do
S B Churchill, Mo	Dr Claude, Md
J G Powers, do	D A Mead, Mass
Mr and Mrs Bengaman	C F Hoffman, NY
Rush, Pa	John M Brooke, USN
Madison Rush, USA	Wm N Brooke, Va
Rev W A Muhlenberg,	John C Ely, Balt
New York	C B Graff and lady, Balt

Irving Hotel.

Elias Everett, Jr Wash-	Maj Zeilin and lady, US
ington	Marines
R S Easton, do	John K Zeilin, Philad
Hon James Cooper, Pa	Jas Stockholm, Scotland
Henry Connelly, do	Mr Brown, Canada
W Striker, NY	Mr Ebon, do
J P Dewitt, do	J K Anson, Texas

United States Hotel.

W Fears, Tenn	W Cole, Philad
J Fairfield, Pa	John Osgood, Mo
Wm Jones, Ct	Wm Blunt, Mass
J Osborn, Ohio	Dr. McMayo, Paris
Thomas Campbell, Va	Dr W S C Duhamel, Balt

Gadsby's Hotel.

J C Evans and lady, Ohio	Miss Browne, Ohio
Dr Clifford and lady, RI	M Harmony, NY
G W Chilton, Va	B H Druse, do
Nathan Rice and deugh-	DR Finely, do
ter, Mass	Miss T C Boyd, Va
Jas M Boyd, Va	Miss Clarke, S C
Mr Keane, do	

Exchange Hotel.

Eben Frost, Va	C A Hanling, Md
B F Nalle, do	A W Magouly, Pa
G S Bastable, Balt	J H Stephens, Va
John M Funk, Pa	Thos Moore, do

King's Hotel.

J F Spahn, Md	G W Myers, Md
Stiehl Fatton	G H Thomas, Me
S H Gaskin, Pa	A Willia, Mass

3 May 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel.—T H Lumpkin, Washington; E J Norris, Pa; S Fooss, Vt; Chas Chapman, Ct; J E Hunt, NY; D E Simonds, La; D Russell, NY; B Higgins, Ohio; Q Dilee, Ohio; C Knap Jr, Pa; D Dodd, NY; Wm Weed, Ala; A Runyan, Pa; T Runyan, NY; Dr J B Fisher, Boston; Dr C T Jackson, Boston; G W Car, Md; R M Mergaw, do; J Jones, do; Master A Jones, do; J E Brett, NY; J Miles, Balt; J J Roberts, Va; Dr J Minor, do; J Conklin, NY; M Watson; W Bryce and lady NY; J Hunter, Va; Alex Ramsay and lady, Pa; M P Robertson and lady, Va; B H Spunger, Pa; W T Jackson, NY; Mr White; A C Morton, Maine; D D Robinson, Montreal; Chas C Turner, U S N.

Brown's Hotel.—E L Hart, Balt; R W Winscott, do; R Douglass, S C; R Ward, do; E Laforcade, Pa; Q S Hastings, Mass; F S Green, Balt; Thos H Kent, do; R W Marriot, do; E Ellicott, Md; W Calwell, Va; A Bell, N Y; D P Davis, Pa; R H Hebb and lady, Md; Miss Mitchell, do; Thos Barbar, Mo; W N Jackson, Ind; Mr Cathcart, do; B Rowan, Woodin, Ky; Mr. McLane, Del; E F Flower and lady; V De Calb, Havana; N Giraud, do; Q Holbrook, Mass; G C Thomas, N J; J E Brown, Pa; H Mann, N Y; L W Stephens, do; A H Shultz, do.

Irving Hotel.—W B Leonard, N Y; J Woraley, Providence; A A Rogers, N Y; A B Mudge, Baltimore; J Gonder, Jr. and lady, Penn; Hon. T Ives, Penn; G A Lucas, Balt; J Robertson, Washington; J Griffiths Fisher, Mobile; F S Larned, Washington; H P Allen, N Y; Wm Roebuck, Canada.

Gadsby's Hotel.—J M Harris, Balt; Mr Buchanan and lady, Balt; Wm F Peterson, Va; Wm C North, Boston; E Orlchs, Balt; Mr Alexander, Balt; B H Ellicott, Balt; O P Horey, Santa Fe, N M; Dr Goble, Newark, N J.

U. S. Hotel.—D Durkee, York, Pa; L H Miles, Md; W H Deming, Va; G W Millan, Hermitage; A S Grigaby, Va; I. D Foote, Hermitage; J. Fraser, N Y; L Myers, Va; W S Groff, Balt; Thos E Crowell, Phila; Alex Harper, do.

Exchange Hotel.—J. Gasaway, Md; Robt E Scott, Va; T J Marshall, Md; James Kee, Pa; R W Horton, Md; T M D Baden, do; J I Roberts, Va; M H Stevens and lady, Washington, D C; S Wane, Pa; A Cady, N Y; S. P Lee, J McCur, Pa; Wm R Darling, Va; R W Marriot, Balt.

King's Hotel.—J Lancaster, Md; Y Barber, Md; G R Nehinger, Pa; James Laughlin, Md; B Arnold, Mass; F T Griffin, Md; J S Robinson, Md; W E Moore, Pa.

4 May 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

~~Am. Hotel, M. Smith.~~
Geo Walker, Bost; M Alvarado, Havana;
Ed. Townsend, Phil; B Bowman, do; J N
McClary, Pitts; Edw Townsend, Phil; Wm
R McClary, do; Jos B Breed & I, N Y; Col
Sydenham, London; Wm A, Duncan, N Y;
Jos B Ward, Camden; Capt Lake, N O; Mrs
Stewart, do; Eliza Brown, Pt Deposit; Jas
Robins, O; Phil Lavale, Me; Robt H Lan-
sing, O; R N Trouse, N Y; T Baily, Nor'k;
R M Potter, Wash; J Baily, R I; Mrs Tracy,
Wash; Elias Coombs, N Y; H Howison & I,
Wash; J Drayton, do; Miss Jackson, Va;
Miss Truman, do; S B McKnise, O; Mad
Weiss & 48. Viennoise child'n; Capt Mayo,
army; T Cronice, Monrovia; Jno Kelly, Mo;
Mr. Williamson, Pa; Miss Houston, do;
Abraham Bowery, Columbia, Pa; Jno Mc-
Fall, do; David Perry, Fredksbg Va; P
Bowie, Pr Geo co; Jno R Baden, do; H M
Chew, do; E L Davis, Edgefield, La; C
Closey, Pa; G R Gray, do; M Ronig, Newbg;
C M Richardson, Inda; M Stone, do; W P
McFadden, York; H Fuller, Md; W D Mc-
Leod, Phil; E Alvard, Conn; Hugh Moon;
Lancas; Miss Willard, N Y; Jas F Thomas,
Lancas; Miss Young, Phil; N S Wicker-
sham, do; Capt S G Randal, N Y; A Atkin-
son, Cumb; Jno Keffer, Union'n Pa; Nap
Hawes, Suffolk; Thos Bradly, Lex Ky; A G
Humphry, Pitts; Wm D Philips, Mass; Wm
Payne, Pitts; Jno S McIntosh, Wellsvl; Dr
Chas Boardman, Va; S Lathrop & I, Pitts; J
Kelly & I, do; Jno Bernard, N Y; Geo Keen-
ner, Knoxvl; G W Booke, Phil; R T Barry,
Boston.

Arrivals this morning.—W J May, J S
Love, Pa; J Coffin, W R Easton, C Glossin,
Md; R N Fally, Va; O P Spalding, O; J P
Smith, Md; J Hicks, Va; J M Andrews, C
B Andrews, St Louis; J D Southall, Ms; Dr
Gaines, Va; Miss Morrow, J R Morrow,
Inda.

Union Hotel—Thos. Lloyd.

Thos. Mayer, Phil.; M. Green, Norfolk;
H. Fairbank, Phil.; A. Adams, do.; Er. M.
Hord, Va.; S H McIntosh, Ga.; T Philips,
Md.; Miss Newman, Md.. Rev. Samuel Bar-
ber, Fredk; John O Riley, do.; Amos Dixon,
Chester co. Pa.; James Harensen, Lancas;
Samuel Gorush, do.; Edward Reynolds,
Phil.; John C. Rogers, Mariottsville; Richard
Rawe, Woodstock; Col. Chandler, N. York;
Maj. A. Cook, do.; Capt. Williams, N. Y.;
Thomas Fenton, Va.; James Sharon, Ohio;
Wm. Marshal, Va.; Sidney P Walker, Mass;
John Tucker, N Y.

Wheatfield Inn.—J. McIntosh.

Mr. Fisher, Phil.; P McG West, Fredk.;
Levin West, do.; R. Despard, jr. Clarksburg,
Va.; D M Huffman, Stanton; Charles K
Keemle, St Louis; D Markell, Va.

Globe Hotel.

R McGee, Shinston, Va.; George L Kite,
Columbian Mills; Isaac Koontz, do.; N S
Pinkerton, Lancas; Capt Thomas, New Mar-
ket; E L Broedetts, do.

Washington Hotel.

4 Fred Davenport, Brown co.; J. Davis,
Steuben co.; G. L. Brown, Phil.; Lt B Wol-
cott, N Y.; J G McDowel, do.; D C Ford,
Pa.; D P Wetherby, N Y.; O S Wetherby,
Pt Deposit; S McCullough, N Y.; J C Coop-
er, Steuben co N Y.; W H Brown, Bradford
co Pa.; Geo H. Wetherby, Addison; Hugh
Moore, Lancas; Jas Wisley, do.; B Payeton,
La.; J S Urban, Carrolton, Pa.; J H and, Ti-
oga co N Y.; G T Tozer, Pt Deposit; H L
H Reed, Otsego co.; Mr. Lyon, Tioga co.;
R C Lockwood, Chemung co.; Fred Church,
do.; Wm. Heysham, Elkland, Pa.; Col J
Chamberlin, Chenango, N Y.

City Hotel.—Harnum and McLaughlin.

P H Hooe, Wash; W R Robison, Mass;
C C Mungmoer & I, Mass; A G Newton &
I, Wash; H Ryan jr, Fredk; Dr C N Bock,
Phil; F Kineli, do; J W Bray, do; Lt Col
Walker, army; R Townsend, navy; Chas W
Nolen, do; G Pratt, Bost; G Wingfield, N O;
R Tenbrook; Phil; W Shot & I, Louisvl;
Miss do do; N Goldsboro, Easton; M Wood-
hall, navy; L W Fletcher; do; G R Howel,
Wash; G Knapp jr, Pitta; D Dodd jr, N S;
R E Cochran, Colum; J E Tacket, Fredabg;
Com Turner, navy; J Bradly, Brownsvl; Mr
Kemble, N Y; Rev J Muhlenberg, Mrs
Rogers, N Y; Miss do do; D. Stine, Lebanon
R H Duball, Md; C V Hill, Pr G co; W B
do do; Col C Carrol, H Dist; H do do jr, do;
G C Hanson, Wash; W Stewart, Hagerstn;
G L Sites, Phil; H H Bell, Louisvl; Saml A
Coburn, N. H; F H Riggles, N Y; A G
Brown & fam, Miss; Dr Egbert & fam, navy
Mr McIntosh, Mass.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

15 May 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

Brown's Hotel.—C Beall, Va; N Davis, N Y; S R Smith, Texas; G W Dent, Ga; S D Pitcher, do; U Walker, Florida; Dr R E Smith, Ga; D D Sloan, Pa; J E Young, do; J L Bacon and lady, Va; Mrs E Fry, do; B R Jones and lady, Ala; Miss Barnett, do; Abel Shanks and lady, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Stokes, do; Miss Shanks, do; Miss Davis, do; G W Duvall, Md; R Bowie, do; R McGregor, do; J Donelant, Pa; W J White, do; P Thompson, Ky; G W Wylie, Ohio; J R Marston, Md; R Wallace, Va; C Carter, Md; J Wilson, S C; J N Whitner, do; R McCann, do; H Latterby, Va; T B Behler, Md; J B Boone, N Y; J G Campbell, Md; D Dugas, Ga; J T Gilmore, NC; I C Wood, Balt; D H Ewler, Pa; William Briggs, Va; R Haynes, do; M Keplart, Md; D H Haddon, do; W B Slack and 2 ladies, do; G W Dent, Ga; G Barker, N Y; R Davis, Cuba; W D Child, do; A G Mendora, do.

Willard's Hotel.—A J Williams, N Y; J Hunter, Va; J A Mills, do; J Carlisle, J R Deming, Ga; S Willard, Ga; H E Nesmith, N Y; Wm M Leeds, do; G G Heney, Ala; J D P Ogden, N Y; Mr and Mrs. Stott, do; S P Griffin, U S A; T Sherman, do; C Malou, Coast Survey; W Tibbits, N York; S E Robins, Vt; Col. Reich and lady, Boston; Col Linepln, do; Hon. A Lawrence, do; Jno. Boon and lady, Ohio; J E Young, Pa; J. Corbon, Pa; D Elliott, Ga; A C Washburn, and lady, Boston; D Ingraham, Pa; D White and lady, Ga; Mr F Prout, N Y; S Strong, do; G Reynolds, do; E G Spardling, do; Mrs Evans and daughter, Md; J Barker, R I; R G Howland, do; Mr. Goodrich, Mass; N H Mitchell, N York; T Cross, Balt; T D Johnson, do; J V Wagner, Balt; S C Sanger and lady, Mass; W Watts, N Y; Mr Eddy, Mass; C Mellets, N Y; J Shillalar, do.

Exchange Hotel.—S F Besch, Md; J J Mitchell, do; J Pendleton, Va; S Bailly, Va; Mr. Forrest, Md; Miss Simmers, do; G A Mitchell, do; J Haight, Va; A Moe and lady, do; Mrs Gunnell, do; Mrs. Elgin, do; J Read, do; D Howland, Washington; B F Mackall, Va; W L Smith, Va; L Canter, Md; H Dixon, Va; J R Peace, Washington.

Iving Hotel.—J W Tyson, Philadel; G Bropway, Choc-taw; J S Adams, Boston; A G Kirby, Vermont; Hon D S Dickinson, N Y; H Jones, LI; J D Massimento, Va; A G Peckham, N Y; E T Carpenter, Pa; J T Suddoth, do; J McElfresh, Va; A P Murenthall, Pa; J S Francis, do; I S Shackelford, Va.

Gadch's Hotel.—T Balch, Va; Rev. J O'Conder, Penn; Lieut West, USMC; Lloyd N Doser, Md; W Wilson, Flor; Col H Moran, Va; H S Stores, do; W Breeden, do; J Adkins, do; A H Barnard, do; W S Mitchell, Md; Zantaffer, Pa; J A Sterling, N York; T W Gibson and daughter, Pa; W P Woolley, Ky; D D Robinson, Canada; J Green, Md; T Kenny, do.

United States Hotel.—D W Colver, Mo; C Deming, N Y; W H Peters, Va; J C Wood, C I; Munkin; D Ingraham, Pa; Col. J Polk, Md; R J Aylmer, Va; H J Walker, La; A M Sanders, DC; B F Havens, Md.

King's Hotel.—C Freeley, Wis; T Borden, N York; Duffey, do; J Smith, Pa; J M McGill; G Woodhull, N Caro; Stephen Williams, N Y.

17 May 1849, 2

Annexation.

The Richmond *Republican*, in alluding to this subject in reference to the Canada movement pithily observes: "Evil communications corrupt good manners. Keep these disorderly, vicious Canadians out of the Union. Or, if our own countrymen insist upon their admission, Brother Jonathan will be obliged to neutralize their influence by receiving also to his hospitable halls the grave, stately, decorous Spaniard of Cuba. Thus we shall be fairly balanced; Canada with its rowdyism, on one end of the plank—Cuba, with its decency, on the other; at one end, the fortress of Quebec—at the other, the Moro Castle—the stars and stripes streaming from both, while Uncle Sam sits straddling in the middle, rolling up his eyes, and wondering where his 'manifest destiny' will pitch him next."

Paul National City

WASHINGTON, D. C.

18 May 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Brown's Hotel.—Capt Brooks, Md; Thos H Kent, Balt; A G Cole, do; C Griswold, Ga; R E Bell, Ala; R C Kent, Va; Wm Pierson, Balt; Geo B Stephens, Va; A P Fitch, do; Jno McPierson, do; J Fassett, do; Mr Winslow, N C; J W A Newell, N J; Thos F Bowle, Md; L R Seelge, Pa; Wilenrick, do; Robt Bowie, jr, and lady Md; Miss Ghiselln, do.

Willard's Hotel.—Jno T North and lady, Conn; Mr Hall, N Y; Dr Bernard, Troy, N Y; Dr Fisher, do; C F Briggs, do; F S Tallmudge, do; Rev J W Newton, U S N; Thos McNight, N Y; M D Strong, Vt; It King, Milwaukee; P Grabill, Md; J Baughn, do; C & J Chubb, D C; J J Jackson, Va; R R Carter, U S N; D O Bruner, Vt; H P Smith, Pa; J Read, do; Mr Myers, Va; Mr Segar, do; Mr Gilmer, do; J F Baker, Pa; F M Kummell and lady; Miss Baily; N B Worthington, Md; G Gates, Pa; Wm Hadden, Ga; S W Pearson; Mc and Mrs Lee, Boston; Mrs R H Ives, do; Miss Avery, do.

Irving Hotel.—W B Ross, N Y; Harrison White, Mass; Ambrosio J Gonzalez, Havana; Mr and Mrs Baker, N Y; R Kirkwhite, Ma; A R Mentz, do; Alex E Payne, Ga; Z Platt, N Y; H J Sandfort, Mass; Levi Goodwin, Va; Samuel Goodwin, Va; Wm Redd, Ky; H R Duham, N Y; H B Babcock, do; H K Broome, do.

Galsky's Hotel.—Jno Wilherts, Va; Thos I Lee, Md; H Wrickby, N Y; Wm N Kiddle and lady, Mo; C G Cox, Va; J J R Flourney, Ga; A W Habersham, do; J S Clod, Ape, Austria.

United States Hotel.—J S Blakistone, Md; Col William Chesnut, do; George P Kane, do.

King's Hotel.—B I Chandler, Va; A Shrum, Md; B Colburn, N Y; M Allen, N J; S Johnston, Va; J Simmonson, Md.



18 May 1849, 2

La indiciacion que nos hace el correspondiente de la Habana al darnos cuenta de la extrañeza que causa al Ministro español, que todo un Capitan General de la Isla de Cuba no pueda detener la circulacion de un papel, por que este se publique en otros países; nos parece tanto mas juicioso y de temerse, cuanto que tales medidas no solo estarian perfectamente de acuerdo con los actos anteriores de aquella Autoridad, y la política y las miras de España, sino que tampoco carecerian de antecedentes; pues ya otras veces se han engañado en la Habana asesinos para mandarlos aqui á detener el curso de un papel como el nuestro.

En 1825. se comenzó á publicar en esta ciudad un periódico, titulado *El Habanero* en que se discutian con grande habilidad las mismas cuestiones é intereses de que ahora se ocupa La Verdad. El primer número, causó en la Isla de Cuba la sensacion que es de suponerse atendida las circunstancias de entonces y el nombre de su Autor; y fué tal la excitacion y el enojo que produjo el segundo en el gobierno, que en la Habana se hicieron subscripciones y apalabrearon individuos que viviesen á asesinar á su editor.

Pronto llegó esta noticia á New York. y cuando el ilustrado y respetable autor del *Habanero* se hubo cerciorado de ella, se dirigió á sus presuntos asesinos con estas notables palabras.

" Miserables! Creéis destruir la Verdad asesinando al que la dice? Ah! ella es superior á todos los esfuerzos humanos, y un recurso como el que habeis tomado solo sirve para empeorar vuestra causa. Nada prueba mas la solidez de lo que he dicho que la clase de impugnacion que habeis adoptado. Yo podré morir á manos de un asesino, pero aseguro que no ganareis mucho, y no sé si me atreva á pronosticaros que perderá algo vuestra causa..... * * *

* ; Es el medio de salvar la patria pagar malvados que quiten la vida al que ha cometido el crimen de decir la verdad, á tiempo en que las cosas pueden tener mejor y mas pacífica composicion? Ah ingratos! Quereis deramar la sangre del que solo ha trabajado y trabaja porque no se derrame la vuestra? Desgraciados, pues solo puede serlo el criminal, yo os entrego al tiempo, y á vuestros remordimientos. Entre tanto una verdad quiero recordaros y es que vuestro número es limitadísimo, y debe su preponderancia á una condescendencia momentánea. Ya no es tiempo de sorprender á nadie con los espantajos de *criollos y europeos* habiendo entre estos acaso tantos desengañados y tantos inde-

pendientes como entre aquellos.

Yo no he hecho mas que procurar que los hombres se conozcan mutuamente y conozcan su situacion, para que en un caso que por su naturaleza es inevitable, se calmen las pasiones, se impidan los desastres, y saque el pais inmensas ventajas, que hagan felices á sus actuales habitantes, y á sus futuras generaciones. Si esto es un crimen, hé aqui un crimen protector de la humanidad y arreglado á la justicia, hé aqui un criminal que se gloria de serlo."

FELIX VARELA.

Sin las virtudes ni el talento del ilustre Prelado que regó en nuestra patria la primer semilla de libertad, pero con el mismo interés, é igual ó mayor fé en nuestra causa, bien podemos decir á nuestro turno al déspota de Cuba, que él podrá muy bien mandar á asesinar á los que redactan La Verdad porque para ello tiene al rededor gente a propósito y no le han de faltar inspiraciones propias, ni deseo y voluntad de hacerlo; pero que jamás logrará que La Verdad sucumba, ni menos que se olviden las ideas y los principios que ella ha difundido

El Habanero, era la representacion, el producto de un solo hombre, cuya muerte podia paralizarlo, y aun sepultarlo tal vez en el olvido. Pero no sucede así con La Verdad. La Verdad no es la representacion ni el producto de ningun hombre en particular: ella es el fruto natural y espontáneo de toda una época, la expresion del dolor y el descontento general de todo un pueblo: sus Editores son tantos como hay en Cuba que suspiran por gozar de libertad, y sus correspondientes y agentes todos los cubanos, peninsulares y extranjeros verdaderamente interesados en el bien del pais incluso, muchos de los mismos empleados y favoritos del gobierno.

¿ A quién herirá, pues? ¿ Contra quién ha de asestarse el puñal asesino? ¿ Deberá dirigirse á los Cubanos y españoles que viven en New-York, ó á todos los peninsulares y criollos que viven y escriben para nuestro periódico en la Isla? ¿ O será del caso sacrificar á los unos y á los otros para que La Verdad no vuelva á aparecer?

Juzgue por aquí el Sr. Roncaly si lo será posible atajar La Verdad, y si las ordenes de España ni las suyas podrán influir en lo mas mínimo en el curso de este papel ni en el ánimo de los que lo redactan.

FILILUZEROS.

18 May 1849, 2

HABANA, Mayo 6, 1849.

Después de la larga interrupción que ha experimentado nuestra correspondencia la renuevo ahora con el fin de que V. publique los hechos que le comunico, y que fuertemente han de llamar la atención á toda persona, cualquiera que sea su color político, por la magnitud de ellos, que descubre desde luego la convicción que se tiene del descontento general en esta Isla con los hombres y las instituciones que la rigen y gobiernan.

Algo se ha publicado de la prisión del despensero de la barca C. Harold y de su soltura por nuestras autoridades: pero como no se ha dicho toda la verdad, conviene reproducir ese hecho, que probará la necesidad del cambio que V. presenta como único medio de salvar la Isla, amagada de una destrucción completa, y para cuya conservación ya ha dicho la *Crónica* que se armarán á los esclavos y se les dará la libertad por el mismo gobierno á quien se caracteriza así de inhumano y parricida y de quien por tanto nada bueno puede ni debe esperarse ahora ni más tarde.

En la carta que se aprendió á Don Carlos Padilla y Bravo, que V. conoce personalmente y por quien ha sido perseguido Don Cirilo Villaverde, se decía que el despensero trala paquetes de figurines para el primero. El Alcalde Mayor Don Martín Gallano concibió el proyecto de enviar como envió al Sr. Ortiz oficial de la Secretaría política al buque, para que diciéndose Villaverde ó Padilla, exigiese del despensero los paquetes y que se valiera del dinero, si era preciso: el despensero negó ser conductor de los paquetes para esta Isla, espuso que no conocía á persona alguna en esta ciudad y que necesitaba de dinero. Al otro día se reunieron el Alcalde Mayor, el Eseno de Gobierno y el mismo Ortiz; los dos primeros se quedaron frente al café de Cagiga que dá al muelle y el último se embarcó en un bote para explorar otra vez al despensero y como á los diez minutos, cuando consideraron que estarían en conferencia, se embarcáron aquellos con cuatro soldados, ocupáron la barca y el camarote del despensero y supusieron que le estragaron varios paquetes de "La Verdad," y algunas cartas para particulares, entre las cuales venían dos para Don Gaspar y D. Francisco de Acosta, siendo aprendidos dos individuos de estos nombres que no conocen el idioma inglés que era el que se usaba en las cartas. Por esta relación que contiene "La Verdad" pura y desnuda, se penetrarán los que la lean de la inmoralidad de un gobierno que prepara los medios para que se cometa un hecho que no podía calificarse de delito, porque no se había publicado la prohibición de que circulase, y para mientras no se circulara, aunque estuviera prohibido, no existía falta ni culpa en quien los tenía, que ignoraba lo que contuvieran; siendo tanto mas indigna la conducta del gobierno cuanto violó el derecho de gentes ocupando un buque extranjero y constituyendo en prisión incomunicada á un extranjero inocente, porque se descaba á toda costa justificar la causa que se seguía á Villaverde y dar al país una prueba de que no se tenía al gobierno de Washington, cuya águila no remontaría el vuelo sobre el león de Castilla.

El reclamo del cónsul americano intimó algún tanto á los que se dicen aquí em-

pleados y encargados de conservar la tranquilidad; continuáron las inquisiciones, y el despensero en todo sus actos sostuvo que era incierto condujese, paquetes de "La Verdad" para la Habana, como incierto era que conociese á Villaverde ni á persona alguna. En tal estado tuvo noticia el Capitan General, por la via de New Orleans, dirigida por el Sr. Ministro español, de que el Gobierno de Washington enviaba á Cuba una corbeta de guerra para pedir satisfacción, y en el mismo instante fué puesto en libertad el despensero, de modo que cuando el pabellón del águila Americana flameaba en el puerto, estaban preparados los convites del Capitan General y Comandante General de Marina, y refresco del Superintendente para obsequiar al Comandante de la Corbeta; obsequios que se dirigian á calmar las pasiones y fingir una amistad que se detesta, y para hacer creer á los habitantes de la Isla que existen buenas relaciones entre el Gobierno español y el de la confederación Americana, y para que sepan que del primero deben temerle todo, como de la segunda no esperar nada. Eso quisieran ellos!

Esa célebre causa ha tenido por resultado el sobreseimiento respecto del despensero: la condenación á presidio ultramarino por diez años á Tolon, y seis á Villaverde y Morales y compurgación de los Acostas, con cuya sentencia no se ha conformado el General, que la considero corta como la de Cienuegus, de la cual ha resultado en revisión que el General Lopez sea pasado por las armas y que Sanchez Isuaga sufra seis años de presidio con prohibición de volver á la Isla. Villaverde por fortuna logró evadirse de la prisión y al otro día mandó el Conde de Alcoy se despachara orden para que su defensor pase á continuar sus servicios á España, en recompensa de haber llenado el deber que le impuso el nombramiento y su aceptación, sin haber traspasado los límites de la moderación y sin causar ofensa. El célebre presidente de la comisión militar Don Fulgencio Salas es el autor único de esa deportación tan injusta como escandalosa porque el principio de su Sria es que el encargo de defensor se llene por mera fórmula, y que los Caballeros oficiales que lo admiten sean otros tantos instrumentos del Gobierno.

Para concluir por hoy, Milady, es preciso que se publique la orden comunicada por el ministerio Narvaez al conde Alcoy. "Es extraño que un Capitan General de la Isla de Cuba, con todas las facultades que tiene, no pueda impedir que se publique el periódico "La Verdad" aunque vea la luz en Nueva York, ó aunque la virra en la China." Es decir, que para los redactores de "La Verdad" no está vedado ni el puñal del asesino ni en China ni en Nueva York lo cual prueba la buena moralidad de los hombres de nuestro Gobierno, y lo sensible que les son las verdades que llevan su título y la convicción íntima de que solo con la violencia puede sostenerse un estado de cosas como el que presenta nuestra patria digna de figurar como una estrella de la constelación Americana.

De V. Milady,

atento servidor,

q. b. s. p.,

UN CUBANO.

18 May 1849, 2

Correspondencia de la Verdad.

La carta que á continuacion insertamos, nos ha sido dirigida por uno de nuestros correspondientes cuyas comunicaciones se habian interrumpido por algun tiempo, bien á pesar nuestro.

En dicha carta hallarán los lectores de *La Verdad* algunos detalles y por menores de que no estabamos al cabo, con respecto al célebre caso del despeusero de la barca americana C. Harold, los cuales, si bien algo tardios, son interesantes, y arrojan muy clara luz sobre el tenebroso y siniestro modo de proceder que en asuntos políticos adopta el Gobierno de Cuba. — Pero lo que particularmente merece la atencion de nuestros lectores es el particular á que se refiere el último párrafo de dicha carta.

Sorpréndenos el ver de qué manera se censura (en las palabras que cita nuestro correspondiente) la conducta del actual Capitan General de la Isla de Cuba con respecto á nuestra periódico. — ¿Qué más ha podido ni se puede exigir de un Gefe que persigue, encadena, juzga y condena como reo de estado á cualquiera individuo, sea Cubano ó sea extranjero, que introduzca, lea ó tenga casualmente en su poder un numero de *La Verdad*? ¿No se violan en la Estafeta las cartas de todos aquellos en quienes el dedo del delator ó el anónimo del gratuito espía ha hecho recaer las sospechas del Gobierno? ¿No se vuelven á cerrar con diabólica habilidad esas mismas cartas, para anunciarlas en las listas del correo y tender de esta manera un lazo en que caiga la víctima? ¿No se ha conseguido, valiéndose de tan indigno, inicuo recurso, encontrar culpabilidad en varios cubanos, de los cuales tres han sido condenados á mas dura pena que la del galeote? ¿No se ha tratado de implicar á otros á quienes algun gefe subalterno, merced á los oficios de algun adulador y denunciante oficioso creyo encontrar marcado en circunstancias anteriores y de muy diferente naturaleza? ¿No se han desenterrado del polvo de los archivos de nuestros tribunales marciales los falsos indicios con que en otros no ménos escandalosos procesos se quiso hacer culpable á quien no lo era? ¿No se han puesto en juego hasta las miserables pasijuecillas de algunos agentes y aun del cortejo de los agentes, para crear sospechas, que se convierten en legal presuncion y acaben por ser calificadas de delito? ¿No se ha recurrido, en fin, á todos los recursos, á todas las tramitas que el arte ha perfeccionado en el tiempo transcurrido despues del "Consejo de los Diez"? —

Nosotros, bien informados por nuestra propia experiencia, por muchos cubanos que poco tiempo ha abandonaron el teatro de esos hechos y por las numerosas y frecuentes comunicaciones de nuestros amigos de Cuba, no podemos ménos que reconocer la injusticia enorme que se hace al actual Gefe de Cuba, que no solamente ha cumplido sino aun adelantándose á los deberes que su mision le impone. Una reconvenccion, cuando esperabamos que le echasen á fuello el Toison de Oro y le endulzasen el gido con las gracias á nombre de su Magestad!

¿Se quiere que el Capitan General de Cuba impida completamente la introduccion de *La Verdad* en la Isla? — No puede ser. — Tendria que violar la correspondencia

de Europa, Africa y América, pues de todos esos puntos se remite en mayor ó menor número: tendria que registrar escrupulosamente los buques, pasajeros, tripulacion y mercancías de todas procedencias; y esto no solo es difícil sino muy "peligroso."

Pero, concedamos que ni un solo ejemplar de *La Verdad* entrase en Cuba sin caer en manos del Gobierno.

¿Se quiere que el Capitan General de Cuba impida completamente la propagacion de las doctrinas y escritos de *La Verdad* en la Isla? — No puede ser: — tendria que impedir tambien la introduccion de todos los periódicos que en los E. Unidos, en Méjico, en las Antillas, en la América del Sur y aun en la misma España, é Inglaterra y Francia reproducen, estractan, analizan ó indican nuestros artículos.

¿Qué se quiere, pues? — Se quiere, y claramente lo pregonan las palabras que cita nuestro comunicante, — se quiere que el Capitan General de Cuba, á quien se necesita *in omnia paratus* (pronto á todo) no se pare en los medios de destruir la causa de su zozobra y su agonía. ¿Que tal se vea en los tiempos que alcanzamos!

Nosotros, á quienes tan de cerca tocan esas amenazas y esos argumentos *ad hominem*, estamos ya habituados á darles el valor que se merecen; pero no es fuera del caso advertir al que tales órdenes dicta, que aun cuando el puñal ó el veneno del asesino pudieran no noble sino infamemente, cortar una cabeza á la hidra mil renacerian por cada una, mientras, aliente un solo buen Cubano. Renacerian, si, y renacerian espumando con la sangre de las víctimas?

Pero ¿qué estraña puede ser esta animadersion del actual Gobierno de Madrid con respecto á los que abogan por la libertad de sus colonias, cuando en la Metrópoli misma los mismos hijos de España se ven insultados, atropellados y despóticamente regidos por la fuerza brutal, del Dictador Narvaez, el hipócrita tirano, tipo de crueldad, y por el sórdido manejo é insidiosas diligencias de Cristina, modelo de egoismo, de avaricia y de puro amor de madre? — (*)

Noble, pero desgraciado pueblo español! Por mas que el maligno espíritu del Gobierno ó las miserables preocupaciones de alguno, quieran suponer, entre nosotros la antipatía y sembrar la discordia, — es seguro que la razon, los vinculos de la sangre, la comunidad, en fin, de la desgracia, nos harán simpatizar, amarnos y levantarnos á una voz y á un tiempo mismo, y como hermanos; lidiar hombre con hombre, contra la oprobiosa é insoportable tiranía del opresor de nuestra familia.

[*] La siguiente anécdota publicada originalmente en el "London Chronicle" y despues en los papeles de los E. U. pertenece al número de los mil y un ejemplares de la corrupcion é intrigas de la Corte de Madrid.

Parece que la corte Española es el cenozo centro de todo lo que es escandaloso en intrigas, amores y renjuilas de finas. Un correo usual de Madrid al *London Chronicle* da la relacion de la última pontonada ocurrida en una cena entre Isabel y la Reina madre Cristina. Esta última, que es devota del vino de la uva y que habia salteado largamente su favorita belida, comenzó, de sobremesa, á predicar á su hija un sermón de moral. No gustándole mucho el sermón, dijo á su madre que se dejase de lo y no se hiciese ridícula. Cristina al oír esto, acusó á la hija de ciertas relaciones con ciertos señores palaciegos. Ella á su vez, le contestó la carga insultando á la madre de haber vivido muchos años con Muñoz. Entes de ser castigada.

Esto basta en cuanto á la moralidad de la Real Familia y



18 May 1849, 4

SPANISH LANGUAGE.

A Gentleman from Cuba, who has been a public lecturer on Classical Literature in his country, would like to devote some time, during his residence in the United States to the instruction of a limited number of ladies and gentlemen in the Spanish language, and the ancient and modern Spanish literature.

This gentleman thinks that by his critical and didactical observations, he will be able to render his instruction pleasing and interesting: he will also be able to give sufficient and satisfactory references.

For further particulars please to apply personally, or send written applications, post paid, to M. T. Tolon, No. 47 Warren Street, from 11 o'clock A.M. to 4 P.M.

AVISO A LOS ESPAÑOLES.

Ramon Montalvo participa a sus amigos y españoles residentes en Nueva York, que acaba de abrir un Salon de Daguerreotipo en Broadway, No. 323 a donde pueden ocurrir todos aquellos que deseen obtener un buen retrato a precios moderados. En el mismo Salon se hallarán de venta toda clase de artículos de fantasía pertenecientes al ramo.

IMPRESA DE "LA VERDAD,"

Calle de Nassau, no. 102.

Daily Argus.

BALTIMORE

24 May 1849, 2

DEATH OF MAJOR GEN. WORTH.—The Galveston News furnishes some additional particulars of this sad event:—

“The arrival of the steamer Portland, from Lavaca this morning, brings intelligence of the death of one of the most distinguished men of this country. Major Gen. W. J. Worth died in San Antonio on Tuesday last, the 8th inst., at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M.— [It should be Monday, the 7th] He had been taken seriously sick, as we learn, only the previous day, though he had been quite unwell with a diarrhoea from the time he left New Orleans, and continued so till he reached San Antonio, which was but a few days before his death. He was far from being well when he passed through this city, and was so much indisposed at Indianola that the boat was detained there part of a day on his account, before proceeding to Port Lavaca. A servant belonging to his escort died of the cholera on the road a little above Victoria.

It is presumed, though not certainly known that the disease of which Gen. Worth died, was the cholera. Immediately upon his death an express was despatched which arrived at Port Lavaca on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, being just twenty-four hours on the way.— We cannot learn any particulars of the sickness and death of this distinguished officer— these are probably given in the despatches now on their way to Washington.

By this afflicting dispensation Gen. Worth's family have been thus suddenly deprived of their protector, almost as soon as they had arrived at the point of destination, where they anticipated a residence for some time to come; and the whole country deprived of the services of a man whose brilliant achievements are deservedly the pride of the people, and will adorn the pages of our history to a remote generation. The death of such a man is truly a national bereavement, and will undoubtedly be followed with demonstrations of mourning throughout the whole Union. Gen. Worth's family, we believe, consists of Mrs. Worth and two daughters.

Daily Argus.

BALTIMORE

25 May 1849, 2

➔ Gen. Worth was born in the city of Hudson, Columbia county, New York. His ancestors were from Devonshire, England, and settled in Massachusetts in 1642. The General's father followed the sea, but the son was bred to mercantile pursuits, though he once said to an acquaintance that "he was not born to be a merchant."

Daily Argus.

BALTIMORE

25 May 1849, 2

CITY ITEMS.

Tribute of Respect.—In accordance with the general wish, the Flags of most of our Public Buildings and of the shipping in port were suspended at half-mast this day, in testimony of the respect entertained for the late General WORTH, whose loss to the Army, of which he was one of the most brave and illustrious officers, must be deeply felt, and by the Nation be sincerely mourned.

Daily Argus.

BALTIMORE

26 May 1849, 2

Gen. Worth was engaged in the following battles from the period of his entrance into the army as a second lieutenant in 1813: Chippewa, Niagara, Fort Erie, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Puebla, Ceurubusco, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, City of Mexico, and five battles in Florida, while in command of the eighth regiment of Infantry.—
A glorious roll call it is.

31 May 1849, 2

Death of Gen. Worth.

*Extract of a Letter from St. Augustine,
May 24th, 1849.*

This lamentable event (death of Gen. Worth) has cast quite a gloom over our little city. Gen. Worth was long stationed here, and greatly endeared himself to the citizens by the kindness and frank affability of his manners, and by the services which he on several occasions rendered to the city, and the generous interests which he always manifested in its welfare and prosperity. In Florida generally his premature fate cannot but excite the deepest concern; and she must ever bear in grateful recollection that it was mainly to his energy, management, and untiring exertions, the late disgraceful Indian war that so sorely afflicted her "in all her borders," was at last brought to a close, and the blessings of peace and security restored to her. This gallant soldier was cast by Nature in the mould of the warrior, and formed to excel in war and shine in battle; yet "when the conflict was o'er," there was no one in whom the qualities that most become the citizen and the private man beamed forth with gentler or more engaging mildness and lustre.

"The battle won, of Roland's soul
Each noble took possession."

And the hero at once sunk into the unpretending individual, and the commander into the kind master and the affectionate husband and parent. But though he has fallen in the midst of his usefulness and fame, he had lived long enough to serve and adorn his country—to add new laurels to her military renown, and to deserve and be honored by its regrets. Adieu, gallant friend.

S.

1 June 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel.—Seth Adams, jr, and daughter, R I; two Misses Bigelow, Mass; D Luther, Penn; L H Rothersvel, do; G Read, do; C Fisher, do; A B Young, Boston; Col Wm B Foster, Pa; Capt Jordan, wife and servant, U S A.; S J Boynton, Ohio; J F D Lanier, Md; Mr Peacock, Phila; D A Hokey, N Y; Ex Gov Young, N Y; Jos P Loughhead, Phila.

Broten's Hotel.—Mr Van Amburgh, N Y; W M Stewart, Tenn; L Lea, do; A E Pacetti, Florida; S Harnaudes, lady and two servants, Cuba; P Dominguez, lady and son, do; R L Dodge, Ark; L Geise, Balt; Gen L Blake, Ala; J Chipcore, Md; J F Shaw, do; Geo Adams, U S M C; W B Fitzgerald, U S N; Mr Quackenbosh and lady, Washington, D C; A W Hamm, Balt; Jno Owens, do.

Gaithy's Hotel.—E Crason, Phila; Rev Mr McCran and lady, Ala; H Mayreart and family, Tenn; Mrs Jas H Otry and daughter, do; J Watson Webb, N Y; Mr Draper, do; Mr Hall, do; John Van Dyke, N J; F A Tallmage, N Y; Wm Peirce, Mass; Mr McNeil, N Y; A Strong and son, Mass; G W Mercer, Va; J P Garesche, Del.

Exchange Hotel.—Mr Harrison, Va; E Wilson, N Y; R Wright, N Y; L C Edelin, Md; J Haight, Va; D Points, do; J J A Trother, do; N J Skinner, do; F Moore, do; W A Hereford, St Louis; Wm B Willis, Va; N Callender, Pa; Wm Rhodes and lady, do; E Greeves, do; J Skinner and lady, Va; Wm Skinner, do; J Beaty, do; Miss Skinner, do; Miss Beaty, do; L C Seldon, Va; G N Brown, Ky; Gen Asa Rogers, Va; Jno W Fairfax, do; J H Matthews, Md.

Irving Hotel.—Albert A Nunes, Florida; Fred R Loring, do; A H O'Brien, Phila; R S Chilton, U S A.

King's Hotel.—W Armstrong, Md; J T Brady, do; L Boswell, Ky; W T Weaver, Pa; S Gatter, Md; J Heard, Louisiana.

United States Hotel.—John A Hawes, Va; Samuel Elliott, Balt; Jas J French, Old Point Comfort.

S. HERNANDEZ

JULIUS PETER GARESCHKE



1 June 1849, 1

Noticias de Cuba.

A juzgar por lo que nos dicen nuestros patriotas corresponsales, desde el Cabo de San Antonio hasta la Punta de Maisí reina un general y justo descontento. Y es que, como a menudo acontece en los momentos difíciles y de crisis, mayormente á los gobiernos que fundan su imperio sobre el deleznable suelo de la injusticia, no hay medida, tanto del alto como del bajo Gobierno Colonial, que, mas ó ménos, no tienda á aumentar ése descontento. En vez de tranquilizar y asegurar á los colonos contra los trastornos que amagan su existencia y les hacen pensar en su propia salvacion, cierra las puertas á todo hombre de cara blanca, y las abre de par en par á todo hombre de cara negra; y, como si esto no fuese bastante, introduce una nueva raza importando forzados é infelices indios Yucatecos; y para colmo de vergüenza, un periódico que se publica en español en esta ciudad, y que se dice órgano de ese Gobierno, ferrozmente amenaza á los Cubanos con que armarán y les echarán encima sus propios esclavos, como osen moverse ó quejarse de **tanta opresion y tiranía.**

La uniformidad que reina en los hechos y detalles que nos comunican nuestros corresponsales de Matanzas y la Habana con respecto á este particular de "Cuestion negrera" es la mejor prueba de la verdad que los autoriza. La existencia de 200 negros bozales, acabados de importar, en un deposito cerca de Matanzas; la llegada de dos cargamentos de esclavos de Africa al pequeño puerto de Banes, de donde á merced de un disfraz los han sacado para diseminarlos en toda la Isla haciéndolos pasar como ladinos; la compra de 2 ó 6 de ellos (son varios los informes,) por el Cónsul Ingles para enviarlos al Gobierno de la Gran Bretaña como *cuerpo de delito*; la secreta connivencia entre el Gobierno Colonial y los especuladores y aun el mismo Gobierno Británico, que en ello lleva solapadas y siniestras miras; la nueva niñia que se explota en el Yucatan; el Reglamento de Colonos Asiáticos, de todo lo cual hemos hablado en nuestro número anterior,—son hechos y hechos cuya evidencia no puede disputarse ya, y que á todas luces prueban la opinion que en el párrafo anterior hemos emiti-

do. Véase tambien la In'roduccion que en nuestro número [el 35.] ántes de recibir la presente correspondencia, hicimos á una carta de nuestro corresponsal C., y en que aludiamos á las intenciones que fundadamente atribuímos á la suspicaz y sagacisima Albion en la conducta que observa manifestando tolerar por convenio la continuacion de la trata en Cuba.

Inútiles han sido todos los esfuerzos del Capitan General de Cuba para impedir que el Cónsul Ingles llevase adelante su resolusion de enviar á Inglaterra las pruebas vivas de la infraccion de los tratados entre ámbos Gobiernos.—Probado que los empleados Ingleses son incorruptibles; que esperaríamos despues de lo que en este asunto está sucediendo?

Las ruedas de la máquina gubernativa se dislocan como es necesario que suceda, y el desorden se comunica con la rapidez del rayo hasta las piezas mas pequeñas é insignificantes. Y así como algo de particular se nos ocurre decir que no dejara de llamar la atencion de nuestros lectores y particularmente de nuestros lectores americanos.

Es de advertirse, que Tolon, autor de estas líneas, no ha cometido en Cuba ningun delito politico, aun dado que por delito se entienda conspirar por la libertad de su patria esclavizada; y que la única prueba que se presenta para condenarle a *último suplicio* es la que se encuentra en algunas cartas escritas aquí, en los E. Unidos, despues de haber jurado *no prestar obediencia ni vasallage* a ningun Potentado ni testa coronada, y particularmente á la Reina de España, de quien fué súbdito, hasta algunos dias antes de la fecha de dichas cartas.—Ahora bien; habrá razon legal para condenar á muerte á Tolon estando ya *americanizado*? Si así es, bien puede el Gobierno de Cuba pronunciar igual condena contra todos los Editores de periódicos que en este pais hablan á favor de nuestra libertad; contra todos los ciudadanos americanos que convienen en nuestras ideas de libertad; contra el mismo Presidente de los E. Unidos si mañana emite en el Congreso opiniones contrarias á la conservacion del Gobierno de las Colonias españolas de América.—Solo falta que quiera mandarnos aquí su comision militar y sus bayonetas, ya que sus sicarios se quedan atrás:

Bien venidas sean!

En segundo; porqué la piedad del Capitan General de Cuba convierte en *pena capital* la de *seis años de presidio* contra Villaverde; á quien únicamente se ha podido acusar de corresponderse con Tolon?

En tercero y último; qué motivos hay para calificar de *debil* la condena de Morales á quien en lugar de esos mismos *seis años de presidio* se imponen ahora *ocho* de destierro al punto que se le designe?

O es una grande injusticia contra el *celo* y *acierto* y *solicitud* que siempre han mostrado los dignos Jueces Francos de la Habana, ó el Gobierno no los tiene sino por mera fórmula. Nuestros lectores juzgarán de todo.

Las capas atmosféricas á medida que se acercan á la tierra van siendo mas densas y pesadas, el despotismo, la rapiña y la opresion, que se ejercen por muchas potestades, y por muchas manos, y maneras, se hacen insufribles de todo punto para el pueblo que gana el pan regando la tierra con el sudor de su frente. En los campos de Cuba no se erige una escuela, si quiera una iglesia; mas, las trabas se centuplican, llueven las cargas, los frutos se encarecen ó no tienen pronta salida, y las cárceles se llenan de bandidos, de ladrones, de hombres, enfin, que la necesidad y la desesperacion han arrojado en las vias del vicio y del crimen. La tenencia del gobierno de Pinar del Rio y casi toda la Vueltabajo, que es la region donde se produce el mejor tabaco del mundo, por no citar otras de la Isla, presenta un ejemplo fresco, palpitante, irrecusable de esta espantosa verdad. Del año pasado á la fecha, es decir, hasta abril proximo anterior, la comision militar de la Habana, habia arrancado de sola ella; y tenia encarcelados cosa de 300 hombres y mugeres, por robos, salteamientos, asesinatos, vagabunderia y otros excesos verdaderos ó supuestos. ¿Y qué quiere decir todo esto? Hable por nosotros nuestro corresponsal.

Por lo que toca á las noticias que nuestro amigo *Corresponsal* de Matanzas nos comunica [y que ya por cartas de la Habana de 2.º del corriente habiamos tenido] con respecto á las sentencias que se han pronunciado en la revision de **la causa contra Tolon, Villaverde y Morales,**



1 June 1849, 1

Reseña Política de Europa.

"The work goes on—
N. Y. Daily Tribune.
"La obra va adelante."

Al hablar del estado político de Europa, en nuestro número 33 de 15 del pasado abril, decíamos estas palabras:

"El cielo político de Europa, que ayer á los ojos de algunos parecía dar señales de bonanza, vuelve hoy á amanecer cubierto de sinicistros celages, y amenazando mas violentos turbiones que los pasados.

"La poderosa corriente de la revolucion republicana del Viejo-mundo, desatada el 28 de Febrero de 1848, ha podido ser detenida en su curso ante las palizadas de la oposicion monárquica; pero estas no han sido bastante fuertes para contenerla por mucho tiempo, y tal vez, á la hora en que escribimos estas líneas, han sido ya arrasadas por el torrente revolucionario."

Hoy las noticias de los últimos acontecimientos en el Viejo-mundo vienen á confirmar nuestras opiniones casi plenamente.

"La obra va adelante," como dice el *New York Daily Tribune*. La guerra Europea está ya comenzada, y se abre el tercer acto de la Revolucion."

Primeramente ROMA, regenerada por el sacudimiento político, recuerda y reproduce los ejemplos de sus primeros padres. Se resuelve á luchar por el mantenimiento de la República, hasta el último trance: prefiere sepultarse en las ruinas del Vaticano, el Quirinal y San Pedro, antes que renunciar á su libertad; resiste denodadamente la invasion de la fuerza Francesa, y la rechaza causándole gran pérdida de muertos, heridos y prisioneros.—Su noble resolucion, su glorioso heroismo podrian sucumbir ante los egércitos invasores reforzados por la Francia, como anuncia la destemplada carta de Luis Napoleon al General Oudinot; mas por fortuna, los mismos soldados franceses han dicho abiertamente que han sido llevados á Italia con engaño, haciéndoselos creer que no contra la República Romana sino contra los Austriacos habian de pelear. Esto por sí solo induce á creer que no serán los soldados franceses los que por sustentar una vanagloria militar contribuyan á echar por tierra las mismas instituciones liberales que en su patria han conquistado con su propia sangre. ¿Querrian echar este borron sobre su verdadera gloria de campeones republicanos? Por otra parte hay un hecho muy importante y muy auténtico que garantiza casi del todo el triunfo de la causa de la Libertad Italiana. Este hecho es que la Asamblea Nacional de Francia, en su sesion de 7 de Mayo, al examinar las instrucciones dadas el General Oudinot con

respecto á la intervencion francesa en Roma, acordó por una mayoría de 87 votos "invitar al Gobierno á que sin dilacion ninguna tome las medidas necesarias para que la expedicion á Italia no se aparte de su verdadero objeto," es decir, que la fuerza francesa no llevaba á Roma otro carácter que el de amigables componedores invitados por el pueblo: no para defender la República, pero no tampoco para atacarla. La resolucion de la Asamblea fué aplaudida con vítores de; Viva la República!—Así, pues, la revolucion liberal triunfa en Italia.

En ALEMANIA desde las márgenes del Rhin hasta las del Oder se eslabona una cadena de insurrecciones á favor de las instituciones libres.—Coblenza, Colonia, Elberfeld, Hanover, cuyo rey ha huido abandonando el trono, Leipsic, Dresde, Breslau, Dussendorff, son ó han sido en estos dias teatro de sangrientos combates entre el pueblo republicano y las tropas realistas.

Los Polacos, nunca descorazonados aunque los abatan reveses de fortuna, vuelven á levantar la cabeza, y en Gallitzia se crea una revolucion; y desde Pesth hasta Peñh todo el pais se halla envuelto ó próximo á envolverse en la conflagracion que amenaza.

Los Húngaros, entre cuya filas se cuenta una heroica legion de los nobles y bravos hijos de la infeliz Polonia, lidian como leones y alcanzan señalados y repetidos triunfos contra las armas de la opresora Austria.—Rusia intenta llevar á cabo su intervencion á favor del dominio de esta potencia; pero, si no son falsas las noticias publicadas por los papeles de Londres de 11 del corriente, las Cortes de Gran Bretaña y Francia han dirigido una nota al Gabinete de San Petersburgo intimándole que desapruaban esa intervencion é insistiendo en que no se lleve adelante. Esta nota equivaldria á una declaracion de guerra en caso de ser desatendida por la Rusia.

Ademas, difícil es que la Rusia consiga facilmente su objeto, pues los Húngaros no solamente están levantando un nuevo egército de 100,000 hombres sino que han comunicado á la Polonia las chispas de su entusiasmo. Así, tambien en Hungría triunfa la revolucion liberal.

Ante este aspecto, cada dia mas imponente, de la revolucion, los tronos se conmueven, los cetos se hacen menos pesados, los reyes ceden, á trueque de no ver rodando sus coronas por el suelo.—La misma Inglaterra se prepara á hacer nuevas concesiones á sus colonias del Canadá, y ya Mr. Roebuck habrá presentado al Parlamento su plan de mejoras en el sistema de Gobierno Colonial. España, solo España, falta de fuerzas pero sobrada de vano orgullo ó de ignorante codicia, es la

única que no afloja el arco y espera á que reviente la cuerda; siempre tensa y cada vez mas.

Nada dicen de ella los periódicos que tenemos á la vista, y este silencio nos hace presumir que allí la opinion ceja, pero sin dudas por el momento. La colonia, como á menudo hacen los pueblos. Entretanto su colonia, Cuba, no puede manifestarse indiferente al estrépito y al movimiento; siempre progresivo y contagioso de la revolucion europea. Paso á paso la sigue con inquieta mirada, como que solo desventuras espera de mas allá del Atlántico, se prepara para el ataque y sordamente se agita. Tal al ménos nos lo par-sunde nuestra correspondencia de Cuba últimamente recibida.

Y ya que la corriente de los asuntos de Europa nos atrastra aun sin querer á la cuestion de Cuba, permítasenos aquí llamar la atencion de nuestros lectores hácia el artículo que, traducido al castellano, extractamos del *Herald*, de esta ciudad, de 29 mayo último.

Sobrecamara nos complace el ver que el ilustrado Editor de un periódico tan acreditado como el *Herald*, abogando noble y fervorosamente por la causa de Libertad de nuestra desgraciada Patria, Cuba,—coincida en algunas ideas que LA VERDAD ha emitido anteriormente. Y en efecto, quién sabe, quién escapaz de determinar "lo que el tiempo puede traer, de un momento á otro, en estos dias de crisis,"—en estas circunstancias en que, como acertadamente dice LA CRÓNICA, "todo el mundo está en revolucion?"

Ademas la cuestion de ANEXION CUBANA está ya iniciada, discutida en el pueblo y en la prensa, y "la Isla de Cuba será anexada á su tiempo; solo depende de contingencias que pueden ocurrir de un momento á otro el que dicha anexion se verifique antes de que la presente Administracion concluya su carrera ó sea elegido Presidente el General Taylor. Podrá ó no podrá tener lugar en este intercurso; mas, cualquiera que sea la política adoptada por el Gabinete actual, no influirá decisivamente, de uno ú otro modo, en este asunto."

Este último pensamiento del *HERALD*, emitido muchos dias ha por LA VERDAD, y dilucidado por el elocuente y sabio Senador del Missuri el Honorable BENTON cuando en su último discurso sobre "Camino Nacional" dijo que "no existe el hombre que pueda anular la voluntad del pueblo americano, es la mejor confirmacion que podríamos reclamar, de la sustancia de nuestras opiniones con respecto á la necesidad, utilidad, conveniencias y cortidumbre de la Anexion de Cuba á los E. Unidos.—

Duerma, enhorabuena, España mecida

1 June 1849, 4

ADVICES FROM CUBA.

If we are to form an opinion from what our patriotic correspondents state, from Cape Saint Antony to the point of Maisi, a just and general dissatisfaction prevails. And the reason of it is, that, as it frequently happens in difficult and critical moments, particularly in Governments which ground their authority on the slippery foundation of injustice, there is no measure, taken from the high to the low offices of the Colonial Government, which does not tend more or less to increase that dissatisfaction. Instead of tranquilizing and securing the colonists against the disturbances which threaten their existence and make them think of their own safety, this Government closes the doors to every white man, and throws them wide open to every black man; and, as if this were not sufficient, it introduces a new race by importing constrained and unhappy Yucatecan Indians: and to crown the shame of these operations, a periodical published in Spanish in this city, calling itself the organ of that Government, ferociously threatens the Cubans with the rising in arms against them of their own negroes, should the former dare to move or complain of so much oppression and tyranny!

The uniformity which prevails, in the facts and details communicated to us by our correspondents of Matanzas and Havana on this subject of "the Negro Question," is the best proof of the truth which supports them. The existence of 200 men negroes just imported into a deposit near Matanzas; the arrival of two cargoes of African slaves to the small port of Banes, from whence, by means of a disguise they have taken them, for the purpose of disseminating them all over the island, in order to make them pass as belonging to the country; the purchase of from two to six of them, (the accounts vary,) by the English Consul, in order to send them to the Government of Great Britain, as a living proof of the sin; the secret connivance between the Colonial Government and the speculators; and even the same British Government, which, in this has minister and conspired designs; the new mine which is worked in Yucatan; the Regulation about Asiatic Colonies, of all which we have spoken in our preceding number; are facts and facts, the evidence of which can no longer be disputed, and which prove to every man who has eyes, how grounded the opinion was emitted by us in the foregoing paragraph. Let the reader see also, the Introduction, which in our last number (the 8th), before reprinting the present correspondence, we add to a letter of our correspondent C., and in which we alluded to the intentions which we ascribed to the suspecting and very sagacious England in the conduct which it observes, appearing to tolerate by agreement the continuance of the negro trade in Cuba.

The efforts of the Captain General of Cuba have been in vain, for the purpose of preventing the English Consul to carry into effect his determination to send to England living proofs of the violation of treaties existing between the two Governments. It being proved that the English employees are incorruptible, what must we expect after what is happening relative to this subject?

The wheels of the Government machine get dislocated, as it is unavoidable, and disorder extends with the rapidity of lightning to the smallest and most insignificant pieces. And thus as the clouds, in proportion as they approach the earth, are thicker and heavier, despotism, rapine, and oppression, practised by many powers and hands, and in many ways upon the

people who get their bread by the sweat of their brow, become extremely intolerable. In the country places of Cuba, not a school, not even an additional church is erected—the shackles are multiplied, the taxes increased, the products grow dear, or become paralyzed from want of sale, and the prisons are filled with criminals, thieves, and highway robbers—with men, ultimately, whom necessity and despair have driven to vice and crime. The lieutenantcy of the Government of Pinar del Rio, and almost all the vicinity which is the region where the best tobacco in the world is produced, not to quote others in the Island, present a fresh, evident, indisputable example of this terrible truth. From the last year to this date—that is to say, until April last past, the Military Commission of Havana had snatched from it alone, and kept imprisoned about 300 men and women for thefts, highway robberies, assassinations, vagrancy, and other crimes, either true or supposed.—And what does this mean? Let our correspondent speak for us.

With respect to the advices which our corresponding friend of Matanzas communicates to us, (and which we had already received by letters from Havana of the 20th inst.)—with respect to the sentences which have been pronounced on reviewing the causes against Tolon, Villaverde, and Morales, we have something particular to say, which is likely to provoke the attention of our readers, and particularly of our American readers.

In the first place, it must be known that Tolon, the author of these lines, has not committed in Cuba any political crime—even granting that it is understood to be a crime to conspire for the liberty of one's enslaved country—and that the only proof which is produced, as militating against him, to condemn him to death, is that which is to be found in some letters written here in the United States, after he had sworn that he would neither obey nor be subject to any Potentate or crowned head, particularly to the Queen of Spain, of whom he had been subject until a few days before the date of said letters. Nor is there a legal ground to condemn to death Tolon, he having already become an American. If it is so, the Government of Cuba is entitled to pronounce a similar condemnation against all the editors of periodicals who in this country speak in favor of our liberties; against all American citizens who coincide in our ideas of liberty; against the President of the United States himself, should he to-morrow emit before Congress opinions contrary to the preservation of the Government of the Spanish colonies in America. Its will to send us its military commission, and its bayonets, is only wanting, since its hired assassins do not come hither. Let military commissions and bayonets come hither, and be welcome!

In the second place, why does the commiseration of the Captain General of Cuba convert into the penalty of death that of six years transportation, against Villaverde, who could only be accused of corresponding with Tolon?

Thirdly and finally, what ground is there to call, upon the sentence against Morales, against whom, instead of those six same years of transportation, now eight of exile are decreed to the place to be designated?

Either these proceedings are a great injustice, contrary to the seal, to the wisdom, and diligence always displayed by the worthy and candid Judges of Havana; or the Government only keeps them for mere form sake. Our readers will form their opinion, with respect to the whole matter.

1 June 1849, 4

TO THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

When a man who believes he is defending honorably and conscientiously a noble and holy cause, as that of the political (we might add, and physical) existence of a people, in the field of free and candid discussion, meets face to face a champion no less honorable and conscientious, he certainly ought to rejoice, feel proud, and promise himself a good result, whoever of them be successful, and consider the time, the efforts, the strength, bestowed on the noble contest, very well employed. Such very nearly were the feelings we experienced, on seeing that the Journal of Commerce, a noble and intrepid defender of justice and liberty, has met us, producing some remarks relative to those which we addressed from Savannah to the Charleston News, in consequence of some ideas which the latter published on the subject of the annexation of Cuba to the North American confederacy.

It may be that, as the same Journal states, from the tone of our writings may appear the irritation which naturally takes possession of a man, whose body and soul have so recently felt the wounds inflicted by Spanish despotism; but since, notwithstanding this unfavorable circumstance, the Journal of Commerce allows us to be competent to speak of matters relative to Cuba, and what is not less important, since it believes and considers to be correct and just the motives which we alleged, as the grounds of the wish of the Cubans for a separation from their stupid and old metropolis, we hope it will now listen to us, with the calm and sound judgment of which it has given so many proofs in its loyal career in the midst of the republican press.

All the argument of our loyal opponent against the observations which we directed to the Charleston News is comprised in the last paragraph of its short article, and can be divided in two parts, or points. After acknowledging the justice of the cause which we defend, it states that the United States have nothing to do with the question of Cuba: in the first place, because being numerous already, the territories which they must defend in case of a war in Europe, the annexation of that island would occasion to them new and more expensive embarrassments; on account of its detached position; secondly, because Cuba being a slave country, its annexation would increase the dangers which already surround the Union on account of slavery, and would tend perhaps to precipitate the catastrophe which above all we must fear and curse.

Apart from the sacred debt which the United States Government has contracted with the people of Cuba, with respect to their liberty and independence; apart, also, from all that has been alleged by the periodical in which we are now writing, to prove the propriety, the duty, and even the necessity of the intervention of the United States in the question of Cuba, we shall only confine ourselves to the two points on which the Journal of Commerce grounds his argument.

Never, perhaps, better than now the Spanish adage could be applied, which is, that "every one thinks with his own head," (cada uno piensa con su cabeza,) because the very reasons exactly, which the Journal lays down to affirm that the United States have nothing to do in the

question of the annexation of Cuba, are the strongest which we can allege to affirm and repeat, that they are not only concerned, but much concerned, in the question.

According to the opinion of a celebrated engineer, a perfect connoisseur in this matter, the system of defence in the U. States is incomplete without the possession of Cuba, which, like another Gibraltar, commences the ingress and egress of the great Mexican gulph, and presents at the South and North its two sides interspersed with beautiful harbors, where all fleets which Europe would send against America could find shelter and safety. Now, if we take into consideration the good and numerous fortifications which the Spanish Government has erected upon it—the only costly works on which it has consumed a great part of its revenue, and that they might be increased or perfected in urgent cases—we shall find that the duty of the intervention of the United States, in whatever is relative to Cuba, is not only proper, but necessary.

Cuba, on the other hand, is not a depopulated country, as Oregon, Texas and California; it would enter the Union with half a million and upwards of free white inhabitants, a number which, in a short time, would be very likely doubled; nowadays under a burthensome, vexatious, oppressive and monopolizing administration, it pays to its metropolis 18,000,000 of dollars; should it be transferred to the United States, the Government of which is indisputably the most liberal, just and cheap in the world, its revenue should also in a short time be doubled; so that its defence, far from being onerous to them, in case of a war, with Europe, should procure them many means and resources; in fact, it would mean money, with which to meet the enemy, however formidable he may be supposed to be.

In this point of view at least, and without entering into the subject more deeply than is permitted in a light article of a periodical, we do not find the first allegation of the Journal of Commerce well grounded to side against the intention of the United States. Let us examine the subject on the side apparently more abstruse and delicate.

The dangers which already surround the Union might very likely be increased by the additional number of 600,000 slaves which the valuable State of Cuba should bring to it as a portion; but these dangers might also become a hundred times greater, should the emancipation of slaves be suddenly declared in Cuba, in accordance with the wishes of Europe, and of the fanatical abolitionists joined with it. And so it will be, should the Cubans neglect to take proper steps, and should the policy prevail in the United States not to have any thing to do in the affairs of Cuba.

Cuba, seated by nature in the midst of the mouth of the Mexican Gulf, and on the west of the other West India Islands, where we may say that slavery no longer exists, will naturally be a barrier against the invasions of the Negro Empire, the seeds of which were thrown in them by Spain, England, France, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, and which threatens continually the tranquillity and prosperity of the Southern States of the Union; so that, in our opinion, it is not a matter of indifference for the United States to meddle in the affair of life and death of the white population of Cuba, but by their not meddling, and in a very active manner, they

expose to imminent danger the peace, the greatness and the fraternity of their powerful confederacy.

We the annexationists, are very far from wishing the continuance of slavery; we wish for the liberty and the life of the negroes, but we wish first for the life and liberty of the whites, as numerous as they are, and more entitled to its enjoyments; and in all our efforts against the combined efforts of Europe and of the fanatical abolitionists, we have nothing else in view. It cannot, then, be said with truth, that in this unequal struggle, a struggle of race against race, of a handful of whites in the midst of America, occasioned by the suggestions of the malevolent European policy, the United States of the North have no interest, nor any motive to interfere. In the first place, because the latter have declared a hundred times that they are determined to put an end for ever to monarchical influences in this part of the world, and, so long as any of the European powers can set foot on a point so important as Cuba; that influence will never cease nor forbear to injure the South as well as the North of America. In the second place, because the United States contain in their bosom 3,000,000 of slaves, and in Cuba soon the question must be decided, whether the West Indies shall or shall not belong to the negroes, according to the prediction of the celebrated Baron de Humbolt; for nothing less is the question.

It is not sufficient, in our opinion, for the United States to say and to repent in a thousand manners that they will never consent to the Island of Cuba being transferred to other hands; for although it is true that Spain possesses it for the purpose of oppressing its inhabitants, and snatching from them the last drop of their blood, the truth is, that it is, and will be depending on the will of England, and of the European policy, so long as it does not fall in the hands of its own sons, or its not incorporated in this great and powerful Union. Whether Spain exchanges it for Gibraltar or Portugal, as Mr. Reynolds has just revealed to us that it was intended—whether it transfers it to England in payment of the debt—or whether, in compliance with the requirements of that same England, it gives precedence to the slaves—the facts, that Cuba is in the hands of Spain at present in consequence of a mere miracle of Providence.

But why shall we go farther? In our answer to the Charleston News we did not say, as the Journal of Commerce appears to suppose, that the United States had anything to do in the annexation of Cuba, and we did not say so; because, in our opinion, the latter does not need anything but favor, that powerful and beneficent favor, to launch more confidently in the glorious stronghold of revolution. Cuba relies upon the design already formed and united, of its oppressed sons, relies upon infinite resources, pecuniary as well as of other kinds; to attempt any undertaking, without any necessity of begging anywhere for them. It relies upon the support and sympathy of all free and republican men of the Old and New World, who expect from the struggle which is about commencing, the liberty of half a million of civilized men; and the solution of one of the problems which have most afflicted America; Cuba ultimately relies upon the ideas of the age, which no longer tolerate either the existence of colonies, or the oppression of people by tyranny.



1 June 1849, 4

AVISO A LOS ESPAÑOLES.

Ramon Montalvo participa á sus amigos y españoles residentes en Nueva York, que acaba de abrir, un Salon de Daguerreotipo en Broadway, No. 323 á donde pueden ocurrir todos aquellos que deseen obtener un buen retrato á precios moderados. En el mismo Salon se hallaran de venta toda clase de artículos de fantasia pertenecientes al ramo.

WASHINGTON

7 June 1849, 1

FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va.

(More generally known as Warrenton Springs.)

WAS opened for the reception of visitors on the first of June. Extensive improvements are in progress, that will give a new aspect to the whole establishment. No expense will be spared in adding to its embellishment, or to the comfort and pleasure of the guests. Knowing by ocular evidence, in numerous instances, the positive intrinsic value of the water, and its almost miraculous effect in particular cases, it has been regarded as good policy to enlarge the accommodations, and to complete the original design, so as to gratify the taste and fancy of guests, as well as to promote their health and pleasure. Situated in a remarkably healthy region, in full view of the bold Blue Ridge, and in the vicinity of the beautiful village of Warrenton, visitors may, on horseback or in carriages, over the improving roads, enjoy the most picturesque scenery, or may seek exercise in the ten-pin alleys, the pistol gallery, the game of billiards, or the healthful dance. The lovers of music and flowers will find peculiar care has been taken to win their approval, while the fallow deer and the fawn, the gold and silver fish, the elk and the buffalo, may relieve a tedious hour to those who are interested in the *feræ naturæ*. In a word, every step has been taken which expanded liberality could suggest to add to the comfort and accommodation of visitors. The hurdle race and tournament, the fancy ball, masquerade, and brilliant fireworks, will lend their respective attractions. Nor are these preparations designed for the gay monde only. To the holy ministers of religion, of every denomination, a cordial, not a grudging invitation, is given to spend the summer. The usual services of the church are respected throughout the season.

These springs are thirty-five or thirty-eight miles, according to the route taken, from Fredericksburg, and forty-nine or fifty from Alexandria. Tri-weekly stages will run from both these points till July, when daily lines will be established. Visitors leaving the District of Columbia in the stage or steamer at 2 or 9 A. M., may reach the springs the same day.

These springs are known on the post office books as "Warrenton Springs." and all letters should be so directed, or they may be left at Warrenton, or sent to the White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier.

Terms of board will be as follows: \$80 for the whole season, ending 1st October; \$75 for three months; \$60 for two months; \$35 for one month; \$10 per week; \$18 for two weeks; \$1.75 per day; meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants and children under twelve years old half price. No charge for children under three years old. When separate tables are provided for children before the usual hour, those who retain their seats at the ordinary table will be charged full price. Horses 50 cents a day, or \$10 a month.

The finest wines and spirits have been procured, and corkage will be charged for private supplies.

DANIEL WARD, Superintendent.

The Legislature of Virginia is to assemble at these springs on Monday, the 11th of June, and its interesting debates will offer extraordinary attractions to all who desire to see and hear this able body of Virginia statesmen.

June 7—law&lett

11 June 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel.—M M Todd, Va; C W Young, Ga; A S Baldwin U S N; J Hoffman, Pa; B P Poore, Boston; D Goff, Va; D G Huls, La; Capt J C Fisher, N Y; Samuel Yoke, Pa; Mr. Cunningham, N Y; S V Kellog do; C E Anthon, do; G. Scott, Cork, Wm Henderson, Md; E H Allen, Boston; P S Harvey, Boston; Wm Whitney, N Y; G H Howe, Va; E B Goode, do; T M Foote, N Y; C C Anderson, Ohio; T C T Gallon, Spanish Navy; T D Walpole, Ia; Capt A B Lansing, U S Army; Gen E. Strada, Spanish Navy; E C. Graham and lady, N Y; E C Wiggins, Mo; Col McDowell, do; D Hatch, Porto Rico; P G Porcher, S. C; R Mantell, London; E Scovell, Ga; J Maury, Va; T Ruard, D C; W Mitchell, do; Gen. Saunders, Va; J G Floyd, Iowa; Mr. Glendy, Md; J W Plimpton, N Y; Wm M Richard, do; J D Mason, Tenn; J B Badger, Miss, Mr. Philpot, do; Miss E Buck, do.

Brown's Hotel.—B F McFarland, Tenn; T Rea, Ia; J D McFarland, do; E B Smith, do; W B Poore and lady, Ala; Wm B Wallace, Pa; Mrs Rea and daughter, Ala; J M Odlin, Balt; F Stanwood, Boston; Mrs Brewer, Balt; C Reemee, Mo; Dr T Mercer, Va; Mr Raul, do; A Cabell, Balt; J M Green, Pa; Gen M B Lamer, Texas; J L Oneal, Balt; C Wendell, N Y; T C Gordon, Va; S G Moshou, N Y; G Adams, U S M C; J Irvine, do; E M Sagar and family, Ala; J Willis, Balt; J Lutz, do; H L Johnson, Va; R F Hopkins, Tenn; J W Morgan, Texas; R M Joshegbeetz, do; B F Wells, Washington, D C; R H Smith, Iowa; N B Chumbarlain and son, Boston; J Stiles, Ohio; J J Brown, Ill.

Irving Hotel.—S B Williams, Boston; J Patten, N Y; H H Parsons, Md; Wm M Mitchell, Va; S Hart, Ohio; J V P Gardner and lady, N Y; B P Poole, Boston; Mr Ordonez, New Granada; W G Davis, Florida; G L Saunders, Va; R P Miller, Pa; J E Muller, Md; A H Mathews, N Y; R P Durant, do; A A Minez, Florida; P H Green, Ga.

Exchange Hotel.—E P Woode, Va; J B Allen, do; H B Collins, do; J S Burdett, do; F Moore, do; J McCue, do; J Haight, do; B B Chambers and lady, Md; G Goshman, Washington; T E Lawyer, N H; Thos O'Neal, Va; Wm I. Lee, do; J M Daniel, do; T L Lomax and servant, do.

Gudab's Hotel.—W C Skinner, New Mexico; J M Davidson, N C; J Botts, Va; R Balubridge, London; G G Williamson, U S A; A Taylor, N Y.

Kings Hotel.—J Anderson Philadelphia; E Emmons, N Y; W Stabler, Md; R A Boghan, do; T N Davis, D C.

GENERAL ESTRADA

MIRABEAU E. LAMAR

14 June 1849, 1

Gen. Worth.

The following very spirited biographical sketch of the deceased General, we copy from the Philadelphia Bulletin :

Worth has been compared, and not unjustly, to Murat. His handsome person and his dashing courage forcibly recalled to mind, during the war with Mexico, the Roland of Napoleon's army. Few American officers participated in as many battles as Worth, none, perhaps, in such brilliant and numerous victories. Prominently distinguished in the war of 1812, then in that of Florida, then under Taylor at Monterey, and finally in the campaign against the city of Mexico, he ran a career alike fortunate and brilliant, and one in which glory and promotion followed hand in hand. But alas! just when the war is over, and the time has come for him to repose on his laurels, he is cut off by an ignominious disease, in a paltry frontier town. Such is human life. Such is the end of earthly glory.

Worth claims descent from one of the earliest Puritan settlers. He was born in 1794, received a plain but substantial education, and began life as a trader's clerk in Hudson, New York. When the war of 1812 broke out he entered the army as a private, but did not remain long in the ranks. A fellow clerk, who had enlisted with him, having been placed under arrest for some indiscretion, applied to Worth for advice, who undertook to write a petition for the delinquent to the Colonel of the regiment. This officer happened to be Scott. Struck by the style and penmanship of the petition, he inquired the name of the writer, and in the interview that followed, was so pleased with Worth's manners, and soldierly and handsome person, that he appointed him his private secretary. Scott did not stop here. He procured for Worth a commission as Lieutenant in the 23d regiment; and the merits of the young subaltern, joined to some good fortune, did the rest for his advancement. Worth rose rapidly, indeed, during the war of 1812. At Chippewa he distinguished himself so highly that he was breveted a Captain; at Lundy's Lane he won the rank of Major; and if peace had not been declared immediately afterward he would doubtless have advanced still further.

After the peace Worth was, for some time, superintendent of the West Point Military Academy. In 1841, after the retirement of General Armstrong, Worth succeeded to the chief command in Florida, where he had been serving, as second in rank, for about a year. Ambitious of distinction, he sought every opportunity to bring the Indians to action, and though often disappointed, finally succeeded. In recompense for his gallantry, on this oc-

casion, Worth was breveted as a brigadier-general.

When a war with Mexico became probable, he was detached to Corpus Christi, to join Gen. Taylor, and remained with the General until just before the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. The cause of his leaving the camp, as is well known, was a difference between him and Twiggs, growing out of his brevet rank. He hastened to Washington, intending to resign; but the war altered his decision, and, cancelling his resignation, he hurried back to the army.

Taylor, sympathizing with the feelings of Worth, who could not forgive himself for having missed the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, assigned to him, at Monterey, the task of carrying the heights of Saltillo road, with one division of the army, while, with the other, the commander-in-chief advanced against the town from the Serralvo road.— This was, in fact, giving Worth an independent command; for, after once separating, it was found impossible to keep up the communications between the two divisions of the army.

Worth carried, in succession, the various forts commanding the Saltillo road; stormed the Bishop's palace which overlooked the town; and, pushing forward through the suburbs, entered the streets, throwing shot and shells, and carrying terror and dismay before him. He was within a short distance of the great square when the town capitulated to Taylor, penetrating to the plaza from the other side. For his exploits at Monterey, Worth was breveted a Major-General.

His next great exploit was at Molino del Rey, where he carried the almost impregnable works of the enemy, after a tremendous struggle, in which more lives were lost, in proportion to the numbers engaged, than in any action of the war.

Worth also fought with distinction at Cerro Gordo, at Churubusco, and at the storming of the gates of Mexico.

He was, perhaps, after Taylor and Scott, the most efficient—certainly the most popular—of the Generals in the war with Mexico.

The character of Worth may be sketched in few words. He was brave to a fault, sufficiently good as a tactician, chivalrous, of popular manners, of imposing presence, haughty, at times overbearing, impetuous, warm-hearted, a fast friend. In many respects he resembled Decatur. In battle—especially where daring courage was required—he had no superior. His soldiers still tell with enthusiasm that at Monterey he dismounted from his horse, placed his plumed hat on the point of his sword, and waving it high overhead, led them to storm the Bishop's Castle. Such tales recall the Paladins of old romance.

14 June 1849, 1

A DIPLOMATIC QUARREL.—A misunderstanding lately occurred between the Captain General of Cuba, and the French Consul General, at Havana, in consequence of which the latter demanded his passports and returned home. The matter may eventually involve the French and Spanish Governments.

Several causes combined to create the difficulty. A Cuban law requires that all persons after five years residence, shall become naturalized. Against this, the Consul General protested, in the case of French residents, as the law heretofore had not been strictly enforced. He also claimed a supervision of French successions, which the Captain General was unwilling to allow. It seems also an oversight had occurred in making the credentials of the French representative, whereby he did not receive his full title of "Consul General." The Captain General took advantage of this, and refused to receive any communications from him, in the capacity authorized by his government. The Frenchman, after submitting to numerous indignities, asked either for better treatment, or his passports, and received the latter forthwith. He has gone home to report to his government, and await further orders.

15 June 1849, 3

**FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR
SPRINGS, VIRGINIA,**

(More generally known as Warrenton Springs.)

WAS opened for the reception of visitors on the first of June. Extensive improvements are in progress, that will give a new aspect to the whole establishment. No expense will be spared in adding to its embellishment, or to the comfort and pleasure of the guests. Knowing by ocular evidence, in numerous instances, the positive intrinsic value of the water; and its almost miraculous effect in particular cases; it has been regarded as good policy to enlarge the accommodations, and to complete the original design, so as to gratify the taste and fancy of guests, as well as to promote their health and pleasure. Situated in a remarkable healthy region, in full view of the bold Blue Ridge, and in the vicinity of the beautiful village of Warrenton, visitors may, on horseback or in carriages, over the improving roads, enjoy the most picturesque scenery, or may seek exercise in the ten-pin alleys, the pistol gallery, the game of billiards, or the healthful dance. The lovers of music and flowers will find peculiar care has been taken to win their approval, while the fallow deer and the fawn, the gold and silver fish, the elk and the buffalo, may relieve a tedious hour to those who are interested in the *fero natura*. In a word, every step has been taken which expanded liberality could suggest, to add to the comfort and accommodation of visitors. The hurdle race and tournament, the fancy ball, masquerade, and brilliant fire-works, will lend their respective attractions. Nor are these preparations designed for the gay monde only. To the holy ministers of religion, of every denomination, a cordial, not a grudging invitation, is given to spend the summer. The usual services of the church are respected throughout the season. These springs are 35 or 38 miles, according to the route taken from Fredericksburg, and 49 or 50 from Alexandria. Tri-weekly stages will run from both these points till July, when daily lines will be established. Visitors leaving the District of Columbia in the stage or steamer at 2 or 9 A. M., may reach the springs the same day.

These springs are known on the Post Office books as "Warrenton Springs;" and all letters should be so directed, or they may be left at Warrenton, or sent to the White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier.

Terms of board will be as follows: \$80 for the whole season, ending 1st October; \$75 for three months; \$60 for two months; \$35 for one month; \$10 per week; \$18 for two weeks; \$1 75 per day; meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants and children under 12 years old, half price. No charge for children under three years old. When separate tables are provided for children before the usual hour, those who retain their seats at the ordinary table will be charged full price. Horses 50 cents a day, or \$10 a month. The finest wines and spirits have been procured, and carriage will be charged for private supplies.

DANIEL WARD, Superintendent.

The Legislature of Virginia is to assemble at these springs on Monday, the 11th of June, and its interesting debates will offer extraordinary attractions to all who desire to see and hear this able body of Virginia statesmen.
June 6 - 1849.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

15 June 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel.—T W Brune, jr, Balt; H J Miller Ohio; Mrs Miller, do; A B McClain, Va; P L Haget, La; C Mitz, do; R Armear, Cuba; J Korile, do; T Angule, do; C Ozalz, do; J de Jerier, do; A Pellet, do; B Aguirre, do; S Lavager, do; G Agular, do; J Allison, do; J Foxe, do; J Casanova, do; G Orúz, do; F Garcia, do; A B Spooner, Va; A Turbet, S C; Wm B Pringle, do; Mr Sagar, Va; D Agers, lady and child, N Y; J Wagner, Pa; Mr White, Washington, D C; J P Roman, Md; J W Osburu, do; R M Feeters, Pa; M McMichael, do; J H Butler, do; A McLane, U S N; J P Norris, Pa.

Brown's Hotel.—H H Weir, Columbia College, Wm Hendrick, Va; Roth Grome, do; N Stonestreet, Md; W B Clarke, Md; A Colby, N Y; Thos P Shalcross, Va; L Moore, Boston; W Logan, do; W Thompson, N Y; J Kemp, do; I Nichols, Pa; J Allen, do; J Grimes, Va; J Kelly, N Y; Dr B J Gardiner, Md; E H Herbert, Va; C S Derby, N Y; C J Faulkner, Va; Jno F Sanford, Iowa.

Exchange Hotel.—Jno F Newman, Va; Wm M Simms, do; Dr E Eummons, N Y; Mr Fadely, Va; T Pulky, do; J Ely, N Y; R S Whorton, Tenn.

Gadby's Hotel.—Mrs Russell, England; J Adams, Balt; H B Meredith, Va; Mr Ward, Florida; Isaac A Raison, N Y; Wm P Allison, Md; Miss Jones, do; T K Chandler, Va; B Bagby, N Y; R Browns, do; J H Meredith and lady, do; J Y J Sturges, N J; Dr Lee, Miss; Miss C P Rogsdon, do; Ann Chase, Tampico; Mr Masterson, Mass; Z H Benton, do.

Irving Hotel.—Wm H Nelson, Pa; A McDonald, Scotland; Robt Forbes, do; F Milliflower, Belgium; J A Still, N Y; C L Hantheony, Mass.

King's Hotel.—R A McAlister, Md; Mr Taylor, do; A S Smithers, N Y; C H Mason, do; M Collins, Va; T Aubry, Mississippi.

T. ANGULA
G. AGUILAR
J. CASANOVA



15 June 1849, 2

Immigracion en Cuba.

Una de las pruebas mas valmarias y autenticas de la paz, la seguridad y las buenas instituciones de un pueblo, es sin disputa el estado pr6pero de su inmigracion. La paz, la tranquilidad, la seguridad p6blica, y la nombrosa prosperidad de la colonia española-Cuba, no ha podido menos de atraer la atencion y la envidia de los estrangeros de Europa, Africa, Asia y América misma. Digalo sino la introduccion de 100 ó 800 asiaticos favorecida en 1847 por la Real Junta de Fomento de la Habana que tanto se opusieron por el bien del pais, á tanto sino los 500 ó 600 indios yucatecos que huyendo de la miseria y de los trastornos de su pais, han corrido á Cuba en busca de pan, abrigo, paz y seguridad; diganlo, por ultimo, los 2400 africanos recientemente importados en Cuba por la sociedad de Cristina, Parejo y Pastor, sin los diez ó doce mil mas, que solo esperan transportes para dejar las ardientes y venenosas playas de Africa, y venir á poblar las pingües tierras de la rica y venturosa colonia española.

Estos son hechos, hechos elocuentes que hablan á todos los ojos y á todos los entendimientos; el que no los vea bien merece que lo tengan por ciego ó sandio.

El reglamento de los *Cuerazos* mandado observar por el Esqmo. Sr. Capitan General D. Federico Roncali, Gobernador civil y militar de la Isla de Cuba, tal vez pudiera creerse que retraeria de inmigrar á otros asiaticos y yucatecos á cuya noticia llegase la prosperidad de la colonia; pero este temor cesará desde el punto que se reflexione que no es lo mismo morir de hambre ó de balazos que de *cuerazos*. Decimoslo porque es sabido que los asiaticos emigran por la miseria, y los yucatecos por los trastornos y las guerras civiles de su pais natal. Bien hace el Rey de estos Estados Unidos en no publicar otro reglamento de *cuerazos* por el estilo del del Presidente de Cuba, por que nos parece que la Irlanda y la Alemania en masa, se les meterian por las puertas y absorverian á la raza yankee entera y verdadera. ¡A dios nacionalidad entonces!

Estátuas decretadas.

Sabemos de positivo que la gratitud cubana por fin va á erigir tres estátuas á tres personajes célebres por su sabiduría, sus virtudes cívicas y caridad cristiana. Será la primera á Da. Maria Cristina de Borbon, actual duquesa de Rianzares, madre de la Reina de España Isabel 2.^a; será la segunda al Coronel Dn. Antonio Manuel Parejo; y será la tercera á Dn. Manuel Pastor, los tres ilustres personajes que han concebido y puesto en práctica el grandioso y humanitario proyecto de centuplicar la poblacion cubana trayendo trabajadores ó paisanos de Africa.—

En las juntas celebradas para reunir los fondos necesarios al costo de las tres estátuas que se encargaran á Roma, hubo miembros que opinaron por que se erigiesen otras tres á Espada y Landa, á Arango y Parreño, y á Caraballo, que tanto hicieron en favor de la educacion del pueblo de Cuba; pero la mayoría fué de parecer que estos tres no eran tan beneméritos como los arriba mencionados, por cuanto que la Isla de Cuba no tiene necesidad de moral pública ni de educacion—sino de elementos (negros) que amenazen constantemente la tranquilidad, segun palabras de la *Crónica*.

Carátulas de sumidero.

Se dice con generalidad, que los sumideros de las cloacas que han de abrirse en la Habana, segun el nuevo proyecto de composicion de calles concebido por el Capitan General Roncali, en vez de rejas, llevarán unas tapas de hierro colado que por la parte exterior representarán la verdadera efigie de este dignisimo Baja, protector decidido de la inmigracion negra en Cuba, y que por boca, ojos, oidos y narices, que para el efecto quedarán en hueco, se verterán el agua é inmundicias de las calles de la Habana. La idea nos parece ingeniosísima; se cree que es de D. Manuel Pastor, encargado de la obra de la composicion de calles; y que piensa sorprender al ilustre gefe del Gobierno colonial con esta pequena muestra de gratitud y de afecto. Nosotros damos cabida en nuestro papel á esta noticia, porque estamos persuadidos de que la Verdad ya no entra en Cuba, y que no llegará siquiera á oidos de S. E.



EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO BOO TIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

15 June 1849, 2

We having shown by the contents of our periodical, echoed by the most intelligent portion of the American press, how much it is proper, necessary, and even urgent for Cuba to break off for ever the ties which unite her to Spain, unless she will submit to complete and immediate ruin: we having produced and proved before the world the very just causes which force her to this separation; it only remains to examine now whether the resources with which it is intended to obtain the complete execution of so great an undertaking, are sufficient and sure, and whether they promise a happy result,

That the separation must be accomplished by dint of arms, it is almost demonstrated by the enormous evils which afflict Cuba, and the vexatious conduct, brutality, and unrestrained covetousness, so much known, of the Spanish Government. Therefore the day not being far distant, when our country will be compelled to appeal to the last remedy of oppressed people, we being also firmly convinced that when once the struggle commences, the noble American people will feel naturally inclined to take a very active and direct part in the undertaking which is to give liberty and life to Cuba; we being also informed that the greatest part of our American brothers is not well acquainted with what takes place there, much less with the means favourable to any insurrectionary movement, either because the advices to it are very limited, or because till now very obscure and malicious information was circulated, for the purpose of discrediting the cause of independence and annexation; it seem to us proper to join together, and translate into English all the data which have been communicated to us upon the subject, and which we have published some time since separately in Spanish in our periodical "LA VERDAD."

We have indisputably received the most correct information, the most complete data which can be collected upon a subject liable to such a variety of opinions. To day we have the pleasure to publish in English those which have been communicated to us by our correspondent E. E. D. L. T., and which we published and collected in a pamphlet about a fortnight ago. He thereby proves that all the means upon which the Colonial Government relies to oppose a movement are indifferent, few, and of uncertain solidity, and that the liberty of

Cuba is a fact which depends only upon the will of her sons. He also proves with indisputable reasons, that all the strength of Spain to restrain Cuba is in Cuba itself, and that, consequently, should once the peace be interrupted, and the union broken, that strength should be annihilated by itself.

When we are compelled to fight, says he, the victory belongs to him who runs faster, and to him who stands best the heat of the sun. In fact, it is notorious that the Government of Cuba avails itself of the mildest season—that of winter—to lead its troops to perform exercises which are called military walks; and it happens very frequently that trains of cars follow them in the rear collecting the soldiers on the road, which have remained behind, in consequence of the weariness, suffocation, and heat, which disable them almost completely from returning from the few miles distance to which they were led.

After reading our statements and those of our correspondent, somebody perhaps might ask, if the opinion in favor of a revolution is so positively pronounced, why does not the latter break out?—will the Cubans wait for ultimate destruction before they rise against their oppressors? To this question the only answer which we can make now is, that unfortunately the people are not, and do not act like individuals; that before attempting the execution of any great undertaking, it is necessary to concert measures, opinions, and wishes, that happily those who should contribute to appease, drive on, and stimulate, and that the pretext or opportunity through which all the people of the earth have launched into the lists must be offered by the Colonial Government itself.

The above objection cannot, therefore, deprive of their strength and virtue the arguments of the writer of the Pamphlet. If they are hitherto only arguments figuring on paper, and making an impression on the intellect, the opportunity will arrive when their solidity will be proved: and this will arrive according to our intimate conviction, when and as soon as they are more and generally appreciated, that is to say, when, they being frequently published, they may move and persuade those who are to execute. This is the object which we propose to ourselves by printing them in a foreign language, after publishing them in the original one.



15 June 1849, 2, 3

Let us proceed and follow Saco in his second supposition, which is—*if we intend to annexation by dint of arms*. He presents the question under two different points of view: Either, says he, we, Cubans, enter the contest alone, or assisted by strangers. In the first case, he shows to us, as indisputable obstacles, 760,000 Africans, and all the peninsular subjects joined to the Government armed with the military and naval force, places, and fortresses, and arrays them against us as weak, divided, destitute of capacity, of defence and resources of every description—although he acknowledges the certain fact, that we are more numerous than the peninsular men. Either Saco is struck with so much terror that it affects his mental vision, and presents things to him in an exaggerated aspect, or he intends to frighten us, to induce us to suffer with resignation and humble feelings the wrongs of fortune. In the first case, we pity him; in the second, we answer him, that his efforts are useless; for although we, Cubans, as judicious and prudent men, know our position; and fear and avoid certain dangers, we are not frightened nor deterred by the visions of an imagination liable to terror. Well might have Saco omitted this part of his rather imprudent and unseasonable pamphlet, knowing that his countrymen have been for a long time convinced that they cannot conquer their independence alone, without encountering great difficulties, great risks and troubles; for, were it not for this conviction, they would have long since sought after, and obtained it, without thinking of any annexation; but although we confess that the fatal circumstances attending our situation do not permit us to break our chains with our individual forces alone, without tearing our own hands to pieces, we go to prove that, in an urgent or desperate case, we may acquire liberty, although it must cost us time and great sacrifices; and that Saco exaggerates things very much, and makes a parallel so defective of the resources of the Cubans, and those of the Government of the Island, that we do not know how it could be produced by head so judicious, by a conscience so honorable, and by an intellect so deep and logical.

The 200,000 free colored men, and the 500,000 slaves with whom we are threatened—we being believed so imbecile, as not to know the very thing which lies before our eyes—exceed very much what they really are, as we are going to show. According to the prolix statistics of the Island, formed by the Government, and corresponding to the year 1846, there are only 149,126 free, colored men, and 323,795 slaves; and, reducing from these sums the females, which are 76,575 of the first class, and 122,748 of the second, the number of free males remains reduced to 72,561, and that of the slaves to 201,011,—all forming a total of 273,662—that is, 426,338 enemies less than the 700,000, with which a bugbear is made:—and if we deduct the children, also, the old men, the useless, the cowards, the indifferent, and the friendly to the whites—the deduction will be so great, that the phantom shall be reduced to a feeble shadow. Finally, if we add that we, Cubans, enjoy the sympathies of the mixed creole progeny, whe-

ther free or slave, and that the greater portion of planters, administrators, managers, overseers of rural plantations, are born in the country, and therefore hold at their disposal the negro mobs of the country, even the shadow of the shameful fear would be entirely dissipated; for we shall see that, in case of a revolution, far from being the support of our enemies, they would be a great assistance to us, as it happened to the brave sons of Columbia, when the Spanish army attempted to make use of the slaves in the war of the independence; for the latter joined immediately the patriots, as it was very natural that it should happen, because the magical cries of liberty must have awakened more pleasing and enthusiastic feelings in their bosoms than those of slavery and tyranny. More sympathy and benevolence must prevail between us; the hatred against the Spanish Government being still alive, in consequence of the recent and barbarous butchery, in which the latter gratified so much its cruelty, by sacrificing thousands of innocent victims, claiming vengeance against the relentless executioners of their unfortunate race.

With respect to the peninsular people, we shall answer Saco that, not only the very small number of the rich among them, dazzled with the idea of the value which their estates would acquire, will side with us, but, also, the plurality of the former, as such a course is most consistent with their true interest; the others will emigrate or remain tranquil spectators of the struggle. And the grounds of such belief are various: First, because the peninsular people, as well as the creoles, are exasperated by the greediness and shameful irregular proceedings of the Spanish Government, which plunders and ill-treats all men alike; for here, as has been said, with more precision than Saco, by Orgaz, the poet—"The Spaniard is not a Spaniard." Secondly, because these are now-a-days more enlightened than those who were living thirty years ago on the American Continent, when it proclaimed its liberty, and would not, like those, run to perdition through a quixotic spirit. Thirdly, because they know by experience the reward which was received by those who shed their blood, and lost their wealth to support the Castilian standard. Fourthly, because, having almost all come hither from their country, flying from military service, and in order to make a fortune, they would rather emigrate to some other place than take up arms in Cuba; because here the soldier is so much disliked in society that he is considered as excluded from it; and the most coarse peninsular man, most insignificant in his own country, after living a short time here, acquires a certain varnish of civilization and politeness, which produces in him a much greater aversion to a military life. Fifthly, because the enlightened Spaniards are convinced that the decline of Spain arises from its present and past ignorance of the system, according to which its colonies ought to be governed: and that, losing them, it will concentrate itself within its own resources, which are very great, but neglected, owing to the corrupting influence of American gold; and it will display again its powers, as it did in the glorious times of Charles the

Fifth, and Philip the Second; and then it will shine forth as enlightened, industrious, rich and great among the principal nations of Europe, to whose influence it is now deplorably subject, on account of the carelessness and covetousness of a corrupted and oppressive Government.—Sixthly and finally, because they know very well that by their no opposition, our revolution will be more humane and rational than that of the continent was, and that it will be more peaceable and philosophical, if we annex ourselves to a people already well organized as the North American, which will prevent insurrections and disorders: and ultimately, because the number of Spaniards disseminated all over the Island does not exceed 24,469; while we, the creoles, are 186,113, according to the statistics alluded to; so that we are in the proportion of 7½ to 1: and if, as it is natural, all being equally interested in the same cause, we were joined by 14,338 Canary Islanders, 265 Portoriquians, 634 Santo Domingo men, 831 North-Americans, and 1,545 individuals hailing from other places of America who are here, we shall form a total number of 203,615 men: and the proportion with the Spaniards will be then upwards of 8 1-6 against 1. And let it be noticed, that when the people rise for their liberty, women, children, and old men, aid bravely the undertaking, because a holy enthusiasm animates them, and doubles their valor, their activity, and their strength.

The respectable and most faithful army, so called by Saco, is neither so much to be feared, because it is very much dissatisfied; the soldiers hate the service, their officers, and chiefs; hence the continual desertions, attempted in the most scandalous and desperate manner; crimes almost daily committed, to be punished with death, which they meet serene and full of hatred for the military life, undeterred from the destructive practices by the penalty of being bastinadoed or shot as they continually are. If the soldier detests the service elsewhere, here he detests it much more, because he is despised by the community, and above all, because he considers that, being free, he might become wealthy in Cuba, as the other Spaniards do, who arrive at this Island; while soldiers find themselves condemned far from their country to the service of tyranny, as its satellites, to the contempt of their fellow-creatures, to degradation, to an ignominious flogging for a daily rial and a half, out of which, at the end of the month, they receive a quarter of a dollar. The violent state of the army in Cuba, since it wishes to acquire wealth as other Spaniards do, is so well known in Cuba, that the merchants and rich people have been afraid of insurrections and plunder; for which reason the Bishop is likely not to be as punctually paid as the army; and for which reason also its force is not increased, for fear of increasing the conflict. Furthermore, the troops being scattered all over the Island, they are easily destroyed in detail, and if concentrated; the posts garrisoned at present must be abandoned; and it would be difficult to supply the reductions, on account of the distance and the deficiency of means; and although Saco states, at the 11th page, that the Ge-



15 June 1849, 3

vernment would concentrate advantageously at a single point all the forces of the nation, and attack with them a feeble West India Island, we laugh at this groundless assertion; for, if all the forces of the nation are to be transported hither, how will the Peninsula remain? And if such mad step were possible, how could they be transported? What an immense fleet! How many millions should be required for so colossal as impossible and strange an undertaking? Let Saco be easy, for we Cubans know that in fighting in our country against European armies, the victory belongs to the party who eats least, who runs most, and who can stand best the heat of the sun. We are not so ignorant on the subject of revolutions as not to know how to seek for money, negotiate a loan, solicit direct or indirect assistance from strong nations, emulous of Spain; buy troops, and recruit auxiliaries of notorious valour, as the intrepid men of Columbia, the strong men of Chili, and the indefatigable of Buenos Ayres. Let them reproach us with being destitute of valuable leaders. Alas! how great a mistake! We have many in Europe, and on the continent of America, and even in our own bosom. Who can affirm that they do not exist? The great men, the geniuses are developed by the events; before these break out, even they do not know themselves, nor do they deem themselves fit to fulfil the decrees of Providence. When did the Assistant-Lieutenant of Artillery, Napoleon Bonaparte, dream that he could tame the monster of the French Revolution, destroy the Republic, and upon its ruins raise an Empire, from the throne of which he would cause all the Kings of the earth to be humbled and tremble? Sometimes in new eras of people, what is least necessary, is notorious men: it appears that then, on the dawning of new ideas, new men are necessary as leaders. The inhabitants of the Spanish Main, at the beginning of their independence, sought their countryman, the brave and able General Miranda, who had commanded with so much glory the European armies; but the hero was lost, and that loss occasioned the many great sacrifices which were sustained in the undertaking. Bolivar, Paez, and so many other unknown men who sprung from the masses, were those who raised and completed the work. The known and brave General Mina who came to Mexico, only met with death; Guerrero, Guadalupe Victoria, and many others, who were lying in obscurity, shone forth in the revolution, and directed it. Why should not the same thing happen

in Cuba? On examining the question on another side, we see the great inconveniences against which the Government should have to contend, in order to fight us.

The money and credit of the nation being exhausted, the administration of the Island being subverted by the revolution, which drives away commerce and capital; and industry being paralyzed, if the Government should increase the contributions, it will increase the malcontents and therefore our party, and should it commit the barbarity of laying hands upon the slaves, all men, masters or no masters, will rebel; for they will refuse a defence which must ruin them. In the midst of these and other difficulties, it would yield, being compelled so to do by the merchants and planters, who want only peace for their business, whatever be the Government who commands them, and they being convinced that it is the only means of obtaining advantages favourable to Spain; but if it should rashly carry things to extremities, the same thing might happen to it in Cuba, which happened in Columbia which refuses to pay with money what it paid very highly with its precious blood. Therefore it can be seen by this light examination that the lion is not so formidable as he is represented—by Antonio Saco.

The latter does a great injustice to the people of the interior of the Island, by affirming, that philosophy has not penetrated so much into their land, as to enable them to have the ideas of independence and annexation, which the people of the sea-board possess. How much mistaken he is! Those men have always responded to the ideas of liberty and independence of the capital; among them the greatest efforts to shake off the yoke, have been observed, and their sons have suffered more on this account than those of the sea-board. Were I consulted about the mode of seeking for independence, I would advise to begin by the most eastern part of the Island; because its inhabitants are susceptible of more enthusiasm, are stronger, more valiant and intrepid, and better horsemen; and their broken, mountainous territory, abounding in horned-cattle, offers great resources and advantages for the attack and defence, to people not yet enured to war, &c. And also because there we have many good lances coming from the Spanish Main, which being acquainted by experience with the ingratitude of the Spanish Government, would espouse our cause, in order to gain a country which they have lost.

15 June 1849, 1

The first stone thrown—the annexation of
Cuba and the Canadas.

We are in favor of extending the United States over the whole continent, and trust the time will transpire when the world shall be composed of U. States, and when free trade and universal suffrage will be the great pulse animating the body politic.

To the South, the annexation of Cuba is a favorite measure. Its bland climate, analagous resources, and commanding position for trade and defence, contribute to render it one of the most valuable of acquisitions. Besides, the people themselves desire it; and there are now the elements at work to produce it. In the space of the ensuing five years, every man in Cuba must ~~swear allegiance to the United States~~. Thousands of Americans reside in Cuba, and there is a spirit among them which unyieldingly forbids the idea of dissevering ties so strong and sacred as bind them to their native land. The French consul denounced the measure, and returned home. We have not heard what course has been pursued by the American consul, but all our people now there are in a high state of excitement.

When we look to our northern frontier, we find a large scope of country presenting to the Northern United States similar inducements for annexation. Lower Canada has a present population of 770,000, and the population of Upper Canada may be set down at 720,000. The increase within late years has been astonishing. In 1825, the population of Lower Canada was only 423,000, and in 1811, just before the breaking out of the war, there were only 77,000 inhabitants in Upper Canada. The Northern States desire this country. It can produce inexhaustible supplies of lumber, grain, minerals, fish and peltry. The kind of labor and the resources are suited to our Northern citizens. Population is spreading all over our unoccupied territory in the northwest.

We trust that the spirit of popular opinion in our country will urge on the people in Canada and Cuba to set up a government for themselves. The sooner the revolution the better. We predict, in such event, immediate annexation to the United States.

The issue of ANNEXATION OF CUBA AND THE CANADAS would unite the democratic party everywhere, and we should like nothing better for the campaign of 1852. Even if neither country is able to effect a successful revolution, we can at all events, try to obtain the country by negotiation.—The present administration are, we understand, in favor of relinquishing the negotiations commenced by Polk and preserving a course of non-intervention; and it is a fact that in Cuba, a ministerial paper called the La Cronica, avows that Spain would arm the slaves and lay the island in ashes and blood, sooner than permit the loss of its dominion by the revolution of the people.—

We have, therefore, little to hope for under the present administration. Let us look forward to the next.

The Mississippi
CITY OF JACKSON

22 June 1849, 2

→ We learn that Gen. Quitman has
lost thirty negroes by cholera.

28 June 1849, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

City Hotel—Barnum and McLaughlin.

P Soule, N O; E Robinson, Va; R C Hume and lady, Miss Hume, Me; T Steers, Pa; Dr J E M Chamberlain, Md; Isaac Popt, H E Atkins, J Gonder, jr, Pa; M G Dale, Ill; H S Mitchell, Md; R King, N O; N Mills, Dr G B Forney, Va; C Mason, N O; B H Jenks, Pa; H H Lee, R Gray, Va; D C Labatt, N O.

Fountain Inn—P. Thurston.

T J Keenan, Pa; B Compton, H Lothoron, J H Daley, Md; J W Gibbons, Ky; J A Hurst, D Cardwell, Va.

U. S. Hotel—Wm. Guy.

H Ingrain, Mrs Taylor, J A Taylor, Pa; Gen W T Perkins, T B Hynson, Md; Capt Fletcher, Texas; H E Morton and lady, N G; J W Porter, Ky; Col Stockton, Fla; J Milligan, Va; J M Rucher, W T Truxton, Mr Scott and lady, Va; W W W Bowie, T E Berry, L Berry, Md; E Snowden, Va; Mr Swann, Md; S G Matthews, N C.

American Hotel—M. Smith.

B Peroly, Va; J Stoddard, Md; H Masterson, Mo; F A Ruth, Md; G Lumkin, Mi; S Will, Md; J C Marshall, Pa; J M Gallagher, Mrs Connelly, Ky; R C Ridgeway, J R S Martin, Md; C M Townsend, G W Mann, L Noland, Va.

The Evening Picayune.

2 July 1849, 1

New Advertisements.

50.000 UNITED STATES MUSKETS, in cases of 20
each, with bayonets and implements complete,
for sale by D. B. McCOLLOUGH, 150 Front street,
New York.
JY2-107

The Daily Delta

3 July 1849, 2



LUNCH AT THE PELICAN HOUSE,



On Gravier and Union sts.—rear Clapp's Church.

THIS DAY, July 3, 1849.

Baked Redfish, Bean Soup, Roast Pig, Roast Beef, Corned Beef and Cabbage, Cowheel and Tripe, Roast Veal and Tomato Sauce, Stewed Kidneys, Boiled Mutton and Caper Sauce, Fricassee Chicken, Boiled Chicken, Pork and Beans, Veal Cutlets, Corn and Beans, Watermelons, Muskmelons, etc. Pineapple Juleps and Champagne Punch.

NIGHT LUNCH from 7½ to 9 o'clock. Stewed Kidneys, Fish Chowder, Hash, etc. jys 1t

Bear Shooting.

A GRIZZLY BEAR, of monstrous proportions, will be shot for, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on Gretna Green, with rifles; distance, 150 yards.

For particulars, apply at the Gretna Exchange.

jy3-2t

ONE OF THE OWLS.

3 July 1849, 2

The Last Moments of Gen. Worth.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, May, 1849.

Presuming you would feel an interest in the welfare of a family, between which, and your own there has always been a most affectionate and agreeable intercourse, I improve an early opportunity, in the midst of sorrow, to inform you of the death of General Worth.

He died on the 7th inst. of cholera, after an illness of sixteen hours. On our way here we met him at New Orleans, where he had been awaiting our arrival some three weeks. During this time he had been occasionally indisposed, (threatened by this most awful disease, then raging in this city.) The day we were to sail he was so much indisposed, that his physician forbade his leaving. On our way through the Gulf, his health improved, but his mind was harassed by the alarming accounts of cholera at San Antonio, our place of destination, more than ever a source of anxiety, since his beloved family would be exposed to its ravages.

Here was concentrated the larger part of his command, a portion of which was preparing to march for El Paso del Norte, on the Rio Grande. From Lavaca to this point, 150 miles, we took stages. On the third day of our journey, a serjeant boy of one of the party died suddenly of the cholera, and our physician was so ill that he was unable to travel. In this condition, not knowing when or where the fatal malady would strike next, we continued our journey, harassed by afflicting apprehensions. To remain on the road, without comforts or medical attendance, was more hazardous than to come to this place, where every comfort and attention could be obtained.

We arrived on the 1st inst., one week from the day on which the General was buried. On Sunday morning he dined with us, and was as cheerful as usual, though much fatigued from constant attention to his duties. That morning intelligence was brought that the cholera had broken out in the third infantry, and that ten men had been buried that night. This was most afflicting, which, with the awful fatality immediately around us, caused a general gloom.

About 6 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the General complained of severe diarrhoea, extremely debilitating. He soon went to bed, and a physician was called, but the rapid progress of the disease baffled all skill. Vomiting commenced, followed by cramp, and before the lapse of six hours all hopes were gone. He was perfectly aware of his situation, and remarked to his physician that "nothing but the providence of God could save him." His mind was calm and unshaken to the last; when spoken to he answered distinctly, and recognized all around him. Without a struggle he breathed his last, surrounded by his family and staff, and in the midst of sobs and tears, enough to move the hardest heart.

I have gone through it, and trust, my dear friend, it may never fall to your lot to witness such a catastrophe. Knowing the family, as you do, and him who was its idol, you may form some idea of this last appalling scene. When he was gone, the living could but turn to each other and ask eagerly who would be the next victim? This household, filled with agreeable friends, was all happiness—twenty-four hours turned it to bitter, bitter sadness.

At the funeral, the grief of the soldiery, and of all to whom his lofty qualities and brilliant career had endeared him, was exhibited in the most affecting manner.

Mrs. Worth will probably remain here until July, perhaps August, when she will return to the North. The family are all quite well, though sadly afflicted. Time does much to alleviate grief, but in this instance every day seems to add to its weight.—*Artes.*

3 July 1849, 3

cut to believe that he is so morbidly
judicious as to
a statement, which, if true,
at the worst,
of curiosity, and evidence
of a belief that
he is really "pumped."
The facts were directly the reverse.
Mr. Saunders
gave me written authority to open
the envelopes of
the communications received for him
during his ab-
sence in Paris, and orders to send one
to me on his arrival.
Mr. Sawyer presented the letter fading
with its receipt,
my connection with the mission; and
unnecessarily
disclosed that he had a despatch for
the Envoy. The
letter of Mr. Saunders was thereon
shown him, with
explicit declaration that the authority
it gave was
of course, then vested in him as Secretary,
and he
might exercise his judgment accordingly.
It was then
that he was necessarily disclosed, for
his own in-
structions to proceed with all possible
speed, and deliv-
er the despatch unopened into the
Minister's hands.
Mr. Sawyer's qualifications for his
post have never
been disputed by me—such petty
hostility is foreign
to my habits. In this disobeying
order, and convers-
ing on that despatch, at all with
one who had ceased to be a member
of the legation, he was doubtless
unconscious of any indiscretion.
No attempt of any kind was
made to draw information from him;
it would have been ungenerous to
do so, after the facility he had
exhibited in giving it unasked.
But he should treasure up
that experience, as a warning that
even the mere fact of the arrival
of an express with several
despatches should be concealed.
Mr. Sawyer's information I did
not use; but when the fact came
to my knowledge from other
sources, with additional particu-
lars, there remained no social
obligation to prevent taking
measures to find out, by means
familiar to diplomacy, what was
the business in hand. That Mr.
Sawyer committed any further
indiscretion in this I am not
aware; but the habitual com-
municativeness of Mr. Saunders,
and the peculiar notice given to
the despatch, sufficiently account
for the curiosity of official circles
on an event so unusual at the
American Legation; and the facility
of obtaining information at
Madrid explains the fact that the
matter was discussed in the
correspondence of a London paper,
written some time previous to
the Herald correspondence, giving
further information concerning it.
The late administration readily
owed to the fact made over the
despatch by its agents, and to that
along, the train of circumstances
which has brought it to the notice
of the public.
The prominent question whether
Mr. Sawyer or myself be the better
linguist, is one bearing world-wide
reputation of stating it. Claims to
diplomatic usefulness must be
founded to rest on such acquirements
alone. But if a stupid and a
diplomatist as Mr. Saunders,
(then whom, as the N. C. Standard
so truly says, "No Minister at
the Spanish Court" even Mackey,
Monroe, Forsyth, Everett, Vail and
Irving, "ever represented our
country there with more dignity,
propriety or ability") is unable,
according to the Richmond Whig,
to speak even English, it is some
consolation that whatever may
be his ignorance of grammar, it
can by no means rival his own.
Though it would be absurd to
make ignorance of the language of
the country in which he lives, a
bar to the appointment of an
other capable man, yet when an
envoy has been two years in a
country, and is deficient in the
organ of language, that he cannot
spell out the meaning of the
simplest Spanish note, even Mr.
Saunders will admit, from an
experience that he may be subject
to many inconveniences. Among
the least of his official ailments
may be the necessity of replying
only with a distant grin, to the
civilities of a Queen, who ad-
dresses him in her own tongue,
and hiding himself of the welcome
attention by bowing and bowing,
like a Chinese puppet, until
she retires from the center, her
eyes radiant with the smile
reflected from the faces of his
diplomatic brethren around him.
The foolishness of another view
of Mr. Saunders, will appear from
his own notes and documents on
record. In February 29th, 1849,
he wrote to me, that as we did
not agree, and I had expressed
an intention to resign, we had
best part our own. The reply
was, either on that point, as he
ought to have known, no reply
should be given by the President
himself. "But if the resolution
to recall was received on March
24th, (two weeks afterwards) and
not, as Mr. Saunders says, before
his intimation, it was added
that a successor would be ap-
pointed without unnecessary
delay; but no directions were
given concerning my departure.
Even the President himself has
not seen fit to appoint a man of
his own, who will remain at the
post until relieved for, if Mr.
Saunders will look at his intima-
tions, he will find that there
are duties which he imposes on
a Secretary of Legation, and
which are illegal for any other
to perform. An additional
reason for wanting the arrival
of a successor was, that he was
expected immediately. That
this course was correct, is shown
by the Secretary of State's
letter, collected by my successor,
requiring me to return to the
Department of the day of its
receipt, and stating that my
official connection with the
mission at Madrid closed on that
day, and of course, not before.
When Mr. Saunders shall be
able to show that he received
any reply whatever to his
letter of February 23th, it will
be time enough to ask any
creature to believe his tale,
that permission was asked of
him to do that for which not
only his permission was un-
necessary, but which, he
admits, was done against his
wishes. Mr. Saunders can
cite no instance of insubordi-
nation to me; but when he
pretended to an authority which
only the President can exercise,
his presumption was met by
silent contempt. That he
gained him; and he now
invites this preposterous
fiction.
The monstrousness of having
received the salary of the
office while performing its
duties, after the notification

United States that the rule is to draw for the salary until he is presented and undertakes the duties of his office. And however ingenious may be the scheme of taking pay, with leave, for actual services, it will find some justification in the course of Mr. Saunders himself, who went off to France without leave, and received the salary of his office, while its duties, and some of its expenses, were cast on his substitute.
Mr. Saunders, however, discloses now what was suspected before, one reason for his secrecy in asking the recall, and effecting to force me away, was a hope that, coming unexpectedly, it would draw me, as it did, in a foreign and far distant land, without pecuniary means to return home at once, as a Secretary's salary barely pays his expenses. After the bad faith which characterized his conduct, in asking the recall, because of a false report of my annual conversation, he should say nothing of the use, in defense of what his partiality unjustly disclosed. Were the fact true that any effort was made to use the official position, for even other means, to watch his conduct, his complaint would be more than that he was beaten at his own game.
He is of course, to be held innocent of the presumption of a private citizen in having an opinion different from his own concerning his duty. As a lawyer, he should be ashamed of the boldness about an engagement he has never heard of, the inevitable right of position to Congress, with statement of facts duly certified.
He asserts that he cannot fully defend himself without disclosing official documents. Yet he says that Mr. Forsyth's instructions were "understood of course, by his successors"—i. e. all of them. This diplomatic Cerberus at the gate to State secrets, is found revealing the instructions of Mr. Forsyth, two successors, and the acts of his own predecessors at Madrid or no more? It is due to those successors to state that the records will show Mr. Saunders's statement to be unfounded. But were not the record of his acts, the proof of his misdeeds, it is clear he would draw as largely on them, in other instances, as he has done in this.
The allied eloquence concerning the officer concealed at the American Legation is sadly wasted; for it is not denied that it actively aided his escape. The Spanish government, according to the published correspondence of Sir Henry Bulwer, actually searched the Danish Charge's house, and delisted from entering the Belgian Charge's apartments only on his assurance, on his honor, that no one was concealed there. Among the accusations made to justify the British Minister's expulsion was that he had given asylum to conspirators. An attempt by the police on the American Legation might have led to "most unpleasant, if not serious difficulties"—as is evident from the ridiculous scrape Mr. Saunders got into about his footman. Mr. Sakundragya (General Nervae) concluded that unnecessary interference in Spanish affairs of course, as I have said, it was "a too critical position to take any notice of it, had it been aware of it." But, should Lord Palmerston, in order to show Spain's inconsistency in expelling Sir Henry Bulwer, avail himself of Mr. Saunders's delicate disclosure, the cabinet of Madrid will the better comprehend our Envoy's habitual mode of requiring favor.
But, however creditable may have been the motives of Mr. Saunders, it is to be hoped that, should any abolitionist attempt to effect a forcible change in our peculiar institutions at Washington; no foreign Legation there will rely on the precedent he sets, and give asylum to the offender.
The assertions of Mr. Saunders have been in every instance where written in factious between us are situated, been refuted by his own letters, and facts on record. It may then readily be conceived what faith is to be placed in his statements, where no evidence beyond their innate absurdity can be produced to show that they have no foundation but in his own fancy. The bidding gate in which they have been clothed, can only excite pity for the man who is so weak as to use it.
This communication has been allowed to become so long, because it relates chiefly to the sayings and doings of so very amusing a personage as Mr. Saunders. His adventures as a diplomatist are so piquant and rare, that no pen but one like that which has recorded the annals of Hagaritis and the wisdom of Sanchez Pansa, can do them justice. But their innate worth is such, that it is hoped that even from so humble a pen as this, they may amuse and instruct.
To judge from the language of his organ, he is inclined to retire from the discussion. This is, probably, prudent; for a contest may be expensive, which he would point up against himself, drawn from his own arsenal. Let him, in a chosen, back retreat, from his last place. The talents he really has will not be denied him. Let him seek triumph as an expert attorney at the bar; or a skilled politician, on the stump; and as an able fire-popper in the chamber; for by such he gained the office he holds. His organ, in a burst of humor, calls him a statesman and diplomatist; this is Mr. Saunders must not take seriously. *Ne enter ultra crepidam.*
The general subject of the cause, which has led to this controversy, and the precedents which have guided in making it public, will be treated of in another communication. When it shall have been shown that the great man of James Monroe sanctions the course pursued, and that, in every step of it, the public has been the conductor of that great man and pure patriot, in the controversy which ended in his giving to the public the entire official records of his mission to France, under President Washington. It will be seen that diplomatic usage sanctioned all that has been done, and much more; and that, in consideration of the distance between a subordinate who is an envoy, and one who is a Secretary of Legation, the same right had been exercised with immeasurably greater reserve.
I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant

3 July 1849, 4

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.—Our readers will find, in to-day's Herald, another letter from Mr. Thomas Cauter Reynolds, incidentally referring to the arrangements that were undertaken by the late administration, concerning the transfer of the Island of Cuba to the United States. Our object in publishing this letter is to place before our readers such additional information as it contains concerning those arrangements, and which tend to show the acuteness of the information which we placed before our readers, some time since, that our government, under the direction of Mr. Polk, had actually taken the steps which we stated, and that the acquisition of that beautiful island was really contemplated.

The Evening Picayune.

3 July 1849, 1

ILLNESS OF COL. DUNCAN.—It is with the deepest regret that we record the dangerous illness of Col. Duncan, of the Army. The Mobile Register of yesterday has the following ominous paragraph.

Col. Duncan.—We are pained to state that this gallant and accomplished officer, now Inspector General of the Army of the United States, lies dangerously ill, at the Mansion House in this city, with scarcely a hope of his recovery.

The Daily Freeman.

4 July 1849, 1

WAR OF ANNEXATION.— *The First Collision.*—
The subject of annexation, it is well known, has of late been openly advocated in the Canadas. It appears also to find some advocates on the floor of the Canadian Parliament. The *Québec Independent*, a weekly, contains the following warlike statement:

On Friday last, at the ordinary session of the City Council, one of the members proposed a motion of the nature of which we are ignorant, but which another member objected to, remarking at the same time that "in three months we would be Americans." Hereupon, the member who had brought forward the motion rushed the hall and administered a tremendous blow to his opponent, which prostrated him on the floor. The war spirit then communicated to others, and a riot threatened to become general, when the police, who put an end to the disturbance, dispersed the audience.

4 July 1849, 2

Death of Col. Duncan.

It is with much regret that we record the death of this distinguished officer. The painful intelligence was received yesterday at the Southern Telegraph office in this city, through a message forwarded by the operator of the same line at Mobile. Particulars were not given, but the announcement was that he was "dead and buried." The public are aware that previous intelligence intimated that Col. Duncan was in the last stage of a mortal sickness—in articulo mortis.

The deceased distinguished officer, who was one of the chief ornaments to his branch of the service, the artillery arm, had lately been appointed Inspector General of the Army, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Croghan. He was a native of New York, and graduated at West Point, July 1, 1834.

The Evening Picayune.

5 July 1849, 1

The Late Col. Duncan.

There is a melancholy satisfaction to the right-minded in pursuing the record of the glorious deeds of the departed who have deserved well of their country. It is under this impression we reproduce the following from the Mobilo Advertiser of the 4th inst. In the list of the renowned dead to which the finger of history points to rouse the emulation of the youth of the Republic, there are few names of greater luster than that of the late Col. Duncan.

Years have passed over our Republic, during which her scholars, her orators, her statesmen and her heroes have descended to the tomb, leaving honors, fame, and a brilliant and happy existence upon earth, and names not born to die, to adorn the annals of their country's history. Yet we believe in no single year of her peaceful existence have so many of her great and distinguished men been hurried to "that bourne from which no traveller e'er returns." More recently they have rapidly followed each other. The veteran warrior whose head had become whitened in his country's service; had scarce been deposited in that last resting place for all the living, when a President, who had just thrown off the cares of office for the hopes and enjoyments of domestic life, fills the country with mourning o'er his sudden and unexpected departure from existence; and now, while the vibratory response of lamentation and regret wraps our public prints in mourning and echoes from every part of the country, we are called upon to record the sudden and unexpected death of a younger patriot, a noble soldier, a most deserving as he was a highly distinguished man.

Col. James Duncan, Inspector General of the Army of the United States, and one of the heroes of the war with Mexico, is no more.

"It matters not the time
When we shall quit this pilgrimage below,
Whether in youth's bright noon or manhood's prime,
Or when the frost of age has whitened o'er the brow."

Col. D. died on Tuesday at 2 o'clock, A. M., at the Mansion House in this city. He came here, we understand, about a fortnight since on a tour of visitation to our Southern military posts and arsenals. He had been to Louisiana, and returning to our city took a boat for the arsenal at Mount Vernon, from which he returned about a week since in a wagon, much fatigued and indisposed. His friends soon found him alarmingly ill with a fever, probably engendered during his absence in Louisiana. From this sickness he never recovered. With the best medical aid, the kind care and nursing of assiduous and devoted friends, he lingered until Tuesday, when he expired. Col. James Duncan was born in the vicinity of Newburg, N. Y., and was at the time of his death about thirty-eight years of age. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1835. After graduating he entered the army as lieutenant of the 4th Regiment of Artillery, in which capacity he served in

the Seminole war. He was with Gen. Gaines at Withlacoochee, in Florida, and was there slightly wounded. In command of a portion of the Light Artillery he joined the army of Gen. Taylor at Corpus Christi.

He highly distinguished himself at Palo Alto with Ringgold and Ridgely. At Resaca de la Palma, after May with his dragoons had taken the battery of Gen. La Vega, we find Duncan with his Light Artillery advancing upon and routing the dense bodies of the Mexican cavalry and their serried ranks of infantry.

Ringgold, Duncan and Ridgely in those battles did much to illustrate the efficiency of an arm of warfare which was before but little appreciated in our country. These splendid achievements, to which Col. Duncan largely contributed, established the prestige of our arms, and laid the foundation of our future success.

For his services there Lieut. Duncan was promoted to a captaincy, and afterwards was raised to the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel. Again he was found at Monterey in the midst of the foremost in that glorious victory; again was he rewarded by a promotion to the rank of colonel.

It were impossible in this brief notice to do justice to the merits of Col. Duncan, or to illustrate his gallantry and his services by any elaborate detail of his achievements. After he joined the forces under Gen. Scott he and his already famous wing of the artillery were found at Vera Cruz, at Cerro Gordo, at Churubusco, at Molino del Rey, and at the gates of Mexico. Wherever the services of that arm of warfare could be called into action, and opportunely presented, it was availed of by the gallant Duncan. The services he rendered to his country in all those brilliant battles won for him an enviable distinction and an enduring fame.

On his return to the United States after the closing of the campaign, he was received, honored and fettered as his brilliant achievements merited. Further honors from his grateful country awaited him. The death of Col. Croghan, Inspector General of the Army, gave to the President the opportunity to do signal honor to the gallant Duncan, and confer upon him a substantial reward. He was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Croghan. In the performance of the duties of this office the messenger of death found him.

The soldier, in the performance of a soldier's duty, meets death where e'er his duty calls him. The gallant Duncan, who faced the dread foe unharmed through all the great battles of Mexico, in which he won distinction and renown, has met it at last in our city. Sympathizing and kind friends were around to alleviate distress and receive his parting injunctions. He died in the prime of his usefulness, when the distinction he had earned made life radiant with hope, and honors were showering upon his path.

He was buried last evening with military honors. The coffin, surrounded by pall bearers and a guard of honor, was preceded by a military escort, and followed by officers of the Army and Navy; the reverend clergy; the municipal authorities; officers of the 9th Brigade; judges and other officers of the Federal and State courts; officers of the civil departments of the United States; foreign Consuls; societies; strangers and citizens.

The Evening Picayune.

6 July 1849, 1

REMAINS OF GEN. WORTH.—Arrangements have been made by the New York Common Council, for the purpose of conveying the remains of Gen. Worth to his native State for interment.

The Evening Picayune.

7 July 1849, 1

THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—A Toronto correspondent of the Rochester Daily Advertiser confesses his positive conviction that a majority of the people of Canada are willing to be annexed to the Government of the United States. His language, it will be seen by the following extract, is very decided :

I believe the time to have arrived when annexation could be effected if it depended upon the majority of the Canadians. I have come to this conclusion by mixing with all classes of society, and by close observation. You cannot enter the house of any well-informed man in Canada, and broach the subject of politics, but annexation is spoken of as a cure for all our present misfortunes, and the fact is, that until we have annexation we shall have no peace, no prosperity or safety in the province.

7 July 1849, 2

MILITARY HONORS TO THE LATE COL. DUNCAN.
Appropriate honors were yesterday paid to the memory of the late gallant Col. Duncan, by the Artillery Battalion of this city. At 12 o'clock the usual salute was fired from the *Place d'Armes*, followed at intervals of every fifteen minutes till sunset, by a single gun. At sunset there was another salute. The colors of the Arsenal, the armory of the battalion, were displayed at half-mast during the day.

These tokens of respect to the memory of the gallant dead are highly creditable to the head and heart of Major Gally, who commands the Artillery Battalion, the pride and boast of the military of New Orleans. They were suggested by himself alone, and carried out by his orders. They speak much in favor of the Major's patriotism and military etiquette.

NEW YORK HERALD
8 July 1849, 3

INTELLIGENCE BY THE PRESS

Our Washington Correspondence

Washington, July 1, 1849.

Canada and Cuba—The Position of the Question under the Administration of Mr. Polk.

Whilst the commotions and upheavings of the nations of Europe engross in a great measure the attention and sympathy of the American people, there are still other matters, nearer home, which may be of as much importance, and certainly of as great interest to us, as any question which has attracted our attention of late years. Since the day—now seventy-three years ago—when the thirteen States declared their independence of British rule and colonial tyranny, the destiny of this country has hourly been growing brighter and brighter. The problem has been satisfactorily solved, that the people are capable of self-government; that, to render a nation glorious, powerful and happy, neither an anointed king, an hereditary aristocracy, or a State religion, is necessary. In no country under the face of heaven does so much prosperity, so much real happiness, exist as in the United States. We have also satisfactorily demonstrated that our prosperity has not been caused by any magic influence in the prescribed limits of the old thirteen States, for we have more than doubled their numbers, whilst our territory has been increased in a still larger degree. We have found that our constitution, drawn up by men whose wisdom was as great as their patriotism was faithful, is adapted as well to the expansive and great nation which the United States have now become, as it was to the comparatively small and feeble power for which it was designed. Can any man look back at the past pages of our history, and believe that we have yet attained our full growth, or that the limits which now mark the territory of this Union are destined to remain stationary?

We have been led to these remarks by observing the feeling of discontent which is rapidly spreading in two countries closely approximating to our own, though differing widely as to locality. We allude to the Spanish possession of Cuba, on the one hand, and the British North American provinces on the other. The conviction must force itself upon every reflecting mind, that both of these possessions are upon the eve of an important change. We have little doubt but that the time is not far distant, when the inhabitants of Cuba, will be knocking at our door for admission into the Union, and we can doubt as little, but what the people of Canada will, ere long, make a similar demand.

We do not consider that the recent disturbances in Canada will either tend to hasten or retard that event, and we feel no desire to enter into the merits or demerits of the controversy. A much more enlarged view is necessary, in order to a proper appreciation of the position of that province. It was formerly the interest, as well of England as of Canada, to maintain the connection. England found in Canada a market for her manufactures, and a place for her plate-hunters; Canada enjoyed a protection in the British market for her products. This is all done away with now. Under the free trade system, Canadian wheat commands no advantages in the English market over that of other countries; under the same system, the Canadians may, if they please, purchase our manufactures, the imperial duties having been taken off in Canada, and the Canadian authorities having the power of admitting

American goods duty free, if they desire it. Under "responsible government," England can no longer send the poor relations of her politicians to the provinces to fill the offices. There is, therefore, now no bond of interest existing between the two countries, and they hang together from a sense of pride on the one side, and from habit on the other. This is, after all, a mere rope of sand, which the slightest circumstance might easily destroy.

There are reasons, and strong reasons, too, for believing that the Canadian people are upon the eve of a change, irrespective of the considerations we have touched upon. As they become more and more acquainted with the prosperity of this country, so must their discontent at their own backwardness become greater and more irremediable. They have been deserted by England, and have now nothing to depend upon but their own exertions. And under what auspices do they commence government upon their own hook? Occupying a country which, from the nature of its position, is excluded from the ocean for more than half of the year; having no market upon this continent for their productions; involved in a large debt for internal improvements, such as canals, contracted under the belief that England would continue her system of protection, by which means the produce of the western States might have been induced to pass down the St. Lawrence, but which hope is now blasted, unless some other system is devised, paying a Governor a salary larger than we pay our President, and paying their minor officials equally extravagantly; possessing no stability, and consequently being a commercial nucleus from to capitalists; avoided as a country totally unsafe for investments; possessing no nationality, and limiting the abilities and genius of her citizens and politicians to the petty limits of a province, instead of the expanse and world-wide celebrity of a nation, Canada offers but a poor field of ambition, either for the statesman or the merchant, the farmer or the mechanic. We care not what the local politics of the people may be—be they conservative or reform, Tory or radical—the mere meaningless word-loyalty, offers but a paltry recompense for all the disadvantages we have enumerated. Prejudices must fast disappear, when interest so plainly points the other way. A portion of this Union, it would at once take its place as one of the most important States. Capitalists would freely invest their funds in it; railroads, now unknown there, would intersect it at every point; trade would revive, and Canada, instead of standing still as she now does, would advance with the same rapidity as we do.

There are several reasons why the annexation of Canada would be beneficial to us, and not the least is the fact that it would tend as an offset to Cuba. There is not a man in the United States, who knows anything of the subject, but will concede the necessity and advantage of our possessing the key to the Gulf of Mexico, if Spain gives it up; and no person can deem such an event improbable, who glances at the disturbed state of Europe. There are other reasons why the acquisition of Canada would be advantageous. Nature never intended it should be a separate country from ours. For half the year it is the natural outlet, to the ocean, of our Northwestern States, and for the balance of the time the State of New York is the natural outlet of Canada. Both countries are injured by the separation. It is "inevitable destiny" that they should be united, and all the opposition in the world can only postpone that event.

We believe the present Administration would throw no obstacles in the way of such a development. The eminent gentleman whose duty it is more particularly to advise the executive upon our foreign policy, is of too enlarged a mind to be behind public opinion; and the other members of the cabinet would doubtless be equally in favor of such a move. It will be popular with the country, and will mark a brilliant page in the history of the administration under whose auspices it is brought about.

We will take occasion to refer to this subject again. In the present letter, the important points have merely been touched upon. The subject is one of vast interest, and will well bear being dwelt upon. OMEGA.

~~The Main Dispute.~~

8 July 1849, 2

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.—It will be recollected that a few days since we published a statement of a report that a certain Spanish subject had been decoyed on board a vessel bound for Havana, and subsequently taken to that place. The Spanish Consul, Sr. Carlos de España, denies that any such incident occurred, and states that he has documents in his possession, by which he can prove the falsity of the reports which have been circulated. These documents he is willing to show privately to Recorder Genois, but he is unwilling to publish them to the public, deeming such publication disrespectful to his Government.

The Daily Picayune.

8 July 1849, 3

Chickering's Piano Fortes.



The public will please take notice that Mr **HENRY PARSONS**, 96 Camp street, is my only agent for the sale of my Piano Fortes in Louisiana, and that instruments taken at this depot may be considered fully guaranteed

from the factory.

Orders may be left for any kind of instrument and no advance required until the article is received and approved.

Jy8-3t J. CHICKERING, 344 Washington st., Boston.

Notice.



The subscribers announces to the citizens of New Orleans, that Mr. **HENRY PARSONS**, No. 96 Camp street, is agent for the sale of their **PIANO FORTES**, with and without **COLEMAN'S ÆOLIAN ATTACHMENT**, and **IVES' TUNABLE REEDS**, and the only person authorized to use his name as such agent. In every instance Pianos taken from this store, are guaranteed by the manufacturers.

Jy8-3t NUNNS & CLARK, 257 Broadway, New York.

10 July 1849, 4

The Magnificent New Steamship, Empire City.

This truly splendid steamship makes her trial trip to-day from the foot of Ninth street, where she has been fitting up since she was launched. Her steam was up on Saturday, and her powerful engine was found to work well. She will sail round Sandy Hook, starting at 12 o'clock, and return to pier No. 2, North River, where she will remain till she sails for Chagres on the 17th inst. Nearly all her berths are already engaged, and long before the appointed day not one will remain to be disposed of.

She has been built to match the Crescent City, but far superior in every respect. It is calculated that in her sailing qualities she will beat anything afloat. With a mould of perfect beauty, she is tremendously strong—her plank being boarded edgewise. Her burthen is about 2,000 tons. She draws 12 feet of water, and her length is 211 feet, and 40 feet beam. She has a hurricane deck extending the entire length and breadth of the vessel, and constituting a grand promenade in fine weather. This is a novelty in an ocean steamer, peculiar to the Empire City, and serves another purpose equally novel and important. Being supported by stanchions from the high and massive bulwarks, it constitutes a canopy to the passengers promenading at either side of the magnificent rooms erected on the entire length of the main deck, giving them the free air, while it protects them either from the sun or rain, and also from being wet with the waves in the event of a heavy sea, for there are canvas curtains which can be drawn down from the side of the hurricane deck to the bulwarks, and thus the water can be completely shut out.

This is the first ocean vessel with a house on deck extending from stem to stern.

It is divided as follows:—The ladies saloon or reception room, which is not yet quite finished, judging from what is already done, will exceed in richness and beauty even the best room of the New World, and that is saying much for it. The tables, the sofas, the lounges, the conversation, arm and other chairs—the gilding of the cornices and pillars; and above all, the gorgeous mirrors with which the room is hung all round, the frames and gilding of the most exquisite workmanship and finish, with elegant Italian marble slabs some of them upon frames of great beauty, give some idea of what this room will be in a few days. The loungers, sofas, and chairs of the finest rosewood, upholstered with damask satin in purple and gold. The panels of the doors to the berths off this room, are adorned with beautifully painted landscapes, some of them the finest in the country, including scenes along the Hudson, with the craft sailing up and down the river, "done to the life." This room is covered with a superb oil cloth, in imitation of Turkey carpet, but far more useful for such a voyage. Forward of this is by far the finest kitchen we ever saw in any ship; indeed, there are very few hotels have such a kitchen range. In general, the kitchens in vessels are miserable holes, but this is an apartment into which one would take a pleasure in going. It is large and spacious, and every variety of cooking utensils and apparatus that can be imagined will be found there.

The next apartment we came to, and forward of this is a room thirty-five feet long, which has already been christened "Social Hall," from its being the favorite part of the ship, where men can smoke and make merry, and be at their ease, in a way they would not like to do in the

saloons. This is a new feature, also, the space occupied by this room being generally taken up with kitchen and companion way. There is a fine range of berths off this room, on either side. The officers of the vessel will sleep there.

There remains but the fore-castle to describe, on this deck; and the same attention to the comforts of the seamen evinced for those of the passengers, is visible in the space and airiness given to it. There is a division into two parts—one for each watch. This apartment is quite superior to anything of the kind we have seen in any other vessel. Descending from the main deck to what is generally called the cabin, we find, right under the fore-castle, a very handsomely fitted up apartment for the waiters and servants of the boat—an accommodation seldom found in steamboats, these unfortunate people being often doomed to sleep under a table, or any place they can find.

Ast of this is the dining-room, magnificently furnished, and having elegant bedrooms with two berths in each; the carpet in each room, as in all the other bedrooms, being different from any other in the boat.

Next comes a splendid pantry, furnished with every requisite, and a handsome marble slab for baking pastry. There is a peculiarity in it we have not observed in any other vessel, but which is to be found at some of the best hotels. There are bell-wires leading to it from every room and berth in the boat, and there is an instrument with which they are connected, having a brass crescent-shaped plate about the size of a quarter dollar, having a number corresponding with the number of the room, and to which a wire from each room is attached. It lies with the convex side down before the bell is rung. When the wire is pulled, the crescent becomes reversed, and the concave side is down, so that, if the waiter should not be there at the time of ringing, he can afterwards ascertain from what room the bell was rung with a glance of the eye. We now come to the after-saloon, and this room we would back for taste and elegance against any room in any other steamer in the world. Like the rooms on the main deck, it is carpeted with the richest oil cloth. Its sofas are of rosewood, and lounges and chairs to match, of the same material and pattern. They are covered with the most costly damask. There is a very ingenious contrivance, both as a saving of room, and as contributing to elegance. A large sofa, the entire breadth of the room, is made in a crescent form, to fit exactly to the shape of the stern of the boat to which it is attached. This sofa, like the others, is of the most superb description. But the doors to the state bedrooms, off the saloon, exceed in beauty anything we ever beheld. The paneling of the finest satin-wood, embanded with zebra; the stiles, rails, circles, and pillars of rosewood; the latter of the Corinthian order; the gilding of the most finished description. But the chief beauty of these doors is the fine landscape paintings and portraiture in the centre of each, taken, for the most part, from Washington Irving's "Sketch Book." "The Yankee School-master" is admirable. On the forward wall of this saloon are two fine paintings—one of New Orleans, with the shipping seen from Algiers; and another of New York, exhibiting the bay and Governor's Island, with Staten Island in the distance. The bedrooms at either side of this saloon are quite in keeping with it. The furniture is of the most costly description. The ware is the very best china. Handsome mirrors are to be found in each room. But, what is most important, they are as well lighted as any drawing-room need be. There are large windows in each, with glass inch thick, which can be kept open to admit air when the weather is fine, and secured by means of a screw, in the event of a storm. These rooms contain each four berths. The stairs from the main deck to the saloon below are of the best black walnut.

Nothing is wanting to complete in this vessel, the combination her spirited and enterprising owners, Howard & Son, and their excellent agent, Mr. Morgan, designed to accomplish—a combination of strength, beauty and elegance, with security, luxury and comfort. The gentlemanly captain is Mr. Wilson, and the steward, Mr. Charles Bradford. All we regret is, that we cannot make arrangements just now to take a trip in her to Chagres, en route for California.

10 July 1849, 2

From Havana.

The U. S. steamship *Falcon*, Capt. Hartstein, from New York the 28th ult., via Charleston the 2d and Havana the 6th inst., arrived here yesterday. She only remained there just sufficient time to take on board the mail for this port.

We have received files of the *Gaceta* to the 6th inst., but they contain very little news.

The health officer at Havana informed Capt. Hartstein that the yellow fever was raging in the island. The deaths are 40 per cent. of those attacked by the malady. The cholera, however, has not yet made its appearance in Havana, and the quarantine regulations are strictly enforced. All vessels coming from the United States continue to remain twenty days in quarantine.

There were two deaths on board of the *Falcon* during her passage, viz: that of James Morrell on the 8th inst., at sea; and that of Levi McDonnell on the morning of the 9th inst., at the S. W. Pass. They both belonged to the *Falcon's* crew.

The following is extracted from Messrs. J. C. Burnham's commercial circular, dated Havana, June 6:

Since our report of the 21st ult. the demand for sugar has continued very active, and prices have further advanced. Planters have brought their crops to market this season more rapidly than usual, having finished grinding sooner, and being encouraged by the existence of good prices; the quantity now left in the country is insignificant. Last year the exports during April, May and June, both to Europe and the United States, went on languidly, owing to the mistrust occasioned by the political troubles in Europe. But from July onwards they proceeded with great animation to all quarters; so that the period of the year generally most dull was converted into one of unusual activity. The shipments this year, on the other hand, have continued very steady to Europe in general during the summer, so that the deficiency in the crop has only been manifest as yet to a limited

extent. Last year the United States took altogether 220,000 boxes from hence and Matanzas, of which the larger half was shipped during the fall. This season that country has only taken 80,000 boxes so far, against 202,000 boxes to the same period in 1847. The exports to Spain are about 37,000 boxes less than in 1848 to the same dates. But the last accounts from thence are favorable for the article, the inquiry has recently revived, and there is every possibility that the deficiency will be made up by shipments during the rest of the season. We place our quotations as follows: Whites 10@11½rs; choice 12rs; yellows 6½@6¾rs.; choice and superior 7½@8rs; browns 5½@6rs.; Cucuruchos 5@5½rs.

The weather has continued favorable for the growing crop.

Sales of Muscovados have been made at 4½@5½ rials for ordinary to good; there is but little offering.

Good sweet molasses is scarce and not to be had at less than 2½@3 rials. Tart has been sold deliverable in the harbor at 2½ rials.

Coffee comes in small parcels and sells at \$1¾@16 according to quality.

Imports.—A cargo of jerked beef was sold at 10½ rials; there were five cargoes on hand. Lard has advanced, stock 6300 kegs, about one half being in barrels. That in kegs is generally of better quality and commands a better price. Sales of Spanish flour at 9½ per 200 pounds. Two cargoes of English coal changed hands at 4½. One cargo rice sold at 9½ rials.

Freights.—Charters of large American vessels have been made at £2.50, and one at £2.75 for Cowes and a market. Privileged vessels have been taken at £3 for sugar, molasses and wood, calling for orders. Coastwise freights are extremely dull and quotations are nominal.

The quarantine regulations continue on the same footing as we named in our last report.

Exchange on London 10 per cent. premium. New York and Boston par to ½ per cent. premium.

Prices Current.—U. S. jerked beef per arraba 10@12 rials. Rice per arraba 9½ rials. Yellow corn per arraba 3½ rials. Flour, American, per barrel \$12. Cheese per quintal \$10@14 and butter \$10@12.

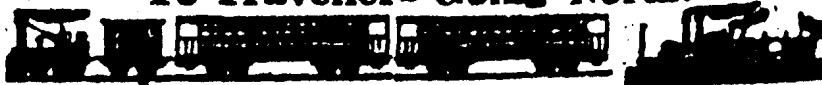
Passengers.—Carlos Auley, D. C. Murphy, Don Manuel Fleury, Mrs. F. De Nunez, Leopold; Shoete, Julia Hanche and child, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Renshaw, Win Nunez, Charles Planot, Mr. Rillieux, T. Blacklock, and fifty-five in transit for Chagres.

The Daily Magazine.

10 July 1849, 4

TO TRAVELLERS.

To Travellers Going North.



THE GREAT MAIL ROUTE FROM SAVANNAH
TO NEW YORK, VIA
CHARLESTON, WILMINGTON, WELDON, PETERS-
BURG, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE
and PHILADELPHIA.

The steamers of this line, from Savannah to Charleston, and from Charleston to Wilmington, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, thereby securing both safety and despatch.

THROUGH TICKETS from Savannah to Philadelphia, \$24, to be had on board the Savannah and Charleston steam packets. Fare from Philadelphia to New York, by the 6 A. M. and 1 P. M. line, \$3.

Through tickets from Charleston to Philadelphia at \$20 each, can alone be had from E. WINSLOW, agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Company, at the office of the company foot of Laurens street, Charleston, to whom please apply.

Passengers by this route will have the option to continue without delay, or of stopping at any of the intermediate places, and renewing their seats on the line to suit their convenience.

For further information inquire of

L. C. DUNCAN, Agent, at the American Hotel,
my15-ly 1e12 Charleston, S. C.

11 July 1849, 1

Major-General Scott on Canadian Annexation.

WEST POINT, June 29, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR—The news from the Parliament of Great Britain, this morning, must, I think, increase the discontent of our neighbors on the other side of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes not a little; and that those discontents will, in a few years, lead to a separation of the Canadas, New Brunswick, &c., &c. from the mother country, seems equally probable.

Will these provinces form themselves into an independent nation, or seek a connection with our Union? I think the probability is greatly in favor of the latter. In my judgment, the interests of both sides would be much promoted by an annexation—the several provinces coming into the Union on equal terms with our present thirty States. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is already of immense importance to perhaps a third of our present population, and would be of great value to the remainder. After annexation, two revenue cutters below Quebec would give us a better security against smuggling than 30,000 customhouse employes strung along the line that separates us from the British possessions on our continent. I am well acquainted with that line, and know a great deal of the interests and character of the provincials. Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, I should be most happy to fraternize with our northern and north-eastern neighbors.

What may be the views of our executive government on the subject, I know absolutely nothing; but I think I cannot err in saying that two-thirds of our people would rejoice at the incorporation, and the other third soon perceive its benefits.

Of course I am opposed to any underhanded measures on our part in favour of the measure, or any other act of bad faith towards Great Britain. Her good will, in my view of the matter, is only second to that of the provincials themselves; and that the former would soon follow the latter—considering the present temper and condition of Christendom—cannot be doubted.

The foregoing views I have long been in the habit of expressing in conversation. I give them to you for what they may be worth.

Faithfully yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

11 July 1849, 2

ANNEXATION.—The Montreal Herald of the 20th ult. concludes a long article on this subject with the expression of its belief "that Great Britain will not oppose annexation."

Married:

In this city, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. A. D. Woodridge, Mr. **DAVID L. HANLETT**, to Miss **ELEANOR G. STONE**, of this city.

At Iberville, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. E. Dupuy, Lieut. **WALTER H. STEVENS**, U. S. Engineers, to Miss **ERNESTINE**, daughter of the late Valery Hebert, of Iberville, La.

At Havana, May 25th, **THOMAS SLOO**, Esq., to Miss **MARY FRANCES**, third daughter of Gen. Robert B. Campbell, U. S. Consul for the port of Havana.

12 July 1849, 4

The Death of Colonel James Duncan.

(From the Mobile Advertiser, July 4.)

Col. James Duncan, Inspector General of the army of the United States, and one of the heroes of the war of Mexico, is no more.

"It matters not the time
When we shall quit this pilgrimage below,
Whether in youth's bright morn, or manhood's prime,
Or when the frost of age has whitened o'er the brow."

Col. Duncan died on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock A. M., at the Mansion House, in this city. He came here, we understand, about a fortnight since, on a tour of visitation to our Southern military posts and arsenals. He had been to Louisiana, and, returning to our city, took a boat for the arsenal at Mount Vernon, from which he returned about a week since, in a wagon, much fatigued and indisposed. His friends soon found him alarmingly ill with a fever, probably engendered during his absence in Louisiana. From this sickness he never recovered. With the best medical aid, the kind care and nursing of assiduous and devoted friends, he lingered until Tuesday morning, when he expired.

Col. James Duncan was born in the vicinity of Newburg, New York, and was at the time of his death, about thirty-eight years of age. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1835. After graduating, he entered the army as lieutenant of the 4th regiment of artillery, in which capacity he served in the Seminole war. He was with Gen. Gaines at Muhlacochee, in Florida, and was there slightly wounded. In command of a portion of the light artillery, he joined the army of General Taylor at Corpus Christi.

He highly distinguished himself at Palo Alto, with Ringgold and Ridgely. At Resaca de la Palma, after May, with his dragoons, had taken the battery of Gen. La Vega, with Duncan, with his light artillery, advancing upon and routing the dense bodies of the Mexican cavalry and their serried ranks of infantry.

Ringgold, Duncan and Ridgely, in those two battles, did much to illustrate the efficiency of an arm of warfare which was before but little appreciated in our country. Those splendid achievements, to which Colonel Duncan largely contributed, established the prestige of our arms, and laid the foundation of our future success.

For his services there Lieut. Duncan was promoted to a captaincy, and afterwards was raised to the brevet rank of Lieut. Colonel. Again he was found at Monterey, in the midst of the foremost in that glorious victory. Again was he rewarded by a promotion to the rank of Colonel.

It were impossible in this brief notice to do justice to the merits of Colonel Duncan, or to illustrate his gallantry and his services by any elaborate detail of his achievements. After he joined the forces under General Scott, he and his already famous wing of the artillery were found at Vera Cruz, at Cerro Gordo, at Churubusco, at Molino del Rey, and at the gates of Mexico. Wherever the services of that arm of warfare could be called into action, and opportunity presented, it was availed of by the gallant Duncan. The services he rendered to his country in all those brilliant battles won for him an enviable distinction and an enduring fame.

On his return to the United States, after the closing of the campaign, he was received, honored and feasted, as his brilliant achievements merited. Further honors from his grateful country awaited him. The death of Col. Croghan, Inspector General of the army, gave to the President the opportunity to do signal honor to the gallant Duncan, and confer upon him a substantial reward. He was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Croghan. In the performance of the duties of this office the messenger of death found him.

The soldier, in the performance of a soldier's duty, meets death wherever his duty calls him. The gallant Duncan, who faced this dread foe unarmed through all the great battles of Mexico, in which he won distinction and renown, has met it at last in our city. Sympathizing and kind friends were around to alleviate distress and receive his parting injunctions. He died in the prime of his usefulness, when the distinction he had earned made life radiant with hope, and honors were showering upon his path.

He was buried last evening with military honors. The coffin, surrounded by pall bearers and a guard of honor, was preceded by a military escort, and followed by officers of the army and navy; the rev. clergy; the municipal authorities; officers of the 9th brigade; judges and other officers of the Federal and State Courts; officers of the Civil Departments of the U. S.; foreign consuls; societies; strangers and citizens.


13 July 1849, 2

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A SAVAGE GENTILE.—An individual named Edward Hutchinson was yesterday brought up before Recorder Seuzeneau on the charge of making an attack upon a party of Jews in a coffee-house, corner of Mandeville and Moreau streets. It was stated that Hutchinson, who had several specimens of burnt clay in his hat, entered the coffee-house, and seeing several Jews sitting there, at once asserted his ability to whip all the members of that persecuted race this side of the Atlantic ocean. It was shown by witnesses, however, that a general row occurred, and that the accused was the greatest sufferer. Under these circumstances Hutchinson was discharged.

The Evening Picayune.

13 July 1849, 3

 FOR PENSACOLA—Via Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Pascagoula and Mobile—The favorite low pressure U. S. mail steamboat CREOLE, Samuel Broadwell, master, will leave the Pontchartrain Railroad on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, on arrival at the Lake of the 9½ o'clock A. M. cars. For freight or passage apply on board or to
JY13 J. & R. GEDDES, Agents, 10 Bank Place.

Notice.

MR. MARCUS J. ZUNTS becomes a partner with us from this date, under the style of STEVENSON, DEMERITT & CO., at No 7 Gravier street.

STEVENSON & DEMERITT.

New Orleans, July 10, 1849.—tf

14 July 1841, 3

Spirit of the People. National Politics.

The political war seems to have waged in earnest between the North and South, as the following proceedings plainly indicate. We have the proceedings of a celebration in Licking county, Ohio; and the proceedings of three meetings in South Carolina, on the 4th inst., which bear very heavily against each other, though each professes to be of the genuine democratic school.

The following resolutions were adopted in the Ohio meeting:—

"Resolved, That we rejoice at the crumbling of thrones, and the downfall of tyrants in the old world, and we sympathize with those upon the continent of Europe who are now struggling to throw off the yoke of tyranny and oppression: may heaven speed the time of their deliverance.

"Resolved; That Zachary Taylor, the present nominal executive of this nation, has, by his vindictive proscription for opinion's sake during the four months of his administration given the lie to his former written declarations, that he would in no case be the candidate or president of any party or clique, or yield to party schemes. Therefore, the civilized world and especially the people of this republic are now forced to believe that either those pledges were made to deceive, swindle and humbug freedom out of their votes, or otherwise Zachary Taylor has surrendered his integrity as a politician, and his principles as a patriot, and his honor as a man, to a cabinet of the most bitter and vindictive partisans.

"Resolved, That Thomas H. Benton, the fearless champion of the West, and patriot of the whole Union, as a man of known ability and great boldness, and a statesman of veracity and long experience, and by his liberal, fearless, manly, and even tenacious, upon the great questions which have divided parties in this country, regarding alike the rights of the North and South, is thereby entitled to the respect of every honorable and high-minded American citizen.

"Resolved, That we are opposed to Land Monopoly, and in favor of giving to actual settlers on the public lands, a farm for a price sufficient only to pay for the survey and title papers.

The following are some of the toasts given at the meetings at the Military Academy, Venterboro', Orangebury, and St. Bartholomew's, South Carolina:—

J. C. Calhoun—May his name be for ever fostered in the bosom of every true Southerner.

South Carolina—Distinguished alike for the intellect and patriotism of her citizens, may she ever hold her position, "the brightest star in our glorious constellation."

General Z. Taylor—His conduct in Mexico, and his conduct since being elected President, has evinced a determination on his part, that whether in a military or civil capacity, his course shall be marked by blood.

Thomas H. Benton—"Caesar had his Brutus; Charles the 1st his Cromwell;" we have a Benton; let us profit by their example.

The Southern Address—A clear exposition of the wrongs and grievances of the South; he who would refuse his support thereto, is not a true son of the South.

California and New Mexico—Won by Southern valor and Southern blood, and paid for by Southern treasure; South Carolina, at least, will not submit to a deprivation of her equal rights to said territory.

Our Southern Statesmen—May they be wise, vigilant, and immovable in resisting every encroachment of the North; and when trampled on, be prepared, like the rattlesnake, to give a fatal blow.

Abolitionism—Hatched of envy, and fed on political carrion, it has grown a disgusting vulture, that seeks to prey on the life blood of the South.

The Wilmot Proviso and the Kludred Measure—Let the South imitate the example of the Southern Methodists—dissolve the co-partnership.

The North and South—Let us hope that the existing difficulty between the North and South may be dispelled by our statesmen; but if our worst fears are realized, Southern rights must be protected.

Dis-union?



15 July 1849, 2

METODO PRACTICO

PARA APRENDER A

LEER, ESCRIBIR Y HABLAR

LA

LENGUA INGLESA:

CON UNA DEMOSTRACION PRÁCTICA DEL
MODO DE ESCRIBIRSE Y PRONUNCIARSE CA-
DA UNA DE LAS PALABRAS CONTENIDAS EN
LAS LECCIONES;

POR

FRANCISCO J. VINGUT,

*Profesor de la lengua española y Litera-
tura de la Universidad de N. York.*

Con este título acaba de aparecer una obra destinada á facilitar á los españoles el estudio de la lengua inglesa, cuyo conocimiento se les hace hoy indispensable, al ménos en América.

La obra está basada sobre el método práctico y sencillo de Ollendorff, que es el que hasta aquí ha producido mejores resultados en la enseñanza de los idiomas, y nosotros no dudamos recomendarla como la mejor en su clase á los que deseen adquirir pronta y fácilmente el inglés.

Este esquisito y útil trabajo ha salido de las manos de un Cubano, y ya por esta circunstancia, ya por el mérito intrínseco que tiene, es acreedor á la protección especial de la isla de Cuba.

15 July 1849, 1

NAVAL.—A correspondent at Pensacola, writing on the 11th inst., informs us that the Government vessels there in that port, were the sloop-of-war *Germantown*, Chas. Lowndes, Commander, and *Saratoga*, Wm. C. Nicholson, Commander, steamers *Water Witch*, Lieut. Commanding G. M. Totten, and *Walker*, Lieut. Commanding C. P. Patterson. The U. S. frigate *Raritan*, Com. Foxhall A. Parker, was lying at anchor off the bar, just arrived from Vera Cruz—all well. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Albany* was daily expected to arrive; having sailed in company with the *Raritan* for Pensacola. The letter of our correspondent says: "They are going to court-martial some of the junior officers."

The Main Magazine.

15 July 1849, 2

A Summer Stroll Along the Levee.

There is perhaps no city in the Union in which the difference is so striking, between the appearance of its streets or levees in the summer contrasted with winter as that of New Orleans. The great proportion of produce received here during the business season is of a bulky kind, and although in the aggregate its real value is immense, still it swells out to the vision more than its intrinsic worth would at first indicate. For many reasons this is a great benefit to our merchants, ship and steamboat owners, and better still, to our laborers. A small case of India silk goods, although containing thousands of dollars in value, confers but little benefit upon those through whose hands it passes, from the producer to the consumer; while the large and unwieldy bale of cotton or hogshend of tobacco, gives large profits to those who transport it towards its destination. To a stranger arriving in this city at the height of the winter's business, the immense masses of produce and piles of merchandise which meet his eye, appear almost incredible, and he stares about him with astonishment, at a sight so unexpected and so vast. A stroll along the levee on a July day presents an aspect of a different character. The ships which in winter crowd each other and lie at the wharf in tiers three or four deep, now float singly at their fastenings without going "foul" or chafing each other. The long line of steamboats which in the busy season are scarcely able to push their bows to the landing, is now sadly attenuated. What few there are of them, quite isolated, tie up broadside to the landing, leaving at short intervals open spaces, through which the river and opposite shore loom up in the distance. We miss at this time the noise, the bustle, the jostling, the din and roar of cart wheels, the ringing of bells and the shrill whistle and hoarse puffing of steam. Where but a little while ago were huge tiers of cotton or vast piles of corn, is now an open and vacant space. The levee lately so covered by produce that the finding of a friend was a difficult task among its bales and barrels, at present is so unincumbered that a sheriff or a constable can readily be discovered far in the distance—leaving ample room for an artful dodge, by him who contemplates a sudden slope. What a large number of occupations are now extinguished or in a great measure given up until the return of lively times! Where now is the drayman, gauger, weigher, sampler or levee clerk? Even the "German accumulators," those persons who live by picking up unconsidered trifles, such as kernels of corn or coffee berries, have been obliged to leave for lack of sure reward. As for the keen-scented and lynx-eyed pickpocket and sharper, who among the crowded mass was accustomed to watch with eager eye the movements of the verdant new-comer, or with impatient anxiety to follow the steps of the careless departing traveller, even he has in despair been obliged to give over his calling for the present, for want of victims. To a person long used to thread his devious way through heaps of merchandise, and accustomed to dodge the loaded dray or swift-moving cab, whose ears and eyes are trained to hear and see all manner of things in this river-side Babel, the contrast of these quiet days is more particularly striking. Business to a certain extent is still going on along our levee, but it is so inconsiderable in comparison with what in winter is transacted there that the place under its present aspect would scarcely be recognised by the winter visitant. A short time will, however, once more change the scene, and all again be hurried along with the usual noise, bustle and crowd.

15 July 1849, 3

Manilla Hats.

A FINE assortment of MANILLA HATS, black and white, on hand and for sale at the Premium Hat Store of
jy13-3t C. D. BUNCE, 30 Canal st

Hats—Hats.



Superfine Mole-kin, Silk, Beaver, Cassimere and Nutria HATS, together with a large supply of Drab Beavers, some at the low price of \$4 50—on hand and for sale at the Premium Hat Store and principal manufactory
of C. D. BUNCE, 30 Canal street,
jy13-3t two doors from Chartres.

Summer Hats.



Leghorn, Canada Straw, Campeachy, Panama and every other variety of SUMMER HATS, for men and boys, on hand and for sale low at
C. D. BUNCE'S, 30 Canal street,
jy13-3t two doors from Chartres.

Children's Caps.



Children's Straw, Velvet and Cloth CAPS, on hand and for sale low at the Premium Hat Store of
jy13-3t C. D. BUNCE, 30 Canal st.

16 July 1849, 3

Movements of Individuals.

At the arrivals at the Irving house, we notice
the following distinguished persons:—A. Bati, London;
Douglas, U.S.N.; H. Gleason, U.S. Consul to (ha-
Col. J. B. F. Larned, U.S.A.; S. Bergen, Greifsid;
huller, Berlin; George Ruge, Aix-la-Chapelle;
ph Kessell, do? Capt. J. D. Wood, steamship
Orleans; George Loring, Malaga; Peter Conroy,
New Orleans; Joseph Wilson, U.S.N.; Capt. Cul-
U.S. Engineers; G. W. Schluter, Port-au-Prince;
Theodore O'Hara, Kentucky; Rev. Ernest Haw-
London; J. F. Schenck, Ohio

17 July 1849, 2

ANNEXATION OF CANADA AND CUBA.—All parties in this country, the administration and the opposition, including all the statesmen, appear to be coming out in favor of annexing both Canada and Cuba to this mighty republic. The Washington Union, the organ of the democratic opposition, has the following remarks on the belief that Gen. Taylor and his cabinet are in favor of such a policy:—

In conclusion, we will assure these new converts to a great democratic doctrine, that both Cuba and the British colonies, at the proper time and in the proper manner, will ultimately be annexed to the American Union. But these great measures will be effected by the democratic party and a democratic administration, and not by the whigs. It will, however, be done at the proper time, when it can be accomplished with honor, and without violating the rights of either Great Britain or Spain. When Canada and her sister colonies shall have secured their independence, and when Cuba shall have done the same, then will it be time enough for us seriously to discuss and firmly decide on these questions. Then the democracy will admit them to the great sisterhood of American States. The diminutive statesmen now at the head of affairs, who are beating about for a platform of administrative policy, ready even to jump upon that of their opponent, can make no issue with the democracy on this question of annexation. The democratic party, they will find, will never contend against them on this question. It goes for annexation. It is established, in spite of the hostile opposition of the whig party, both the doctrine and the policy of annexation; and it will be the party that will admit in due time into this glorious Union both Canada and Cuba.

17 July 1849, 3

INTELLIGENCE BY THE PRESS

Our Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1849.
Annexation—The *Union's* "Nefarious Plot"—Mr. Merritt and the "Question of Two"—The "Last Administration"—Humboldt—The "Secret Form for 1853 Stolen"—The Secretary of State.
The *Union* of this morning—containing, for the first time, to harp upon the threadbare subject of "annexation"—contains a furious attack upon the administration, and especially the Secretary of State, upon the subject of annexation. They are accused of a "nefarious and discreditable" design "in reference to one of the leading nations of the world, with whom we are at peace," by "avowedly adopting a system of policy designed to force the separation of the British American colonies from the British crown." The charge is a bold one, and although a parallel for such a course might be found in the history of the administrations which preceded this, would, if true, be no less dishonorable. And how does the *Union* endeavor to substantiate it? By asserting that "Omega," of the *New York Herald*, is "evidently in the confidence of the Secretary of State," and that a writer in the *Boston Courier*, evidently writing in concert with the aforesaid "Omega," has written a letter taking the ground that this country should refuse to enter into any reciprocity with Canada, so as to force her, by her poverty, into annexation. This is certainly the most roundabout way of substantiating a charge we ever heard of; and its perfect absurdity will at once be seen, when we state, that so far from the *Union's* correspondent "acting in concert" with us, that we entertain wholly dissimilar views, and in a letter of the 11th inst., we actually referred to the very letter the *Union* has copied from the *Courier*, and took precisely opposite ground. As to the endeavor of the *Union* to implicate the Secretary of State in the matter, or in anything we may see fit to write, it is ridiculously absurd. If the *Union*, however, wishes to make capital against the Secretary upon anything we have written, why does it not copy our letter upon the subject, instead of publishing a communication written by another person, of entirely different views, and dishonestly pretending we have taken the same ground? It is scarcely necessary for us to say, however, that in our letters we merely express our own opinions, and we are fully prepared to defend them.

In alluding to Mr. Merritt's visit, we stated that if he made any proposition to the administration upon the subject of commercial reciprocity, it was more than probable it was not entertained, and simply for the reason that Mr. Merritt came to Washington merely in a private capacity, armed with no authority to enter into any arrangement. Does the *Union* blame the administration for declining to enter into a negotiation under such circumstances? Does he wish the public to understand that the last administration was in the habit of entering into negotiations with the private citizens of foreign countries, who happened to visit this city. If that was the case—and what other inference can be drawn from the *Union's* attack?—we think it was high time for the exhibition of a different policy. And in this connection we would also beg to ask the *Union* if he considers, even supposing Mr. Merritt to have been invested with full authority by the Canadian government, that the administration would be in error in declining to enter into a negotiation with him upon the subject of commercial reciprocity with the British North American colonies?

But to return to the subject of annexation. Will the *Union* be pleased to point out what is "nefarious and discreditable" in the "system of policy," as he elegantly expresses it, which we stated we believed the administration was prepared to recommend—namely, an enlarged commercial inter-

course between the whole of the North American colonies and ourselves, if, upon mutual investigation, it was found we could do so without disadvantage to our interests? Does he desire that we should not avail ourselves of the advantages of an unrestricted commerce with those provinces, unless it can be demonstrated they will suffer by it? In other words, is it an axiom of his party, that in every transaction we must overreach the countries we negotiate with? In speaking of the effect of an enlarged system of reciprocity, we stated our belief that "if such a measure should be recommended and carried out, the provinces would virtually be a portion of this Union, and but few months would elapse before they would be entirely so." The colonial system of government cannot stand alongside of ours at a moment, when viewed by an unprejudiced eye, and the colonist, feeling that he has been deserted by England, having no communication with her, and being in hourly intercourse with us, would rapidly learn that the cloak of ignorance and prejudice within which he wraps himself, but excludes him from the bright and genial influences of our institutions, and the glory and greatness they produce." Will the *Union*, with all its show of patriotism, assert its belief that our institutions are not superior to those of the British colonies?

But the *Union* also touches upon another subject—the annexation of Cuba. One would have imagined that it would have left that island alone. We can well remember, when the *New York Herald* first charged Mr. Polk's administration with a "nefarious and discreditable" intrigue with reference to Cuba, the loud denunciations, the fierce invective, and the indignant tone, which marked the *Union's* denial of the truth of the charge. We can remember when the *Herald* repeated the charge, and the *London Times* endorsed it, that the venerable editor of the "organ" still repudiated it, with louder denunciations than before. He called Allah to witness the truth of his asseverations—nay, he swore by his beard that the whole statement was a base and baseless fabrication. And yet, notwithstanding that the editor was "evidently in the confidence of the Secretary of State," it has since been discovered that the whole charge was strictly true. We are unwilling to believe that the venerable editor knew at the time he wrote so fiercely, that this was the case; we will more charitably think he was merely humbugged. But, even putting this benevolent construction upon it, it should be the last subject he ought to feel any desire to discuss now.

The ground taken that the present administration would do nothing to oppose the annexation of Canada or Cuba, whenever either or both of those countries should come properly forward and desire it, has evidently alarmed the *Union*. It, doubtless, intended that that should be the great democratic platform for '52; and he waxeth wroth at the thought that the administration will not take a different view of the matter. He was reserving it for his own private use; it was to be his thunder. Pshaw! Cannot the man, for once in his life, rise above party, and give the administration credit for its liberality?

The *Union's* attacks upon Mr. Clayton, so far, have been rather unfortunate. It first abused him because he did not see fit, merely to prevent an *exposé* of the mistakes of the last administration, to continue a gross violation of our neutrality laws, and especially where the effect of doing so was to facilitate the King of Prussia in obtaining a powerful engine for the suppression of German liberty. It now trumps up another charge, still more ridiculous, having no foundation in truth whatever, of his wishing to force Canada into annexation. How far the accusation has succeeded, we leave the public to judge. There is one point we wish to be distinctly understood—that when we state our belief that the present administration will do nothing to prevent events taking their own course, we merely give it credit for high-toned honor and good statesmanship; and we believe it possesses both in an eminent degree. But if the administration is not opposed to annexation, it will never take any underhand means to bring it about. It will never be implicated in nefarious secret negotiations or wars of conquest; nor will it ever be compelled, in order to hide its "discreditable" conduct, either to humbug or pay an "organ" to bear an

The Evening Picayune.

17 July 1849, 1

Letter from Gen. Scott.

The Philadelphia News of the 9th contains the following letter on the annexation of Canada, from the hero of Lundy's Lane:

WEST POINT, June 29, 1849.
My Dear Sir—The news from the Parliament of Great Britain, this morning, must, I think, increase the discontent of our neighbors on the other side of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes not a little; and that those discontents will, in a few years, lead to a separation of the Canadas, New Brunswick, &c., &c., from the mother country, seems equally probable.

Will those Provinces form themselves into an independent nation, or seek a connection with our Union? I think the probability is greatly in favor of the latter. In my judgment the interests of both sides would be much promoted by annexation—the several Provinces coming into the Union on equal terms with our present thirty States. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is already of immense importance to perhaps a third of our present population, and would be of great value to the remainder. After annexation, two revenue cutters, below Quebec, would give us a better security against smuggling than 30,000 custom house employes, strung along the line that separates us from the British possessions on our Continent. I am well acquainted with that line, and know a great deal of the interests and character of the provincials. Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, I should be most happy to fraternize with our Northern and North-Eastern neighbors.

What may be the views of our Executive Government on the subject I know absolutely nothing; but I think I cannot err in saying that two-thirds of our people would rejoice at the incorporation, and the other third soon perceive its benefits.

Of course, I am opposed to any underhanded measures, on our part, in favor of the measure, or any other act of bad faith toward Great Britain. Her good will, in any view of the matter, is only second to that of the provincials themselves, and that the former would soon follow the latter—considering the present temper and condition of Christendom—cannot be doubted.

The foregoing views I have long been in the habit of expressing in conversation. I give them to you for what they may be worth. Faithfully yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

17 July 1849, 1

NAVAL.—We have already mentioned the following vessels as being at Pensacola, except the sloop-of-war Albany, which was hourly expected. The details, however, as we find them in the Pensacola Gazette of Saturday, being more ample, we copy them for this evening's edition :

The U. S. frigate Raritan, the flag ship of the Home Squadron, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Foxall A. Parker, arrived here on the 10th inst., six days from Vera Cruz—all well.

The following vessels of the squadron are now anchored off the navy yard :

The U. S. frigate Raritan, Capt. Benjamin Page.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga, Com'r W. H. Nicholson.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Germantown, Com'r Chas. Lowndes.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, Com'r V. M. Randolph.

The U. S. steamer Water Witch, Lieut. Com'g Geo. M. Totten.

The Albany arrived on the 11th inst. The arrival of the Saratoga and Germantown was mentioned in our last paper.

Each of the sloops-of-war has paid since her arrival at this station the funeral honors directed by the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy to the memory of the late ex-President Polk, by firing thirty minute guns at noon, and by observing the other tokens of respect on such occasions. Funeral honors to the memory of the late Com. W. C. Bolton have also been paid by those vessels since their arrival here.

U. S. steamer Walker, attached to the coast survey and under the command of Lieut. C. P. Patterson, U. S. Navy, is laid up for the season at the navy yard.

The following is a list of the officers of the Raritan :

Com. Foxall A. Parker, commanding Home Squadron.... Capt. Benjamin Page.... 1st Lieut. J. R. Tucker.... 2d Lieut. W. T. Muse.... 3d Lieut. W. A. Parker.... 4th Lieut. T. B. Huger, (flag).... 5th Lieut. J. S. Bidgely.... Purser John A. Bates.... Fleet Surgeon D. S. Edwards.... Master J. W. A. Nicholson.... Chaplain John Blake.... Com.'s Secretary R. Le Roy Parker.... 1st Lieut. Marines Josiah Watson.... 2d Lieut. Marines James H. Jones.... Asst. Surgeons Alexander J. Rice, Ashton Miles.... Passed Midshipmen G. Cilley, W. DeKraft, R. Harris, J. Young.... Capt.'s Clerk John B. Forney.... Purser's Clerk Jno. P. Gregson.... Midshipmen Blake, Fulgear, Bratt, Loyall, McCame, Abbot, Riddell, Gillis.

~~The Daily Picayune.~~
17 July 1849, 2

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—It is with great satisfaction that we direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company. The formation of this company is, we believe, the first attempt in this city to establish an insurance company conducting its affairs on the mutual principle. This principle has been found in other places to be of great practical utility, and presents inducements and advantages to the insurer greater than are offered by any other system. Not only is the insurer secured against loss, but he becomes a participant in the profits of the company.

We are glad to see the enterprise which is evinced in the establishment of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, and we cannot doubt that it will command the patronage of our citizens. Its capital is ample, amounting to \$200,000. The powers of the company include insurance on lives, but the privilege is at present not exercised. The direction of the affairs of the company is under the immediate care of the Vice President, Thomas A. Adams, Esq. A number of the most influential and respected of our citizens are connected with the enterprise, for which we cannot but predict success.

17 July 1849, 3

MUTUAL INSURANCE

The only domestic Insurance Company in this city doing
FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER INSURANCE upon the MU-
TUAL PRINCIPLE,

The Crescent Mutual Insurance Company
of New Orleans,

With a subscribed and pledged capital of
200,000 Dollars,

Is now ready to receive applications and make insurances, at
their office, on the northwest corner of Camp and Gravier sts.,
on

FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS,

at the tariff rates of premium.

This company is established upon the mutual principle of in-
surance and is emphatically a Home Institution; its earnings
are to be invested and employed here, under the immediate con-
trol of the trustees, and not sent to other cities for investment.

Every person insuring with it becomes interested in its suc-
cess and the profits instead of being divided among a few stock-
holders, belong to those who insure with the company.

The Trustees, aware of the vital necessity of a well secured
and pledged fund, reliable in cases of loss, and ample under all
ordinary calamity, assure the public they have now a fund of

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

subject to all the contingencies of capital and liability for the losses
of the Company.

The Trustees believe this subscription offers full security to
the assured, and that this Company presents unusual guaran-
tees for prompt and liberal settlements in cases of loss, as the
funds of the institution are retained here, and its being purely a
Southern and Domestic Institution, its acts are not controlled
by foreign directors, and it will conform to Southern habits in its
mode of business.

The portfolio of the company is at all times open for the in-
spection of parties wishing to make insurance with it.

— Trustees —

Samuel Bell,	Thomas A. Adams,	Moses Greenwood,
J. A. Barelli,	Wm. P. Converse,	Glendy Burke,
David Hadden,	John D. Rein,	J. W. Stanton,
Nathan Jarvis,	George Jonas,	R. Simms,
J. F. C. Vies,	John M. Bell,	H. M. Wright,
E. J. Walsh,	James Kirkman,	R. B. Sumner,
J. W. Zacharie,	John E. Hyde,	John O. Woodruff,
C. T. Buddecke,	Louis de Saulles,	Wm. B. McCutcheon,
C. A. Barriere,	O. L. Dabelstein,	E. Puig y Puig,
Z. Taylor,	Wm Burgess,	D. L. Randlett,
J. Ruffard,	C. R. Wright,	F. Y. Carlisle.

SAMUEL BELL, President.

THOS. A. ADAMS, Vice President.

CHAS. J. MANSONI, Secretary.

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The Daily Delta

18 July 1849, 2

**Abduction of Juan Francisco Rey,
of the Administration and Co-operation of
the Government.**

It is our duty to call to your attention, and to the public eye, a case which has recently occurred, and which has attracted the attention of the world. We are satisfied with simply directing attention to this atrocious violation of the sacred soil of the Republic; we set ourselves diligently to work to ferret out and unravel, by every means available to this office, during the whole of yesterday, the strange proceedings, and the agents employed, in one of the most gross and unheard-of outrages since the days of the abduction of the Duc de Anguena.

The authorities, whom the public would naturally expect to be on the alert, when reasonable grounds were furnished that a foreign functionary, aided by myrmidons hired for the purpose, had, in flagrant violation of our laws and the respect due to our soil, seized and transported by force political refugees who sought the protection of our shores—have not moved in the matter; nor have they, so far as we can learn, after the most diligent inquiry to ascertain the true state of the case, exhibited the slightest anxiety to institute an examination into this most mysterious and, as we have good grounds for believing, most foul proceeding.

At present, we will not publish any facts that have come to our knowledge, lest the influential parties engaged in this nefarious plot, to rob of his rights, the political fugitive who seeks the sanctuary of our laws, to shelter him from the fangs of tyrants, avail themselves of them, to enable them to strangle outraged justice, now engaged in their pursuit, and to evade which tremendous efforts are being made.

To the following letter, addressed by the Spanish Consul to the Recorder of the First Municipality; and from whose office we obtained this copy, we would especially invite the attention of our citizens:

CONSULATE OF SPAIN.
New Orleans, July 17, 1849.

Hon. JOSEPH GENOIS, Recorder of the First Municipality: RESPECTED SIR—The editors of various papers in this city having, for lack of something better to do, published and circulated rumors, calculated to make a certain portion of the public believe that a subject of Her Catholic Majesty, who had taken refuge in Louisiana, has been, by force and violence, and in contravention of the laws of the country, carried on board the schooner Mary Ellen, which left this port on the 5th inst., by certain agents of the Spanish Government, who conducted him a prisoner to the Havana, in order that he might be delivered up to the authorities to undergo his punishment, conformably to the laws of the aforesaid kingdom. As Consul of Her Catholic Majesty in this city, I feel it to be my duty to communicate to you all the official documents, which establish in the most clear and explicit manner, that said rumors are false and entirely calumnious.

But inasmuch as it concerns my Government that the aforesaid documents should not be at present made public, to you alone, or to any other competent authority of the State, (which you will have the goodness to designate,) will I exhibit them, thoroughly persuaded, as I am, that when you shall be informed upon the subject, you will be the first to take the requisite means to cause the aforesaid rumors to cease. At whatever hour you may be inclined to receive me, I shall be at your disposal—remaining, in the meantime, with much consideration and respect, your most obedient servant,

CARLOS DE ESPANA,
Consul of Her Catholic Majesty.

We will not stop to comment on the insolence and Jesuitism of this most suspicious document, but ask every citizen to peruse it for himself, and then inquire of his own breast whether it is perfectly satisfactory; or rather does not furnish good grounds for a thorough probing of the transaction which terminated in the abduction and transportation, on board the schooner Mary Ellen, of the unfortunate Spaniard, Juan Francisco Rey?

What documents of an official character can the Consul of her Catholic Majesty exhibit, that will satisfy the Recorder of Municipality No. 1, that no wrong, no injustice, no violation of the sacred soil of this Republic has been committed, in the deportation of the man Rey?

What document so sacred, affecting the welfare of the Queen of Spain, or the integrity of her dominions, that this insolent official will hesitate to publish, at the demand of the citizens of this enlightened, free and independent city, who do not delegate to any magistrate—no, not the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, the most honored living functionary—a power above the laws?

If the journals of this city, "for lack of something better to do," have published aught criminating the Consul of Spain, that gentleman has his mode of redress against them; but if there has been no kidnapping, no man-stealing, by that *employee* or his satraps, what "official documents," we ask, are necessary, "to establish, in the most clear and explicit manner, that said rumors are false and entirely calumnious?"

We now tell the Consul for Spain at this city, Don Carlos de España; his master, the Captain General of Cuba; aye, and his mistress, her Catholic Majesty Isabella Segunda, that the sovereignty of Cuba will not be accepted as an equivalent, if a hair of the head of the man Juan Francisco Rey be harmed, should our present well-founded belief in his foul abduction, be justified by facts.

We believe this State has officers, whose duty it is to watch over and sacredly protect, inviolate, the honor of our soil. Our Spanish adopted citizens expect it of them; the people of the State require it of them; the whole Union demands it of them.

Our duty is plain in the premises; and we think we shall succeed in enlightening Don Carlos de España, as to what the American people expect, and what they are prepared to exact.

The Daily Delta

18 July 1849, 2

FROM HAVANA.—The steamship Isabel, Capt. Rollins, which left Havana on the evening of the 8th instant, arrived at Charleston on the morning of the 11th. The following summary of the news which she brings we make up from the Courier and Mercury. The Isabel was in quarantine while lying at Havana, to which all vessels that arrive are subjected. There was no cholera at Havana or Key West when she touched on the way, and both places were remarkably healthy.

"Havana, July 7.—The exports of Sugar from this place and Matanzas since the beginning of the year, amount to about 620,000 boxes, against 634,600 at the same time last year. Holders of Sugar are very firm, so that there is little doing in the article. We quote Molasses 2 a 2½ r., but the principal holders ask 3r. for sweet lots. The cargo of Rice per Adela has been sold at 9½ a 9¾ rials. Freight to the United States, \$1 a \$1.50 per hhd. Molasses, and 50 a 75 cents per box Sugar. Exchange on London 9½ a 10 per cent. prem. on New York ½ per cent. prem.

"July 8.—Sugars have continued in brisk demand during the past month for the North of Europe and for Spain at full prices, and the favorable accounts received from Europe by the direct steamer of 1st ult. gave an additional impulse to our market. The shipments amount to 144,632 boxes, and a good many vessels are now loading for Europe. A few cargoes of clayed Sugars have been shipping to New York at very low freights, but generally there is no demand for the United States, our prices being too high. Muscovado Sugars have been more inquired after and higher prices have been granted. The Mexican Government has again permitted the admission of foreign Sugars in the Province of Yucatan, and we may look for some demand from that quarter. Our quotations are: Cucuruchos 5 a 5½ rls., ordinary yellows 5½ a 5¾ rls., middling do. 6 a 6½ rls., fine do. 6½ a 7 rls., florete do. 7½ a 8½ rls., ordinary whites 9 a 9½ rls., middling do. 9½ a 10½ rls., fine and florete do. 10½ a 11½ rls., Muscovados 5 a 6 rials. The receipts from the interior have somewhat fallen off, being 55,000 boxes against 75,000 boxes same month last year. The weather continues to be very favorable to the growing cane; we have had daily copious rains. Our exports to the end of last month compare as follows:

	This year.	1848.	1847.
United States	87,387	118,895	213,559
Russia and Greece (whites)	98,412	69,530	64,394
Continent of Europe	188,448	200,799	124,400
1. Britain (by priv'd flags)	89,949	52,327	143,472
Spain	71,068	111,740	64,882
Mediterranean,	48,719	42,778	45,811
Total boxes,	584,578	596,069	600,126

Molasses has been in more demand, and we quote 2 a 2½ r., equal to 11 a 11½ cents on board. In Cardenas purchases have been made at 2½, 2½, and even 2½ r., and dealers there are asking 3r. The stock still to be shipped from the four ports we estimate at about 25 to 30,000 hhds.

The Isabel brings about sixty passengers, most of whom stop at Savannah.

18 July 1849, 2

Canada and Cuba—New and Important Issues.

Premonitory symptoms of new and important issues, growing out of Canada and Cuba, are beginning to show themselves in various places, and among every party, as well as public men, throughout the country. Those symptoms have increased very much of late, and seem to be as plentiful as are the indications of the cholera. All parties, and every public man of any notoriety, are preparing for what is about to be considered the manifest destiny of the United States towards either the early or late adoption of Canada, Cuba, and perhaps Mexico herself, into this confederacy. The recent extraordinary letter of General Scott, on the subject of Canadian annexation—which seemed to come before the public in formis, no one can tell how—is only evidence of the workings among the politicians of the whig party, on this important topic. There is also a very prevalent belief that the present cabinet of General Taylor has been gradually, for a few months past, making up their minds to adopt the ultimate annexation of Canada and Cuba, at as early a moment as possible, as a part of their platform in the organization of an administration party, and for future contingencies in future elections. Probably a conviction of this kind, in the mind of General Scott, induced him to take the start as early as he did on the subject, and promulgate his sentiments in the blind and out of the way shape in which they came before the world.

We have already seen, by the extracts which we have furnished to our readers, that the opposition party, formerly the democracy, who supported Mr. Polk's administration, are also preparing to take the same grounds, and to claim both the annexation of Canada and Cuba as their special property—as their own particular thunder. The free soil party of the North—the abolitionists, the partisans of Mr. Van Buren, the supporters of Senator Seward, the odds and ends of all factions in the free States—are evidently also favorable to the annexation of Canada, as soon as that country can get rid of its engagements with the father-land, and find itself in a position to act independently of influences from across the water. The accession of anti-slavery influence, which the annexation of the British provinces would give to the Northern factions in this republic, is probably one of the strongest reasons which give strength and permanence to the present movement.

With respect to Cuba, the annexation of that island—embracing perhaps another slice from Mexico—the Southern States might very naturally make their annexation a condition, and a necessity, for agreeing to the annexation of the Canadas to this country. It is evident, however, from the position at present occupied by the great political parties throughout this republic, that there is no chance for the annexation of Canada without Cuba, or that of Cuba without Canada; that in all future accessions of territory to this already wide-spread republic, either must be managed in such a way as to adjust the balance of power between the

North and the South on the slavery question, as it now exists. There is not the slightest probability that the South will ever agree to the incorporation of Canada separately from that of Cuba.

From these indications, views, and inferences, it is very evident that all parties in this country are on the verge of some great and important movement, looking to the enlargement of this republic beyond its present limits, and an accumulation of power heretofore unknown in the world. The administration at Washington, in casting about for a platform, or in making up an issue for future contingencies, have given evidence enough, of various kinds, that they are ready on the moment to enter into negotiations for the annexation of Canada and Cuba, with the concurrence, and without prejudice to the rights, of Great Britain and Spain. The opposition party occupy the same ground, and are equally anxious, if not more so, than the administration. The free soilers, the various factions, the different public men, the multitude of political candidates, are all looking in the same direction. The old issues which agitated the country for twenty-five years—bank, tariff, sub-treasury, internal improvements, the Wilmot proviso—appear to be worn out, and are gradually expiring, like the flickering of a dying lamp. The annexation of Texas, originally commenced under the auspices of Mr. Polk and Sam. Houston—that wonderful man of the Southwest—has changed the whole tone of the public mind of this country, and given fresh and exciting ideas to all the leading statesmen and politicians, and to every factional party. This great country, in less than a century, has already reached the growth and that point which the old Roman republic required nearly half a dozen centuries to attain. It was the constant and successive annexation of foreign territory, either by war or by negotiation, which occupied the attention of the politicians and generals in the time of the Roman republic, and which ultimately led to the splendor and growth of that power throughout the old world. The same principles have been developed, in a shorter space of time, on this continent; and all parties are now hurrying, head over heels, in favor of the annexation of every thing around them, on this continent. The internal agitation now existing in Canada, and the military dominion which prevails so strictly in Cuba, preventing all appearance of dissatisfaction in that island, only aid and assist the aspirations of the public mind, and the agitation of political parties in this country.

Who will have the advantage of this new agitation? Will it redound to the administration party or to the opposition?—to the South or to the North? Here is the great bone of contention. The future political contests in this country, up to the year 1852, and beyond, may be determined by such an important issue; and in those contests, if there are wisdom, energy, decision, and tact in General Taylor's cabinet at Washington, they will have a manifest superiority, in availing themselves of their position, over all antagonists—Northern, Southern, or Western. Will they do so? The future will tell.

The Evening Picayune.

18 July 1849, 1

✓ THE KIDNAPPING CASE. — The documents to which we referred this morning, and which the Spanish Consul asserted would prove the falsity of the rumors in circulation concerning the abduction from this city of a certain Spanish subject, have been submitted to and examined by Recorder Genois. The Recorder says, that by a perusal of the papers he is perfectly satisfied that no exceptional act was committed. We are not able to state the contents of the documents, nor their nature, but if their character is such as to exculpate any individual from complicity in the affair, they must have some bearing on the case. No measures have been taken by Recorder Genois, because there has been no complaint made before him, and he does not consider that to take cognizance of public rumor comes within the sphere of his duties. We think, however, that if the representations which have been made to us, on apparently good authority, have any foundation in truth, the whole affair should be made the subject of a searching investigation, and we would suggest that it would not be improper for the Governor of the State to bring the facts to the knowledge of the authorities at Washington.

The Daily Delta

19 July 1849, 2

The Spanish Consul and the Kidnapping Case

NEW ORLEANS, July 18, 1849.

SEÑOR CARLOS DE ESPANA,

Consul of Spain, New Orleans:

Recent events have gained you an unenviable notoriety. To-day, your reported acts, and your letter to Recorder Genols, form the prominent topic of conversation. Permit me to address a few lines to you. They may be distasteful. Do not throw them aside unnoticed on that account.

Some time ago, two gentlemen, (one named Villaverde, I believe,) who were imprisoned on a charge of a political nature, escaped from a prison in Havana, and reached the United States in safety. A young man, named Juan Francisco Rey, it is understood, was jailor of the prison. He, it seems, escaped also, and took refuge in this city. He is said to be charged with facilitating or conniving at the escape of the two gentlemen referred to. If caught and conveyed to Havana, the punishment of his crime would (doubtless) be death. Well, sir! a respectable Spanish gentleman, of this city, in whose house Rey had found refuge, declares that Rey was, after much persuasion, and great objection on his part, and by great artifice, carried off by three persons, in a carriage. Mr. Morante (the gentleman alluded to) has not seen Rey since. It is hardly probable he will see the unfortunate man again. Despotism hungered for a victim, and clutched Rey—so the story goes.

It is alleged that Rey, after being drugged by his abductors, was forcibly taken on board the schooner Mary Ellen, which immediately set sail for Havana, although she cleared for St. Thomas only. Now, sir, this reported abduction was at once ascribed to Spanish emissaries, but no one was mentioned as being implicated. The Consul of Spain was supposed to be engaged only in the legitimate duties of his office. This extraordinary case of alleged kidnapping has caused intense excitement in the city, and raised a feeling of indignation which will not be allayed until the truth or falsity of the reports in circulation is established, and justice—full, simple and complete justice—has been meted out to all parties.

—You, sir, according to common report, were the prompter, the main wire-puller, one of the actors, the head devil in the abduction of Rey. You cannot be ignorant of the reports in circulation as to your alleged participation in the transaction. To give you an opportunity to deny them publicly, I will mention some of these reports. It is alleged that you were one of the three persons in the carriage in which Rey was carried off from Morante's house. It is even said that you were seen holding a dagger to Rey's throat immediately after he stepped into the carriage. Further than this, some people do not hesitate to say that Rey's signature was obtained (to certain documents) about which you make a great ado, when he was unable, having been drugged, to comprehend his situation or know what he was doing. More than all this, sir, it is currently reported that weighty arguments have been adduced, and means have been adopted to procure and insure the silence of those who might otherwise make disclosures very annoying to the Spanish Consul and his superiors. If there is no truth in these reports they should be promptly and satisfac-

torily contradicted. Unless they are, they will henceforth, as hitherto, receive credence.

In a letter to Recorder Genols, speaking as "Consul of Her Catholic Majesty in this city," you offer to communicate certain official documents which, you say, establish in the most clear and explicit manner that the reports of Rey's abduction "are false and entirely calumnious." Sir! how comes it that you have such documents in your possession, so admirably designed to shield you from blame? What is the nature of these documents? For what purpose, and how, were they obtained? Surely it cannot be, as rumored, that those documents were signed by Rey, and that his signature was obtained after he was drugged, as a means of clearing you and your agents of any charge of unlawful abduction? You cannot imagine that any sane person will believe that Rey, being in custody here, and knowing his doom if he returned to Havana, would voluntarily go there into the jaws of death? Bah! And yet, report will have it that your much talked-of documents consist of Rey's confession of guilt, and his declaration, that he voluntarily gave himself up to return, and suffer death.

If, in asserting, that the reports of Rey's abduction "are false and entirely calumnious," you assert "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," you are a calumniated individual. If not,—not. Be this as it may, the public must be satisfied that no abduction has taken place. It will not do to announce that Recorder Genols, on an inspection of certain documents, is perfectly satisfied that no exceptionable act was committed. As representative of Spain at this port, your conduct should not only not be suspected, but should be above suspicion. Mystery engenders suspicion. You owe it to yourself and to your government, to court, to demand, a full and searching investigation into this matter. It is one of too much, too serious importance to be summarily disposed of by Recorder Genols' expression of satisfaction that no wrong has been committed.

There is no use, sir, in attempting to evade a full investigation. Either Rey has been abducted or he has not. It is alleged that he has, and there is evidence in support of the allegation. You assert that he has not. Prove that your assertion is founded on fact. You are alleged to be a party implicated. Clear your skirts of the charge, if you have the means of doing so. Let us have all the facts.

Sir! If Rey has been abducted and forcibly carried off to Havana through the agency of Spanish emissaries a gross infraction of the laws of the United States has been committed—American soil has been violated. You must know, or you ought to know, that these things may not be done with impunity. If the alleged outrage has been committed, it is useless for you, or the power you represent, to imagine you can escape the consequences. The United States will cause herself to be respected. If there is a case calling for the interference of the authorities at Washington, the people of this Union will, as one man, demand ample reparation, and in a manner not brooking equivocation or delay. Spain will not be allowed, by her agents and emissaries, to outrage our laws and carry out her despotic measures in our midst. An indignity offered to this Republic cannot remain unatoned for. We are peaceful, but not disposed to endure insult.

The Daily Delta

19 July 1849, 2

Robbery and Infamous Abduction of Juan Francisco Rey, at the Instance of the Spanish Consul, Carlos De Espafia.

Many of our good, easy citizens, unconscious of evil and unsuspecting of wrong, read our article of yesterday morning, denunciatory of Carlos de Espafia and his agents, who have dared in the very face of this community, and in defiance of every law and international obligation, to kidnap for the shambles of Queen Isabella, the wretched man Rey—many of our good, easy citizens, we say, read our article of yesterday, with a feeling of incredulity, as if we were capable of trifling with a subject so serious—one so well calculated to excite the indignation of every man who has an American heart in his bosom. We never make serious charges without duly weighing the responsibility we incur. From that responsibility we will never shrink in any instance, but stand prepared, as honest and independent journalists are bound to do, to vindicate our course to our fellow-citizens. In no instance has this journal ever swerved from its duty to the public to earn the laudation of faction, or the filthy wages of corrupt knavery; nor shall we now, however powerful the parties who have unholily leagued against the sacredness of our soil, the honor of the republic, and the majesty of its laws.

We now distinctly charge that Carlos de Espafia, Consul of her Catholic Majesty, Isabella Segunda, of Spain, did feloniously and wickedly procure, by the payment of large sums of money, several individuals in this city to conspire with him to abduct the person of Juan Francisco Rey, with the intention of placing said Rey under Spanish jurisdiction, which intention they carried out by chartering or engaging the schooner *Mary Ellen*, at an enormous rate, to proceed thither under the control of Capt. McConnell, who cleared at the Custom-house, the better (we believe,) to deceive, for the port of St. Thomas.

Let not the public be deluded by fabricated affidavits, manufactured to shelter conspirators against our laws from the punishment due to their heinous offence, for this is one of the vilest outrages ever perpetrated by a foreign government against the sovereignty of the republic.

The material for a thorough investigation, and the detection of the conspirators, is convenient and abundant. *Every thing is known.* But where are the State and Federal authorities? Again we must pause for their action.

19 July 1849, 2

The Abduction of Juan Francisco Rey.

For some days past, rumors of a nature calculated to compromise most gravely the character of the Spanish Consul resident in New Orleans, have been circulating in the community. We have refrained from adverting to them except cursorily, in the belief that they would either shortly assume a shape and complexion that would bring them under the notice of our authorities, when they would legitimately become the subject of serious comment, or that, being baseless, they would melt again into the less than "thin air" which gave them birth. The day before yesterday, however, Don Carlos de España, the official personage implicated, made a communication to Recorder Genois, in which he stated that "various papers in this city" had indulged in unfounded allegations against the agents of the Spanish Government here, and he offered to wait on that magistrate with certain documents which would prove that the rumors in question were false and calumnious. Recorder Genois says that after perusing these papers he is perfectly satisfied that no exceptional act has been committed.

So far, so good, as regards the impression made on the mind of his Honor by Don Carlos de España and his official documents, but these do not satisfy, and will not satisfy the public, while they are not admitted to a participation in the privilege the Recorder has had of witnessing the evidence of the unjust aspersions on the Consul's character. We live in a free country, where all are equally concerned in the inviolability of life, liberty and property, and if any alarm exist that these may with impunity be trespassed on, it is the duty of the public journalist to probe that alarm to its foundation. We now assert, that far from quieting men's minds, the Consul's letter, and Recorder Genois' expressed opinion have served to agitate the community still more, from the additional mystery with which they envelop the assumed facts on which the rumors were based. To put our readers and the public in full possession of the merits of this extraordinary case, we shall give a full narrative of the incidents, as the intelligence has reached us, which have brought the Spanish Consul so prominently before the public.

A Spaniard named Juan Francisco Rey, formerly an official in the service of the Spanish Government at Havana, having rendered himself obnoxious to the authorities there, fled to New Orleans, where he took up his residence. Shortly after his arrival here, he became ill, and was confined to his bed, in a lodging house, in the lower part of the city. Information of his flight, it is alleged, was forwarded from Havana to the Spanish Consulate here, with directions that he should be retaken and reconveyed to that port, at all hazards, *contingente coule*. The task was, as all our readers are aware, an easy one to trace a foreigner newly arrived in New Orleans and making it his abode. The unfortunate Rey's place of shelter was soon discovered, when agencies of a most nefarious character were put in operation to secure his person, and in obedience to the mandate of the Captain-General of Cuba, to transport him to Havana. With indignation mantling our cheek, we now enter into the details of the infamous affair, promising that we do not vouch for their authenticity, further than that they come from sources, which have never yet betrayed us into error. The case is so serious, is of such high national importance, that we are compelled to tear aside the veil of privacy which we are accustomed to respect in persons generally, and give the names of all concerned full publicity, so far as we have been able to ascertain them. Rey during his illness was attended by a physician. One of the inmates of the house persuaded him to discharge the latter, alleging his incompetency, and he then introduced Don Carlos de España as a skillful physician, well known and successful in the treatment of disease. The poor victim with much simplicity yielded himself to the guidance of the Consul, in the latter's false character, and when all was ripe for the consummation of the plot, he was persuaded to leave the house, either for an airing or for some other purpose not revealed. Rey was accompanied down stairs by Don Carlos de España and two of the latter's friends or employés; but there he found a carriage stationed, and became alarmed. Making a motion to retreat to his room, a dagger was drawn threateningly against his per-

when the Consul disappeared and Rey and his two companions proceeded to a restaurant on the *Place d'Armes*. Here they dined, and wheeled into drinking more than his weak state could well bear Rey became muddled, when they all three went to the levee, where was moored the schooner *Mary Ellen*, Capt. McConnell, ready to cast off and put to sea. A ray of light, as we learn, burst upon the victim when he saw the vessel, and he struggled to get away, his companions—stout fellows—mercifully seized and pinioned him, and then forcibly conveyed him on board the schooner. She forthwith cut loose and was towed down the river. This vessel, the *Mary Ellen*, was cleared at the custom-house for St. Thomas and a market, and we have positive testimony that her real destination was Havana. Of course, the irregularity in her papers exposes her to no risk in going into Havana, since she carries freight to the order of the Captain-General. This is a circumstantial account of the whole affair, as it has been related to us. We are loth to give full credence to every incident in it, for it is difficult even to suppose that a gentleman, holding his honor in any repute, could act as one of the personages figuring in the story is represented to have acted. No, we will not give credence to the statement until fully corroborated—that a Spanish Consul, however devoted he may be to his country, however loyal to his sovereign, could have first played the imposter, the better subsequently to act the ruffian. No country can claim from a subject such terrible personal sacrifice, such an abnegation of every sentiment of honor, faith, justice and decency. We trust that Don Carlos de España will be able to clear himself from the horrid imputation.

In the mean time, people imagine our soil has been desecrated, our honor insulted, and every obligation of international law set at naught. Inquiries are rife in the streets; communications are addressed to the press; our Spanish naturalized fellow-citizens are infuriated; and it is already a subject of wonder that nothing has yet been done by our authorities to clear up the uncertainty which prevails. The following was addressed to us yesterday; our readers will perceive that no doubt haunts the mind of the writer, of the truth of the rumors. Indeed, we are assured that when the proper time arrives, an abundance of proof can be had about the introduction to the sick Rey of his new Physician—his first not being "good for him;" an abundance of proof too, about the carriage which was to convey him from his lodgings; of the threatening pognard drawn against his person; the dinner at the restaurant; the tying of Rey's arms behind his back; the bullies who conveyed him on board the schooner *Mary Ellen*; the clearance of that vessel on the 3d inst. for St. Thomas and a market, and her sailing on the 5th for Havana!

Editor's Picayune—The forcible abduction from our city by the public authorities of Havana, of Juan F. Rey, a political refugee from the Island of Cuba, has created considerable excitement, and demands the immediate attention and investigation of our authorities. The letter of the Spanish Consul, informing Recorder Genois that it consists only in rumors, is not sufficient to satisfy us that the report is "false and entirely calumnious." No. The people of New Orleans, say, of the United States, are bound under existing circumstances, to believe that one of the clearest, firmest and best established principles of international law has been disregarded, abused and violated in a manner that calls aloud for public satisfaction.

I do not deny the right of the authorities of Cuba to obtain the surrender of fugitives. That they have such a right, is one of the plainest principles of the law of nations. Chancellor Kent, speaking upon this point, makes use of the following emphatic language:

"It is declared by some of the most distinguished public jurists, that every State is bound to deny an asylum to criminals, and upon application and due examination of the case, to surrender the fugitive to the foreign State where the crime was committed."

But what is contended for is, that they have made no demand for the fugitive in the form and manner required by the laws of nations:

"It is the duty of the Government to surrender up fugitives on demand, after the civil magistrate shall have ascertained the existence of reasonable grounds for the charge, and sufficient to put the accused upon his trial."—(Kent's Commentaries, vol. 1, p. 30.)

Has any demand for the refugee, in the present case, been made? Have any of our civil magistrates ascertained the existence of any reasonable grounds or probable cause for the charge? Have the formalities prescribed by law been observed? No. The people of this country, whose public faith becomes pledged for the protection of foreigners admitted on our soil have not been consulted through their magistrates in regard to this strange and unprincipled affair. Shall it be permitted to remain in the dark, and are we to remain blindfolded?

19 July 1849, 2

A TROUBLESOME LODGER.—Toursene Couino, the landlady of a lodging-house on the corner of Barrack and Burgundy streets, yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Genois, complaining dreadfully of the conduct of one of her lodgers, named Gonzalez. She says that Mr. G. has for some time past been in the habit of raising very extensive disturbances, and on Tuesday evening attempted to chop down her house with an axe. A warrant was issued.

20 July 1849, 4

Married.

In Providence, R. I., July 13th, by Rev. Mr. Carner,
Mr. WILLIAM MACONDER, of Providence, and Miss ELIZA-
BETH LANSBURG, formerly of New York.

On Thursday morning, 18th inst., by Rev. Mr. Va-
rela, WM. G. LAMBERT, Jr., of Boston, to CONGERCION
GARCIA, daughter of John P. Garcia, Esq., of this city.

FELIX VARELA

20 July 1849, 2

Canada—Annexation.

According to our latest accounts from Montreal, the violent agitation which some time since led to the burning of the houses of Parliament, and to other wild excesses of popular tumult, had subsided. The storm has been followed by a calm, but it is a calm that bodes little security to the continuance of British domination in Canada. The season of passion has passed away, and reason once more asserts her supremacy. This condition of things, among the reflective Anglo-Saxon race, where evils of government remain unredressed, where the sting having discharged its venom, and after the first spasmodic paroxysm, remains rankling in the wound, is positively the most dangerous for the constituted authorities, since it announces a disposition to collect their energies for a grand demonstration, in which they right themselves by a single blow. It was thus that our forefathers acted, when their entreaties for justice were listened to with indifference, when their remonstrances against oppression were treated with contempt. Goaded by insult, added to injury, beyond all further forbearance, they changed their suppliant tone for one of menace, and after solemn deliberation, their petitions for redress assumed the shape of a declaration of independence. Without meaning to assimilate the causes which have alienated the great mass of the population of Canada, of British origin, from the mother country, to those which had the same effect in the thirteen colonies, three-quarters of a century ago, it is enough for us to know that the measures of the Government are distasteful to the majority of the Upper Canadians, and that their representations have been met with coldness, if not disdain, in order to comprehend the nature of the movement now going on among them; and which in one point of view very nearly interests this country. We allude to the project of the annexation of the province to the United States.

The tactics of the discontented Canadian colonists have within the last few weeks been completely changed. Their journals—they are there called the opposition, in contradistinction from the ministerial journals—no longer seek to incite their followers to the commission of acts of outrage, but they are calmly and dispassionately discussing the question of annexation; and by deductions drawn from considerations, commercial, industrial and social, as well as political, they are striving to convince the people of the vast advantages to the province attendant on a consummation of that measure, under each of the heads we have enumerated. We have little doubt of the result of the agitation of this important question among the Canadians. It needs but little reasoning to demonstrate the superiority of republican over monarchical institutions; but our neighbors across the Northern Iron-

tier require less than any other people, since they have the illustration before their eyes, in the evidences of prosperity which our fellow-citizens exhibit in every part of the Union. There cannot exist a doubt as to their election if they were free to choose between the two systems of rule—in fact between our freedom and their thralldom. The yoke they bear is an easy yoke, it may be said, but still it is a yoke, and must impede, in some degree, free movement and expansion—or in other words, the development of the elements of prosperity with which that country is endowed.

The annexation of Canada has been an old speculation with our statesmen. It has, during the wars we have waged with Great Britain, even been considered as worthy an attempt by force of arms. Under whatever aspect the question is considered, it will always find friends in the United States, for it comes recommended to us by the conviction that its consummation will bring a vast accession of strength and wealth to the confederation. Settled by a hardy, intelligent, and, as regards the predominant race, by a kindred people, Canada offers great attractions to us for a union of interests. The northern half of the continent of America with a few insignificant exceptions, would then be United States territory. Some of these—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland—would probably soon follow the example of Canada; and as for Mexico, on the south, we have little appetite for any further portion of her soil.

The signs of the times evidently indicate that before long the subject will be presented to our people in a tangible shape for their adjudication. Appearances, too, lead us to believe that the separation of Great Britain from her colony will be effected by mutual assent. On any other terms, we are convinced, no application would be entertained by our people, in their present state of amicable relations with the mother country, for the admission of Canada into the Union. For many years the tone of the English papers has been pitched to a note of deep plaintiveness, in reference to the heavy expense which that colony has been to the nation. The testimony of Sir Win. Molesworth in the House of Commons, supported by statistical evidence, as to the greater value to the mother country of a colony that has achieved its independence, when free, than when in a state of tutelage, has had its effect on the British people and Government, and prepared them for the inevitable destiny of Canada, when in the fulness of time her turn shall come to cast loose the bands that unite her to England. When an overwhelming majority of a population are imbued with a desire for independence, to will is to achieve. That period in reference to Canada seems advancing by rapid strides, and every successive arrival of intelligence from its chief cities betokens also that when separation is accomplished, it will, like Texas, quickly merge into annexation to the United States.

20 July 1849, 2

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The question is frequently asked in the streets, "Why does not the new Custom-House go up fuster?" In answer we quote the old proverb, that "all great wheels move slowly." Few persons have any idea of the great dimensions of the new building, or of the immense labor necessary to secure a solid foundation for an edifice of its estimated enormous weight. No building was ever erected in this city of its size, covering as it does an entire block, and no foundation was ever laid here upon such scientific principles, or with greater care in the minutest details. What has already been done, is well done. The new Custom-House is not for a day, but may be said to be intended "for all time," and the most critical and difficult part of the structure has been already accomplished. We are assured that the foundations of the side and various interior walls, already laid and brought up even with the level of the street, exceed in length over a mile. These foundations have in some parts been laid twenty feet below the surface, are of great width at the base, and strongly knit together by timbers, iron, shells, brick and hydraulic cement. The foundation is now nearly complete and ready to receive the stone work, which is to be used in its construction above ground. Several vessels laden with granite have already arrived here from the quarries in Massachusetts, where it is previously dressed and shaped in exact accordance with the plans furnished. The extensive and massive pile will therefore soon begin to rise rapidly to view, in comparison with what has been its progress hitherto, and as fast as a proper regard to solidity and permanence will warrant. It is a cause of congratulation to our citizens, that we shall soon have an edifice not only adapted to our wants for custom-house purposes, post office and federal courts, but which will command the admiration of both visitors and the resident population. In fact, it will be a building that will prove an ornament to the city and be a fit exponent of the continually increasing commercial greatness of New Orleans.

The Daily Delta

21 July 1849, 2

The Abduction Case.

Mr. James Foulhouze, a District Attorney of this State, and attorney of the Spanish Consul, entertained the public yesterday, through the columns of the Bulletin, with a very creditable display of special pleading and sophistry, for which, we have no doubt, the benighted public feel under great obligation to him. We had prepared a thorough analysis and complete refutation of Mr. Foulhouze's argument, which we are induced to defer on account of the arrest of the parties implicated in the abduction, and the certainty of a judicial investigation. We will, however, notice one argument, which seems to constitute the main reliance of *España*. He asks, why the "morning paper," which says it has the proofs against *España*, does not come forward and make affidavit against him. Mr. Foulhouze asks a question, which, in a less important and erudite individual, might be correctly designated as excessively silly. An editor may feel justified on the evidence of reliable persons, in making statements relative to a matter involving the interests and honor of the people, which he could not swear to of his own knowledge. If we were limited in our observation to those matters which we personally know, the vocation of a journalist would be one of a very limited and circumscribed character.

As to the insinuation about our desiring to make capital out of a libel suit, it is of a character with the whole transaction. It is too base and contemptible to proceed from any but one who neither understands the object, appreciates the dignity, nor comprehends the honesty of public journalism. Mr. Foulhouze would better consult the dignity of an American citizen by refraining from insinuations which do a sworn officer of the State but little honor or credit, least of all when employed in such a cause as he now espouses.

Mr. Foulhouze states that Governor Johnson and the Recorder of Municipality No. One, had examined the documents presented by *España*, and they both considered them as conclusive evidence that the Spanish Consul was innocent of the charges brought against him. We have yet to learn, granting this statement to be correct, that the opinion of Governor Johnson, or that of the Recorder of Municipality No. One, on the *ex parte* evidence exhibited to them, would entirely satisfy the people of this city or the Union. We are requested, however, by Governor Johnson, to say that Mr. Foulhouze's statement, that he (the Governor) considered the documents submitted to him, as conclusive of the Spanish Consul's innocence, is more extensive than the remark which the Governor did make; and that what he did say was, that in the absence of any rebutting proof, in a legal form, he would remain satisfied with the Consul's personal explanation in connection with the documents exhibited.

As to the facts of the case, we leave them to be elicited by the investigation which will take place next Friday before Justice Bright. The proceedings before Justice Bright yesterday, and the affidavits in the case, will be found in another column.

The Daily Delta

21 July 1849, 3

The Abduction Case.

Yesterday, about ten o'clock p. m., Jose Morante, accompanied by his counsel, Cyprien Dufour, appeared before George Y. Bright, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, and made the affidavit which we give below. Warrants were at once issued for all the parties implicated. Carlos de España was arrested by E. Belleau, the constable of Justice Bright's court, and entered into a bond in the sum of \$5000 for his appearance to answer the charges made against him. Henry Marie was also arrested, and in default of furnishing the bail required—\$2500—was sent to jail. Capt. McConnell, of the schooner Mary Ellen, is now absent in the vessel at sea, unless she has already reached Havana. The counsel of Señor España, Messrs. Foulhoue and G. W. Collens, not indicating any day when they wished the examination to take place, Justice Bright fixed the case for a hearing on Friday next, the 27th instant, at ten o'clock a. m. M. M. Reynolds, the District Attorney for this Parish, will lend his presence at the investigation, on the part of the State. Logan Hunton, the United States District Attorney, is absent from the city, with no one to represent him, as far as we could ascertain, in this particular affair.

JOSE MORANTE

The following is Morante's affidavit:

Jose Morante, a resident of the city of New Orleans, being duly sworn, declares that on the 8th day of June last, a young man named Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia, was introduced to affiant by Fulgencio Lorente, a resident of this city, under the following circumstances: Lorente told affiant that said Francisco Rey was a fugitive from justice from the Havana; that since his arrival here said Rey had been living secretly at a friend's house, but he now feared that the poor young man might be in danger of his life or liberty, and that he wished him to be conveyed immediately to affiant's house. That accordingly, said Rey came to affiant's house and remained there until the 5th day of this current month of July, when he was feloniously and forcibly taken away from the affiant's premises, and on the same day, or the day after, between eight and ten o'clock at night, said Rey was forcibly conducted to the schooner Mary Ellen, then lying in front of the Lower Cotton Press, and there with force and arms thrown into the cabin; and the said schooner then shoved off into the stream and left for a foreign port, supposed to be the Havana.

Affiant now charges that the above related facts concerning the forcible and unlawful impressment and violent abduction of said Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia, from this city for a foreign port, can, and will be substantiated by witnesses on the investigation of the case; and affiant further charges, that he has good and true reasons to believe and affirm that the following named persons were among the parties engaged in this unlawful deed, viz: Carlos de España, William Eagle, and (Henry) Marie, all residing in New Orleans, and James McConnell, captain of said schooner, now at sea. Affiant prays that said persons be forthwith arrested, for having laid violent hands upon, and unlawfully impressing the said Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia, whilst under the protection of the laws of the State of Louisiana, and that they be dealt with accordingly. And further this deponent saith not.

(Signed) JOSE MORANTE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1849. (Signed) GEORGE Y. BRIGHT,
Second Justice of the Peace of the Parish of Orleans.

21 July 1849, 1

Appointments by the President....OFFICIAL.

William M. Brown, of Georgia, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Georgia, vice Henry Williams, who declines the office.

Walter C. Maloney, of Florida, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, vice Joa. B. Brown, removed.

Hiram W. Husted, of North Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of North Carolina, vice William H. Haigh, who declines the office.

George W. Call, Jr., of Florida, to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of Florida, vice Chandler C. Younge, removed.

John Durkgrave, of Louisiana, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Monroe, La., vice John B. Filhiol, removed.

Daniel Clapp, of Illinois, to be Register of the Land Office at Danville, Ill., vice William E. Russell, removed.

Lewis S. Lovell, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at Ionia, Mich., vice Benjamin Sherman, removed.

Thomas B. Thorpe, of Louisiana, to be Register of the Land Office at New Orleans, La., vice Louis St. Martin, removed.

John L. Rogers, to be Collector of the Customs at Gloucester, Mass., vice Eli F. Stacy, removed.

Gideon S. Sackett, to be Collector of the Customs at Cape Vincent, N. Y., vice Peleg Burchard, removed.

Lonson Nash, Surveyor of the Customs at Gloucester, Mass., vice John Woodbury, removed.

John A. Chew, Surveyor of the Customs at Havre de Grace, Md., vice Robert Gale, removed.

Israel Titus, to be Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio, vice Truman C. Everts, removed.

The Abduction of Juan Francisco Rey.
ARREST OF DON CARLOS DE ESPAÑA.

A little light begins to dawn on the strange affair of the alleged abduction of Juan Francisco Rey, and we congratulate the public that a legal investigation will now take place before one of our city magistrates, so that justice will be done all parties implicated. It must also be a subject of sincere gratification to the Spanish Consul, for—assuming him to be, as he says, vilely calumniated—no one more than he required a clearing up of the mystery which so darkly enveloped his personal honor and his official character in the transaction; and, moreover, no other mode than that by ordinary action before our legal tribunals would suffice to satisfy the community.

We are informed application was made some days ago to Recorder Ginola, for the purpose of obtaining his action in the abduction case of Juan Francisco Rey; his Honor however refused to act, stating that he was perfectly satisfied that the Spanish Consul had had nothing to do with the affair; and it is further declared that he intimated he would not issue any writ of arrest upon affidavit in the case. Accordingly, Don Jose Morante, with his counsel, Cyrion Dufour, Esq., applied yesterday to Mr. Justice Bright, and made the following affidavit, upon which writs of arrest were issued against the Spanish Consul, and others named in the affidavit:

Jose Morante, a resident of the city of New Orleans, being duly sworn, declares that on the 8th of June last a young man named Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia, was introduced to affiant by Fulgencio Llorente, a resident of this city, under the following circumstances: Llorente told affiant that said Francisco Rey was a fugitive from justice from the Havana; that since his arrival here said Rey had been living secretly at a friend's house, but he now feared that the poor young man might be in danger of his life or liberty, and he wished him to be conveyed immediately to affiant's house.

That accordingly said Rey came to affiant's house and remained there until the 5th day of this present month of July, when he was feloniously and forcibly taken away from affiant's premises; and on the same day, or the day after, between 8 and 10 o'clock at night, said Rey was forcibly conducted to the schooner Mary Ellen, then lying in front of the lower cotton press, and there with force and arms thrown into the cabin, and the said schooner then shoved off into the stream, and left for a foreign port, supposed to be the Havana.

Affiant now charges that the above related facts, concerning the forcible and unlawful impressment and violent abduction of said Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia, from this city, for a foreign port, can and will be substantiated by witnesses on the investigation of the case; and affiant further charges that he has good and true reasons to believe and affirm that the following named persons were among the parties engaged in this unlawful deed, viz: Carlos de España, William Eagle and Marie, all residing in New Orleans, and James McConnell, captain of said schooner, now at sea.

Affiant prays that said persons be forthwith arrested for having laid violent hands upon, and unlawfully impressing the said Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia, whilst under the protection of the laws of the State of Louisiana, and that they be dealt with accordingly. And further this deponent sayeth not.

(Signed) JOSE MORANTE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 20th day of July, 1849.

(Signed) GEORGE Y. BRIGHT,
Second Justice of the Peace
for the Parish of New Orleans.

The Consul was arrested and brought before Justice Bright, accompanied by Messrs. Collens and Foulhouze, his attorneys. Judge Bright held the accused to bail in the sum of \$5,000, and took Mr. Juan J. Laborde as security on the bond. The Consul was then discharged, and the examination of the case fixed for Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

As we deemed it our duty to the public to give a detailed account on Wednesday of the rumors in circulation, impeaching the conduct of Don Carlos de España, we feel equally bound, in the spirit of even headed justice, to insert here, his defence or explanation, published yesterday, in the Bulletin and Courier, over the signature of his counsel, James Foulhouze, Esq. "*Audi alteram partem*" is but fair, and we shall give in a condensed form all the Consul states in denial of the atrocious act imputed to him by general rumor.

One Vincent Fernandez was a few months ago found guilty in Havana, of a fraudulent bankruptcy, and sentenced to ten years *Prisión* or penitentiary. The amount of frauds perpetrated by him exceeds two hundred thousand dollars; and many of our American fellow-citizens are in consequence of the same, exposed, some to a total and others to a partial ruin, should the officers of justice in the Spanish dominion of Cuba be unable to discover what has become of the money concealed by the bankrupt. Juan Garcia, alias Rey, the keeper of the jail where Vincent Fernandez was detained, having consented to take him secretly to his aunt's dwelling in Havana, was kidnapped by Fernandez's men and brought on board of the American vessel mentioned above with Fernandez; but after the time he had been kidnapped

every opportunity of learning not only how the above mentioned sum had been subtracted, but also by whom the robber Fernandez had been added, and in whose hands the funds were to be found.

Fernandez had promised to Garcia to give him twelve thousand dollars when in New Orleans; and the poor devil hoped that all was not lost for him; but once here, Fernandez left him without a solitary cent, and started for Mexico.

Garcia finding himself thus destitute and in the utter impossibility of repaying the hospitality he had received, called on the Spanish Consul to know whether he could crave his pardon and go back to Havana, offering at the same time to make his declaration about the robbery committed by Fernandez and all other persons concerned in the same.

The Spanish Consul said that he was ready to receive the declaration, but that he was not the proper authority to grant a pardon, and that he would write to the Captain General at Havana, to ascertain whether the pardon could be granted in case he (Garcia) should make a declaration.

On the 31st of June last, whilst waiting for the answer from Havana, Garcia made his mind up to come forth and declare before the Consul all that he knew about the robbery.

The Consul received his declaration and told him that he could do nothing for him until he received a special message from the Captain General's office; but the desired message having arrived on the next day, the 7th of the same month, the Consul communicated it to Garcia; and on seeing that he could return home without running any risk, and with a regular passport, Garcia decided to leave for Havana.

He was perfectly free the whole time he was here, and left of his own free accord, with his passport and written assurance that he had no danger to run, as it fully appears; first, by the declaration; second, by the communication from the Captain General's office; and, third, by the delivery of Garcia's passport under the same.

Capt. McConnell, who received Garcia on board of his vessel, is too well known to be supposed to be capable of participating in the crime of kidnapping.

The above-mentioned documents have, in the presence of the undersigned, been submitted to his Excellency the Governor of the State, and to his Honor the Recorder of the First Municipality. They both consider them as conclusive evidence that the Spanish Consul is innocent of the charges brought against him; and every impartial person in this community will, no doubt, consider them in the same light.

And if they are not deemed sufficient, other papers and testimony of unimpeachable witnesses will be brought forward, in due time, to cover the accusers of the Spanish Consul with shame and confusion.

The counsel of Don Carlos de España also invoked the portion of the press that had taken the initiative in clearing up the mystery, to aid in causing Don J. Morante, the originator of the charge against his client, to accuse the Consul under oath before a magistrate, so as to enable him to meet it in a tangible shape, and, by refuting it, to reestablish himself in the opinion of the public. That object is now accomplished, and until the day arrives when the investigation will take place—we regret a whole week is to intervene—all lovers of law and order in this community will see the propriety of suspending their judgment thereon. The affair is in proper train, and we know enough of Justice Bright to be able to assure our readers that however tangled the skein of circumstances may be, they will industriously and faithfully be unravelled even to their minutest thread.

We also deem it necessary to allude to a letter inserted in the Patria yesterday by Don Jose Morante, the accuser of the Spanish Consul, in order to do justice to him in the premises. That gentleman states that it was at his house Juan Francisco Rey took refuge; that out of a spirit of pure humanity he received him, and he also bears testimony to the fact, that while the alleged abducted man was his guest he (Rey) expressed his fears that he would be assassinated in New Orleans. Sr. Morante says he furnished Rey with a pistol to defend himself against his expected assailants. During his (Morante's) absence from his domicile however, Rey left in company with one Fulgencio Llorente, which was on the 5th inst. According to information received subsequently, Sr. Morante further states that Rey was forced on board Capt. McConnell's schooner by several individuals, paid for that purpose, and that this fact will be testified to on oath. The most important part, however, of the revelations in this letter is that contained in the following paragraph:

Information has reached me (little agreeable certainly) of certain visits received by Rey during my absence from home; and if the testimony of the witnesses I could bring forward could be legally received, I would not preserve silence on certain very curious particulars.

Don Jose Morante doubtless alludes to the testimony of his domestic servants.

Rey, it appears, has not rendered himself obnoxious to the Spanish Government in Havana only by assisting in the evasion of the bankrupt Fernandez, but also for having connived at the escape from justice of two individuals condemned to death for political offences.

With this summary of the facts contained in the two communications to the public press of the city, by Messrs. Foulhouze and Morante, we for the present

21 July 1849, 3

CANDIDATES.

Collector of State Taxes.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce ANDRÉS KERKHAM, as a Candidate for the office of State Tax Collector, for the Third Representative District of Orleans. The District is embraced between Canal and Julia streets and from the Mississippi to the Metairie Ridge. Election on the 5th November next.
New Orleans, July 13, 1849. MANY VOIERS.

The undersigned (the present Collector) respectfully solicits the suffrages of the people, for the office of State Tax Collector, for the Third Representative District, at the general election to be held in November next. A W SCATES.

N. B.—The district is embraced between Canal and Julia streets; the Mississippi and the Metairie Ridge. jy3

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM BARNES as a candidate for election of Collector of State Taxes for the Third District, at the ensuing election in November next. j20—tf

First District Court.

WILLIAM A. NUTT is a candidate for Clerk of the First District Court of New Orleans. Election on the 5th of November, 1849. j16

Editors Picayune—You will please say that THEO. LEWIS is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the First District Court, at the election on the 5th November, 1849. ap16—te THE PEOPLE.

CHARLES F. CARUTHERS is a candidate for Clerk of the First District Court, at the election to be held on the 5th of November next. ap7—te

We are authorized to announce ALFRED ROUSSEAU, the present incumbent, for re-election as Clerk of the First District Court of New Orleans. ap10—te

Second District Court.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce EMILE WILTZ as a candidate for Clerk of the Second District Court of New Orleans, at the coming election in November next. He will be supported by [ap15—te] MANY VOTERS.

Editors Picayune—Please announce THOMAS C. POOLE, Clerk of the Second District Court, as a candidate for re-election. ap11

Fourth District Court.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS GILMORE, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the ensuing election in November next. ap4—te

GEORGE W. HARRY is a candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court, and will be supported by ap7—te MANY.

Editors Picayune—Please announce JAMES A. HOPKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, at the ensuing election in November next. ap11—tf MANY FRIENDS.

J. B. F. MAXENT is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Election 5th of November, 1849. ap5—te

J. O. PIERSON is a candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court at the election to be held on the 5th of November next. ap5—te

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN R. LEEFE as a Candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court, at the election to be held on the 5th of November next. ap4—te

Fifth District Court.

Messrs. Editors—Please inform the voters of the city of New Orleans that Mr. MICHAEL GERON is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, at the election in November next, and that he will receive j12—te MANY VOTES.

PROSPER LEBLANC, Clerk of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, is a candidate for re-election. all—te

SAMUEL G. RISK is a Candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court, at the election on the 5th of November next. ap8—te

We are authorized to announce GEORGE A. FOSDICK as a candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court, at the election to be held on the 5th of November next. ap6—te

Second Justice's Court.

GEORGE W. CHRISTY is a Candidate for the office of Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans. ap18—te

Please announce J. L. WINTER as a candidate for Second Justice of the Peace. my9 HIS FRIENDS.

GEORGE Y. BRIGHT, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, is a candidate for re-election. mv4

22 July 1849, 2

THE ABDUCTION CASE.—Yesterday, José Morant made another affidavit before Justice Bright, stating that Tolgencio Lorente's name had been omitted, by a clerical error, in the previous affidavit: he prayed that Lorente might be arrested on the charges already made by him against Carlos de España, Eagle, Marie, and McConnell. A warrant was forthwith issued against Lorente, and copies placed in the hands of the most experienced and skillful police officers in the city, but up to a late hour last night, the accused had not been found. Henry Marie gave bail yesterday, in the forenoon, and was released from confinement in the Parish Prison. Wm. Eagle came into Judge Bright's Court, yesterday morning, having heard there was a warrant out against him. He at once furnished bail and was released. We trust the police may succeed in arresting Lorente during the day. Robert Preaux has been retained by Marie to defend him. Yesterday, Mr. Dufour moved the Court to notify the Attorney-General, the District Attorney for this parish, and the United States District Attorney, of the proceedings, so that they might attend to the matter in any way they thought duty and propriety required. Justice Bright assented to the motion and ordered the notices to be issued accordingly.

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival, yesterday, of the brig Silena, from Havana, we have received files of papers from that city to the 12th instant.

Weekly Internments.—The number of deaths in Havana during the week ending the 7th instant, amounted to 93, being 47 whites, and 46 blacks.

Race Course.—The race course recently established near Puerto Principe had met with much favor, and the first meeting had been numerously attended by the wealth and fashion of that vicinity. The Gaceta expresses the hope that horse-racing will soon be substituted for the national pastime of cock fighting, which, it says, "affords no benefit to the country, whereas the former will at least improve the equine race, so much neglected among us."

The Gaceta states that the prevailing diseases were bowel complaints and colics.

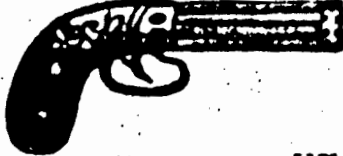
Mortality in 1848.—Population.—The number of deaths in Havana during the year 1848, was 3369, of whom 1991 were males, and 1679 female. The population, according to the census of 1846, is 105,575 souls. So that the mortality of the year 1848 was three and a half per cent. of the population.

Arrivals and Departures of Passengers.—During the year 1848, the number of persons arriving at the various ports of the Island of Cuba, was 10,676; departing, 10,242. The excess of arrivals over departures, 4734. Of the arrivals, there were 6648 from the dominions of Spain, and 4028 from foreign countries. Of the departures there were 2793 for the dominions of Spain, and 3149 for foreign countries. Total arrivals at Havana, 6714; total departures, 5663.

The weather had been warm at Havana. The papers are still discussing the subject of the railroad between Havana, Cardenas and Matanzas.

The Daily Picayune.

22 July 1849, 3

	For California.
Jy21-6t	Just received per ship Oswego, a supply of COLT'S REVOLVERS and U. S. YAUGER RIFLES , with complete sets of fittings, which we offer for sale low for cash.
	HYDE & GOODRICH, 16 Chartres st.

NEW YORK HERALD
23 July 1849, 2

Naval Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, July 22, 1849.

We learn from Pensacola, that the United States frigate *Raritan*, the flag ship of the home squadron, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, had arrived there from Vera Cruz—all well. She made the voyage from Vera Cruz in six days.

The ship *Germantown*, Commander Lowndes, arrived at this port on Monday last, in eight days from St. Jago de Cuba.

The United States ship *Saratoga*, Commander Nicholson, arrived on Thursday last, from a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. Both the *Germantown* and *Saratoga* are now lying at the anchorage off the Navy Yard.

23 July 1879, 2

Kidnapping of a Spaniard at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19, 1849.

Great excitement exists among the Spanish portion of our population, on account of the asserted seizure, unlawfully, of a Spaniard, and his conveyance on board of a Spanish vessel bound to Havana. It is said that he was formerly a turnkey of one of the prisons at Havana, and that he connived at the escape of two political prisoners. The Spanish Consul is accused of procuring the seizure of the man, but the evidence in regard to the matter is not clear. He has offered, it is said, to exhibit to Recorder Genols, privately, official documents relating to the subject, which would exculpate him from the charges preferred against himself, and explain the whole affair. An investigation will take place under the direction of the proper authorities.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE, JULY 21, 1849.
 OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE PAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.
 Please mention the date of the List in which they are advertised.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Abercrombia C
 Abraham Solomon
 Adired John
 Acker Jacob
 Aignith E M
 Akias John
 Allen Thomas
 Allen Abraham
 Allard Monsieur
 Aldrich Lucide D
 Ash Thomas
 Atkinson George
 Anderson William
 Appell P
 Austin John F
 Angline James
 Arronsterna Maxime
 Armstrong James K
 Acker F</p> | <p>Achtmann Michl
 Addison Charles
 Adams Cornelius B
 Alexander Andw
 C-3
 Allen Wm
 Allen Andw Jack-
 son
 Arrowsmith H
 Atwood Mr
 Armstrong George
 Atwood Wells H
 Anderson J J
 Austin Elias H
 Ayres Frazer
 Andrews Robert
 Agent of Sellick's
 line of sloops</p> | <p>Acker Jacob
 Abbott Capt Jerh
 Adams Julius W
 Alder Dr
 Agnew Wm M D-3
 Allman Francis
 Allafutta Jerome
 Allen E Pease
 Allison James
 Austin Jeremiah
 Anderson David jr
 Appleton Wm
 Anderson Thomas
 Atkinson James
 Anderson Patrick
 Appleton Wm
 Averigg B
 Andrews Joseph E</p> | <p>Brady James
 Blackley Joseph W
 Brady John M
 Bradshaw Joseph
 Brahan August
 Blaire Joseph
 Brandt & Co
 Baker who adver-
 tised in the N Y
 Sun of yesterday
 12 New William
 street
 Baker H
 Barrillier Monr
 Bailley Wm H
 Barsten John S
 Barnes George H
 Bartley Jonathan
 Barr John Irving
 Barrett Edwin
 Bartling Wm
 Barinmeister G O
 Blaydes Frederick
 -2
 Busse Christian
 Barrett S R
 Bradbury Osgood
 Brewster George
 Beach W C
 Becker Henry
 Beckwerth William
 E
 Bennangham Michl
 Blessingia Peter
 Brenner Asher
 Bunnatt John
 Bennett Thomas
 Beta Geo H
 Bennet S W
 Bexant Wm B
 Birrel Charles
 Bicknell H A
 Burae John
 Birdsall James
 Bixby Edward E
 Brinkerhoff Dr C
 Beardley Benj
 Bredie John jr
 Brockett H
 Block S
 Bonaroo Jacob H
 Bolton Alexander
 Borria George M
 Borrus Adeline
 Boyle James
 Boyden James
 Boyen Wm P
 Brown William
 Bowman Stephen
 Browner J W
 Boyle John
 Bourke John
 Brown Vincent
 Brown David D Capt
 Brown William S
 Bowers Russell
 Buckley Patrick and
 Michael
 Budd Wm N
 Budlong C A
 Buell Luther N
 Burkholder Robt O
 Butcher John
 Brunley John
 Button Captain
 Crannus
 Barrows John M
 Brunsollor E A</p> | <p>Birchington San-
 ford A
 Bacon Franklin
 Brady Andrew
 Blackburn Thos
 Blake Patrick
 Bancroft G P
 Bouchie Braby
 Ballin Charles G
 Blain George H
 Balrig James
 Brewer Jacob S
 Baldwin Bradley H
 Barnes E A
 Barker Wm H
 Barthen Barney
 Barnaby Richard
 Bartley Charles
 Bam Moraty
 Bislement Chas
 Barret Monsieur
 Bassett Edward
 Baxing Wm H
 Bastibell David
 Batyck Geo P
 Brady John
 Bacon Horace
 Beaty William
 Becker Gradus
 Beach William H
 Brigh Charles A
 Bertram George M
 Bensit O
 Berand Monsieur
 Bennett Mr
 Bennetts Richard
 Benhelict Capt W A
 Bennet Abel jr
 Berger P B
 Biggs Edward
 Biglow Key John E
 Blas Legend C
 Brinkerhoff H H
 Bingley F W
 Brocher Henry
 Boeringer W H
 Bogarus Henry L
 Boady John
 Boadwell C O
 Bornhaest John
 Bohan Michael
 Booky Power
 Bowlan Thomas
 Brossal James
 Bross John H
 Brown John W
 Bross Kirby & Co
 Bowman Frank
 Browne Richard A
 Bordinot Capt Tobias
 Brown Major
 Browala James D
 Brown Janus
 Brown Geo N
 Buchner Herman
 Beid S
 Buckley Michael
 Busbert Jacob
 Burnhart Cornelius
 Burton Bathalam
 Buraham Jacob
 Burton J C
 Butt Geo A & Co
 Butler W H
 Bunker William
 Bush John P
 Bryant William
 Bean J</p> | <p>Brace Charles L
 Brady John
 Bacon Calvin
 Banker David
 Blake Wm
 Ball P B
 Bran Wm
 Balchria Gilbert J
 Ballard James
 Ballantins Alex-
 ander
 Bramoreta H E
 Blair Bernard
 Barry Ignatius
 Barney Darby
 Barker James
 Barton & Barnton
 Barasy Eben A
 Barratt B F
 Barston H F
 Brawns Charles
 Blatt Jacob
 Batterman Wil-
 helm
 Batis Sylvanus
 Braken John
 Bearman George
 Bryant J jr
 Beach Joseph
 Beare Capt
 Bendmann Mr
 Beringer Joseph
 Brewster Asa S
 Baldea D
 Benaer James H
 Billisia Dominico
 Benedict Robt D
 Bettu Henry
 Betts Samuel F
 Blankinsail Rev
 Peter
 Biddle John F A
 Birk James
 Brown Orren
 Brunbort Master
 Brinkerhof C
 Brogust & Jirnier
 Bogardus Henry
 Bogert Rudolphus
 Boggs Wm N
 Brophy John
 Bon Monsieur
 Borland Wm E
 Brossao Alex P B
 Boydan Patrick
 Boyl San
 Boyer Monsieur
 Beany Ernest
 Brown Nelson P
 Brown & Co
 Brook Peter
 Bouck Joseph
 Bowlsley L N
 Bowen John
 Bostwick Wm H
 Bowne Lewis
 Brown Edward Ev-
 erett
 Bruce Abraham
 Buckingham Henry
 A
 Bunsen Thomas
 Burk John
 Burnett George
 Brem John
 Burgh John
 Buil John W
 Burke Philip</p> | <p>Blackley Andw
 Bechtel George
 Calvin Thos
 Clair Charles
 Campbell Hon D D
 Chala Sor Hts
 Cannon Capt Orlan-
 do
 Campbell James
 Camps August
 Casselbom C
 Care Wm Y
 Casaidy Andrew
 Carney Andrew
 Carrell Wm
 Clarke Hanson C
 Carr F N
 Carpenter Nicho-
 las
 Carlock W B
 Carmody Daniel
 Clark D P
 Charles Joshua
 Clarke D B
 Carry H C
 Carpenter Wm E
 Clark John C
 Clark Isaac
 Chase Avery
 Chates N W
 Cartland W H
 Claussen F W
 Celoy John
 Cleary John
 Clever Charles
 Clibg C Y
 Christ Chas
 Clifford F
 Coggers Edward
 Cockburn John
 Collins Joseph
 Colson Francis
 Coznell John
 Congle John
 Conroy Rev J
 Concannon M
 Collins Charles
 Coles J K
 Conlon James
 Colman Mr
 Conway Chas T
 Cole Henry T
 Collum Norman
 Clok Lewis
 Comstock Danl
 Cochran Wm B
 Conover Michael
 Conolly Patrick
 Conner M
 Coppenger F
 Corbet Owen
 Corban Patrick
 Cross Joseph
 Cook Patrick
 Custigan John
 Coolidge Geo H
 Cooper Robt A
 Cook Azarah
 Cogrove E Merle
 Courmane Eugene
 Crotty M
 Coulson James F
 Coussels John H-2
 Couldwill Jos W
 Cunningham John
 Curtains David
 Cummings Nathaa
 Curtis Wm E
 Church Harvey
 Cummings Thos
 Curran Rev Dr P
 Cypret J N</p> | <p>Bogley Patrick
 Beam B W
 O
 Cameron James
 Caldwell John
 Cady Edson F
 Callaghan John
 Cromie Rufus L
 Chadwick Samuel
 O M
 Chamosse Nicholas
 Clark Jeremiah
 Carpenter Joseph
 Cassidy Matthew
 Claassen S
 Cassidy John
 Clark Joseph
 Charles Hippolito D
 Calley Mr
 Chase Avery
 Clark W
 Carrol Thomas
 Clarr John
 Clarke Wm
 Clark Wm L
 Clark Capt Silas
 Clarkson Wm K
 Clark Patrick
 Callaghan Daniel
 Clark Fredk W
 Crawford John
 Cavalieu Geo W
 Catherwood F
 Claybrook F
 Cleighton John
 Clemente Wm
 Christian Edmund
 Chin Thos W
 Chim R H
 Childs Chester H
 Commerford P
 Connor B
 Conden Wm J
 Callagher James
 Croes R V
 Cain Jeremiah
 Collen E H
 Colgaboun G D
 Conover Rev M
 Collyer Thomas
 Conogr Samuel
 Cochran W L
 Chen Y
 Cohen Moses
 Coln tot Peter F
 Colwell Andrew
 Colmar Jacob
 Comstock Major D
 Cockey J H T
 Conlan Joseph
 Cohen Leopold
 Croghan Patrick
 Connan Patrick
 Coolbinger G N
 Corby James
 Coon Richard-2
 Cooley Earl K
 Crooker Capt J
 Cropley J G
 Corey Augustus
 Gorwin Mr
 Cox Chas
 Coasting John
 Coyne Wm
 Couch John P
 Couta Willie
 Crunine Wm
 Cuttin David
 Church Henry
 Curtis Michael
 Church Geo Wm
 Curtis W H
 Cutting Jacob
 Chrystie Rev James</p> | <p>Byrne Francis E
 Crandall Ambrose-
 2
 Campbell John
 Cannough John
 Cannon W
 Carnochan Dr Jas
 O M
 Cannatta D
 Carman John A
 Cerson M M
 Cary John
 Cartie V
 Cassidy Andy
 Chapman J W
 Carrington Patk
 Charles Jas Wm
 Carrell Wm
 Clark Mr
 Carpenter Ellsha
 Carr John E
 Chapin Henry B
 Clarke Doct
 Carey Doct O
 Carter W Frank
 Clark Wm
 Carpenter Edward
 A
 Calligan Jas P
 Crawford Patk
 Carlidge W H-2
 Crawford Samuel-2
 Gros Mons
 Cheps Leonard
 Chiny Stabler
 Clinch J H M
 Chum George
 Connor James
 Collins Timothy
 Cobb Edward
 Cohn David
 Coffemaker S
 Cohee John
 Connell Pierce
 Coles D H-2
 Coner Manuel
 Connolly John
 Collin John
 Connally James-2
 Conlizer E
 Conigan Janies
 Conhall Capt
 Cochran Robt
 Compton F C
 Collins Michael
 Cobb L
 Connor Cyrenus
 Cornell J P
 Cordora M
 Coridon Edmund
 Cogrove Hugh
 Cornwell A-4
 Coraell Oliver
 Cook John
 Capeland, Durent
 & Co
 Cook David W
 Coyle Patrick
 Crothers John
 Couper R A
 Crowley Daniel
 Cottarall Guthbert
 Clough Ephraim-3
 Churchill Martia
 Canoa John
 Curen Michael
 Cunnally Martin
 Church Mr
 Crum James L
 Cunningham Mr</p> |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Dalton Wm
 Dalton Martin
 Dallas William
 Daniels Edward
 Dardis John
 Davison Krastus
 Day Alfred-2
 Durand Mons
 Deaan Patrick
 De Kay George
 Decontt Vinence
 Degener Fredrick
 Delano B F
 De Lobbieve Joley
 De Rome Frederice
 Noble
 De Marco Juan
 Dewry Joseph S
 Dillon John
 Dimead Y
 Diver James
 Driscoll Michael
 Dismore J</p> | <p>Daly John
 Dallinger Frans
 Daly Joseph
 Dawson Wm L
 Day John G
 Davis Marshall
 David Z A
 Deegan Laughlin
 De Lu Yilligas Man-
 noll
 Decker Edington
 De Hanaa Jules Ger-
 son
 Devoe O C
 Deanson T W
 Devins Michael
 De la Pas Simon
 Juda
 Deanton Jas P
 Dibble Fredrick
 Dibble R S
 Dicoell James
 Dimead Y</p> | <p>Duckitt Capt
 Daily John
 Dagsanis W-2
 Day W H
 Davies Thos A
 Day Parson E
 Daniel O G
 Deeganport J M
 De Graaf David
 Delahun Pierce
 De Cagiva beneto
 Delanyes Rev H
 Delano Benj F
 Desmond Michael
 Deaney Charles
 Deates Victor
 Deaton Crie S
 De Pieter Opho-
 schip
 Dwight Daniel
 Dixon Chas G
 Driver John
 Dingley Robert</p> |
|--|---|---|

23 July 1899

Doane Rev H
Doaner Jean
Donnelly Martin
Douglas Moses
Douglas Alex
Dowling Francis
Doyle Thomas
Dominick Geo
Douglas Theo G
Duncan Andrew-2
Duler James
Dudy Daniel
Dunne J A
Dunn Richard
Dunsmuir Dr
Duff J

Doged L
Doering Carl H
Donahue Patrick
Donahan Henry
Dowds Patrick
Donovan James
Doyle Thomas
Drostan Deores
Doyna John
Donovan David
Duffy Michael
Dunfee Philo
Dunne John
Duggan M S
Derbrow J
Dwyer David

Doherty James
Dodge G M & H E
Donbar Thomas
Donlin John
Downey Michael
Donovan Patrick
Doyle Thomas
Dougherty Felix
Dovalis A J
Donovan David D
Dwyer Patrick Hald
Duke Edward
Dunn Joseph
Duffy John H
Dustin John T
Duchesson Menz H

Haalon Owen
Halpin Michael
Hannegan Hon EA-2
Hall Hy W P
Hall David
Haller Jacob
Hallsted Benj
Hala J J
Hakelberg Moses
Hart Geo W
Harris J
Harden Wm A
Haskell Rowell
Hart Geo W
Harris Isaac
Harrison Wm B
Harvey Edw
Harris Chas G
Haydon Daal
Haug Joe G
Haves Joseph
Hafferman David
Head Hon Geo W
Hard Graham N
Heldemann Capt
Henderson Hult
Henderson B
Henderson Alex J
Heywood Jas
Hewitt Hon N T
Hill Michael
Higgins Patrick
Hills Edw Palmer
Hirsch Dr
Hirsch Saml
Hollen G
Hobbs Joe Henry-3
Holland Mons
Holmes Wm
Holt Robert M
Holland John C
Horan John
Horan Barthelomew
Hop Lewis
Horn, Mather & Co
Hope Chrs
Howard James
Howland Capt
Howland P
Hoy James
Hiblen Chas
Hutman John
Hyer Benj
Hunt Saml C
Hubbard Michael
Huckings Clark
Hyde Henry
Hunter John T
Hutchings Steph A
Hudson A
Hummel Saml H
Haller Jos

Hackin Theo
Hamilton & Co
Hancock Jas
Habitch L
Hammersley Jas
Halerson Chas G
Hall John W
Hapney Patk
Hart Dominick
Harken F Ginney
Hasket J C
Harrison Bertram
Harrison Geo B
Hasket Lewis P
Hastings John
Hart Hry De
Harbers L
Haupt H
Havens E
Haven Livingston
Halster Edward
Haiser Phillip E
Hedges Chas H
Hederson Wm
Henry W E
Hermann E A
Hercant N
Heymer Joe C
Heywood Dr Jas
Higgins Joe
Hickey Owen
Hickman Peter
Hilliard T H
Higgen Geo
Hiscox Daal C
Hogencamp Daal
Hobart Enoch
Holbrook Vernon
(assigne of)
Hollingworth Rebinson J
Hooper Geo Y-2
Hooly Daal
Hopkins Enas
Horn Geo H
Hope M G
Howard Edward T
Howard J
Houghton Rev E Q
Howard J
Harwood Chas
Hunter James
Hyde Jno J
Hustan Wm
Hyde Henry P
Hurley Mr. (Whitehall st)
Hutchins Dr G W
Halls Paulus
Hubert J A
Hyne P B
Hafenderher C

Huttersley Geo
Harbidge Geo
Hancock R T B
Ball F
Hall Warren F
Haight Gilbert I
Hall L O
Hamilton Chas H
Harding Joe
Hassett Thea
Harrison J
Hard A Columby
Hastbrock Dan F B
Harris Capt Thea
Harper Jas
Harding Thos
Hart Wm
Hawkins Philom'a
Haws David
Harper Chas
Haden Louis
Haiser Mons
Healy Nicholas
Helettman Camp
Henn Hry
Herring R
Herrman Carl
Henry Timothy
Hewitt John
Hovey Wm
Hoberg Francis L
Hildemann Julius
Hill E S
Hibbins R J
Hindman Hiram
Hogan John
Hollister Jonathan & J A
Holbrook Saml C
Hofer Fredk
Hogan Thos
Hodkinson John
Homer, Foote & Co
Hopkins L S
Heskin John B
Hopper E C
Hoyt Mr
Howell E J
Hoyt Geo A
Hovey J A
Hughes Alexander
Byatt Thomas
Hubbard Peet
Hunt A F
Husky Obed
Hussey Joseph
Hubbert Mical
Hunt Wilson
Hudson Rev H M
Hurtin Rev W
Hunter Isaac W

Edwards Mr
Easter Mr
Elliott Geo F
Eastland T
Edwards James
Edwards Alfred E
Eder Franor M
Eklins Samuel
Elkley Geo
Elges John E
Eltlinger Bernhard
Ellis E W
Evans Joseph
Evans Jr Wm G
Estey Iva L

Ehrig Peter
Egner Phillip
Elliott Aug G
Ellis Louis D
Egerton Frederick-3
Eldridge John
Edwards Loyd
Egger Daniel M
Eberhold Geo
Evans Dr Aug G
Evans James M
Evans J Mansfield
Engish Thomas
Evans Willy

Elliott Geo F
Eids E W
Ehrig Arthur
Ezer Morris
Edmonds John
Eells Rev Edw'd
Eckl George
Elliott Wm
Eklins Joseph E
Ehls George
Eanis John
Emerson Anthony D
Evans G Gilbert
Everett A

Farrell James
Flanagan Michael
Flanagan Martha
Flanagan Atteom J
Flagg Simon
Flannery Henry
Froeman Ace
Ferra James
Ferra Patrick
Ferra Wm
Ferguson John
Fry H W
Fleming Walter
Fentris Walter E M
Fichtner F
Fitzgerald Mc
(5th street)
Flan C
Fitzgerald Edmond
Fitzpatrick Est
John
Fitzgerald Edward
-3
Flan Thomas
Fry Christopher
Fornes Albario
Ford J B
Feste George F
Ford Jerome B
Foster John T
Flornace Wm
Farrell Patrick
Frye Wm Arnold
Fry Hugh W

Farley Chas
Farley Peter
Farrar Matthew M
Frank Solomon
Farrinell Fred K
Furness Chas H
Farwell Geo L
Fleishman Emma
Fellows J E
Farrall L O
Fittley John
Ferguson Chas
French John
Ferguson Saml
Freytag Frank A
Friend John
Fitz Denis
Frisly Richy
Fitzgerald Mr
(Chatham Sq)
Fisher William
Fish Bayard
Fedy John
Fool Mr M
Ford Owen
Foster James
Foster George
Forbes Nemiah
Foster Richard E
Foster Timothy
Fowler Dr O K O
Fullgraf Otto
Fustner Louis
Flynn James

Furness Frederik
Farrall James
Farrall Thos
Farrar Jarvis G
Fisher Patrick
Foley Michael
Folman Saml
Fornas Nathaniel
Foston Fred H
Fossey John
Forsell Nathaniel
Forsberg H
Forsythe Mr
Forsyth Geo H
Forsythe Louis
Foster Amos
Fitzsimmons Stev
Fitzgerald Larry
Fitzgibbon John
Fish J Beckman
Fitts Capt Wm
Folles Robert B
Fulson John F
Fossey J
Fosdick N
Foy Patrick
Fowler E
Fox John
Frost Isaac
Fowler F C
Faller George W
Furnandear Manuel
Flynn Michael

Farrell James
Flanagan Michael
Flanagan Martha
Flanagan Atteom J
Flagg Simon
Flannery Henry
Froeman Ace
Ferra James
Ferra Patrick
Ferra Wm
Ferguson John
Fry H W
Fleming Walter
Fentris Walter E M
Fichtner F
Fitzgerald Mc
(5th street)
Flan C
Fitzgerald Edmond
Fitzpatrick Est
John
Fitzgerald Edward
-3
Flan Thomas
Fry Christopher
Fornes Albario
Ford J B
Feste George F
Ford Jerome B
Foster John T
Flornace Wm
Farrell Patrick
Frye Wm Arnold
Fry Hugh W

Farrell James
Flanagan Michael
Flanagan Martha
Flanagan Atteom J
Flagg Simon
Flannery Henry
Froeman Ace
Ferra James
Ferra Patrick
Ferra Wm
Ferguson John
Fry H W
Fleming Walter
Fentris Walter E M
Fichtner F
Fitzgerald Mc
(5th street)
Flan C
Fitzgerald Edmond
Fitzpatrick Est
John
Fitzgerald Edward
-3
Flan Thomas
Fry Christopher
Fornes Albario
Ford J B
Feste George F
Ford Jerome B
Foster John T
Flornace Wm
Farrell Patrick
Frye Wm Arnold
Fry Hugh W

Farrell James
Flanagan Michael
Flanagan Martha
Flanagan Atteom J
Flagg Simon
Flannery Henry
Froeman Ace
Ferra James
Ferra Patrick
Ferra Wm
Ferguson John
Fry H W
Fleming Walter
Fentris Walter E M
Fichtner F
Fitzgerald Mc
(5th street)
Flan C
Fitzgerald Edmond
Fitzpatrick Est
John
Fitzgerald Edward
-3
Flan Thomas
Fry Christopher
Fornes Albario
Ford J B
Feste George F
Ford Jerome B
Foster John T
Flornace Wm
Farrell Patrick
Frye Wm Arnold
Fry Hugh W

Farrell James
Flanagan Michael
Flanagan Martha
Flanagan Atteom J
Flagg Simon
Flannery Henry
Froeman Ace
Ferra James
Ferra Patrick
Ferra Wm
Ferguson John
Fry H W
Fleming Walter
Fentris Walter E M
Fichtner F
Fitzgerald Mc
(5th street)
Flan C
Fitzgerald Edmond
Fitzpatrick Est
John
Fitzgerald Edward
-3
Flan Thomas
Fry Christopher
Fornes Albario
Ford J B
Feste George F
Ford Jerome B
Foster John T
Flornace Wm
Farrell Patrick
Frye Wm Arnold
Fry Hugh W

Gabriel Joseph
Grant Jeremiah
Garrott Geo E-2
Grant Gilbert A
Gage Wm
Gardner George
Gallagher Patrick
Gardner Henry P
Gray Henry P
Gears Jared W
Greene Robert
Green Frederick P
Greene Wm
Green T
Geoghegan Chas
Gelsie Henry
Gilman Samuel
Gillispie Thomas
Gignel Alex
Gridley Inis
Gridley Horatio W
Gibbons Dwight
Gillett V R
Gilman James M
Gibbs Chas E
Griff Chas E
Godfrey M A
Golden Chas
Greves John
Gordon Richard
Gowin J
Gould Mitchell
Geiz Br Don Pedro
Gorden John
Gutlich James H

Griet Wm D
Garrison Wm
Gakney Thomas
Carrott B K
Garnais T W
Gartman Mr
Gallaar James C
Galloway Wm
Gavan Patrick
Graton Peter
Gault John Thos
Green Thomas
Gregory John P
Greason Wm
Gleason Patrick M
Geley Timothy
Gilee James
Gilbert Henry E
Griffiths Capt Jenkin-3
Gibbs Capt John C
Gille Mr, Thompson street
Gilman W W-4
Gebert John T
Grimes Thomas
Giraud P A
Goding Adoniram J
Gouldrich John F
Goldsboro Hugh A
-2
Gould, Ganson & Co
Grishols Louis Ph
Gowanue John
Grimwood J C

Guth Monsieur
Garvey James
Gaffey Owen
Grammer J A
Gantert Paul
Garrison Chas
Gardner Joseph W
Gansevoort Leonard
Gasalis Edmond
Gay George
Gleason Capt
Gleason Denis
Green John H-4
Green G & E
Gedney G W & B
Griffin John A
Gilday Michael
Gilderleeve Tim-
thy
Gill E
Grill Benj
Gill Isaiah
Gilliter John
Gilmore John
Grimwood J C
Goetschius J D
Gready Patt
Groogan Bryan
Gould Thomas
German Richard B
Goodshew S B
Gould Mitchell
Guyml J
Guinand Virgile

Irwin Geo M
Jackson J
Jackson Wm
Jardin Luz A F
Jennings Henry
Jenkins Thom F
Johnson Brooks
Johnson James
Johnson Joseph
Johnson Charles
Johnson Edward
Johnson Henry D
Jollie Edward
Jones Mr
Jones P R
Judson H F
Kalbert Joseph
Kraemer Otto N
Kraus Frits
Kerler John
Keane James
Kelly John
Kelly Pat
Keating John
Keating Phillip
Kearney Thomas
Kellegh Francis D
Keen Samuel T
Killogg Mortimer
Ketchum Mr
Kennan Bernard
Kryer Hiram D W
Kenna Charles M
Kendall Amos
Killea Bryan
Knight Dr H N
Kiernan George

Jones Alonzo B
Jacob David
Jacobs Col Herace
Jamison John
Jeup Ebenezer
Jeffrey Thomas
Johnson John
Johnston John
Johnston John H
Johnson T Y, agent
Johnson Sanford
Judson & Co
Jones Wm B
Jones Col
Jones K Benson
Kaiser Mr
Kaye Mr
Karrigan James
Keegan Andrew
Kelly James
Kearny Arthur
Keller Bonnet
Keen Alfred
Kelly & Sheer
Kelly Thos or Wm
Kelly Joseph
Keen W A
Kennedy Norry
Kerby Bernard
Kerrig John
Kennedy Edward
Kapp Mr
Keane Thomas
Ketchum George
Kilpatrick Samuel
Kidder Wm N

Ingersoll Simon
Jones Jr W
Jacksons Samuel
Jacques Garuk
Jenkins Henry
Janks Richard W
Jennings James E
Johnson Cornelius T
Johnson & Co H J
Johnsons & Sloan
Johnson Leonard
Joseph Emmanuel
Juste Alexander
Jones Samuel
Jones Rev Isaac M
Jossin Clark M

No

23 July 1849, 4

- | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| Ker Philip
Kirkham John
King Charles A
Kirkbridge David
Kiskera D H
Kulies T | Knight Capt CS
Kinsland R E
Kingsland Thomas
King Frederick H
Kerin Pat
Kale Francis | Kinjon James
Kurston Dr
King & Co Benj
Kimball Gordan
Kirkland W L
Kohie Justus | Mulvaney Peter
Mulcahey William
Murphy Patrick
Mearns Wm H
Mayer Capt Job | Murphy James
Murphy Timothy
Murphy Peter
Munn Stephen R | Muller Heinrich
Myers Michael
Mullen William S
Munroe William | |
| Laherty James
Lalcy Wm
Lach John
Law Joseph
Lawlor Daniel
Larkin Rev J
Lauterbach I.
Loshier Dr John
Ler James
Lee Wm Bayley
Loeland Isaac P
Leitis Henry—3
Lessor L
Lening James
Lewis Samuel
Leroy Forier
Levi Frank L
Lex Wm D
Lewis Francis
Lilly Alexander
Lister John
Lodge Franklin
(Trape) 23th st
and 34 av
" Ark No 28
" United Bre's 52
" Egyptian Enc't
" Warren No 253
" Pilgrim No 243
" Howard No 60
Livingston Robt L
Lockwood Saml
Lovergrove T J
Louis Harris
Long Enoch
Long & McGowan
Lony Nicholas | Lauchs A P
Lynch Bartholm'w
Lunt James R
Luhmann F
Lutkebins Jean
Lupton Wm
Laurie Edwd
Lay James—3
Lacour Michl
Larivy Treacie
Lauje James
Lambert Jeremiah
Lathrop Paoli
Laws Saml S
Leavy Wm
Learned Mr
Lethy John
Leclere John
Lehard John
Laven John J
Lavis Michael
Latson Andw D
Leoppe Numa
Leonard Patrick
Levy Col Chapman
Livingston Lewis
Lockwood C A
Lockwood Ms
John Barber
Laurence & Towns-
and
Loyd Louis
Loolerne Heinrich
Lopignote Sig Paola
Lynch John
Lynch Michael
Levy Thomas | Lacey Cornelius
Lutene Dr
Ladd Joseph
Laffey Bernard
Laroch C & F
Lawrence Edwd
Lamore Joseph
Lambert Wm
Lauterbach Moses
Lamarque Leon
Loitch John M
Le Forge Saml
Lehston John
Lee Richard
Levy Patk
Lener Richard
Lewis James
Leonori R G L
Levingston Molt
Le Roy Fredk G
Lewis Walter B
Lindsay & black
Little James D
Lochnart Edmnd
Loeach George G
Leomis Harry
Low Nathl
Longbotham Alm
Lloyd J T
Loring James H
Loving Dr standing
Lyon Caleb
Lynn J O
Lyndam Henry
Lynch John | McAvoy Nell
McAllister D
McBryde James
McCraith Thomas
McCarmel J
McCarthy John
McCaffery M
McCannell Hugh
McCarthy D
McCort Thomas
McCrackin S—3
McDonough A R
McEwen J F
McFadden Geo
McGowan Jas
McGraw Patrick
McIlroy John
McKinney W H
McKiver J or D
McKenna Patt
McKenna Michael
McLarahan J
McMahon John
McNamee Wm
McNaught John
McQuarland Ptk
McKee Capt T H
McShane Edw | McAvey Dennis
McBumey Saml—3
McBride James
McClair Dr Jas
McCann Thomas
McCabe Michael
McCaffery Eugene
McCabe Edw
McCann Michael
McCorrick Patrick
McColligan J O
McDowal Wm
McEvoy Martin
McGrannell Wm
McGormick John
McGinley Chas
McIvor Samuel
McKeame John
McKewry Wm
McKenna Hugh
McKinnnan A
McLaughlin John
McKeore J—3
McNeill Samuel
McNair B W
McQuade Edw
McKeady Geo
McWade J | McAnulty Owen
or Michael
McCollow G W
McCrate John D
McCraiken A
McCormick W
McCormick E
McClarren John
McCotter D G
McCortey John
McCowan Wm
McCormick Thomas
McCrann Wm
McGraw John
McGlynne Thomas
McMahon Thomas
McKee J B
McKenna Pat
McKenna Matt
McLennan Wm Jr
McLaughlin Patk
McLennan Patk
McKortey Jas
McKortey T
McGrada Hugh
McHenry John
McCarrick B | |
| Madison Mr (Canal
at
Mahoney Bryan
Mahar Wm
Manning Henry
Mandevill A S
Magoffin J
Malone John
Mane Edward
Martin James
Martens Constantine
Martinez Florence
Marvin Francis
Marquess Para Jo-
sinto
Mariani Louis
Marston & Sprague
Mauging John
Mayer Patt
Maynard J
Meyer Gustad
Maheut Henry
Merriock Nathaniel
Mendelson S—2
Messinger Daniel
Meldoon John
Melville R S
Myers Rev J M
Miller Wm
Mitchell George
Molia Chas
Middleham John
Milne Francis
Mills J F
Mitchell G Donald
Molan James
Maloy Tho
Molony Mathew S
Moore Alfred
Montahilla Angelo
Moore C
Morone Sor Dr Luis
Mortlach Jgh
Morgan James
Morrin George
Morse James Sr
Moore John
Morrin Mr
Moore A (engineer)
Morrin D R
Morse Jr James
Morse James
Morrin Mr or Mrs B
Mulvaney Darmed
Muirhead Caps
Mushrome Robert
Muller August
Mortha William | Mack Timothy
Maber Patrick
Maguire John
Maguire Wm
Mahahan Thos F
Mahony Michael
Macue Donald
Manning Daniel
Magoe J L
Marston Stephen W
Masters Silas
Martinez Sor D
Eulogio
Marks Nathaniel
Marsh N F
Marshall J Luther
Morton John W
Mariot Alberic
Mathews John
Mayo W S, M D
Maye Capt D L
Moriae George
Mayer Henry
Messenger Benjamin
Mebbin Austin
Meloin John
Mead Cyrus
Metcalf Errick
Mitchell John—3
Millet Daniel
Mitchell Denis
Miller K W
Mills Wm
Miser John H
Miller Chas C
Molloy Luke
Molyneux Wm
McFatt A W
Moran John
Morrin Francis
Morsay Thos
Morse Moss
Montanes Joaquin
Mora Capt Thos W
Moulton Warren
Molay James
Morse Dennis
Morgan Wm J
Morganham Andrew
Morre Joseph W
Morse Lewis
Morris Lewis H
Morre Col Cyrus
Murray Bernard
Murphy Thomas
Murphy Patrick
Murray Patrick
Mullina Thomas
Mundee Los Dos | Moenoir R
Maure H
Mandeville Benoni
Mages John
Mallett Edmund B
Maber Edward
Menny H
Malignon Cesar L
Marshall Edward C
Masters Wm & Co
Marshall Captain
Henry
Marie Alexandre
Martin E J
Marshall Thomas
Marshall Capt Chas
Maxwell Saml
Maturin Edward
Mathews Miles
Mendim Wm
Mennersmith Dr
John S
Mesan Wm
Meldrum Alexander
H
Mendrum Luke L
Mebull David
Mienock Michael
Millan Alex M
Mittell H & Son
Mittleman J
Mitchell G D
Mio Andrew
Mahony Michael
Mossell Hugh
Malony Richard
Moir Peter
Moriarty Captain
Thomas
Morrison Wm
Morone John S
Morrow Chas M
Morgan John T
Morgan Pare Ja-
sinto—1
Merley James
Morrison & Clark
Moore J
Mouhty John
Morton Edmond
Morrin Dr R L
Morse S
Morton Dr Chas
Muller Beathorus
Mulline Maria
Murry John
Murphy Timothy
Murdock J E
Murney John D | Mulvaney Peter
Mulcahey William
Murphy Patrick
Mearns Wm H
Mayer Capt Job
Naughton Michl
Nagh Patrick
Nauke Christian
Nelson John
Newcombe N
Newborne Oliver
Newson Thos P L
Niven George
Notbeck Jean
Nolan Dan
Nolken John
O'Conner Bernard
O'Connell Daniel
Olebild F H H
O'Dougherty Patk
Oakley Sylvester
Ogily Robert
O'Leary Thomas
O'Callaghan H H
Olsen Rev W W
Osgood Franklin
Owens John
Osgood S W
Paine N Russell
Parsons Dr H L
Palmer Stephen F
Parker J
Parsons E M
Pardie John
Palmer James
Parrel's Peter
Parlow Michael
Parmenter I W
Platt James
Platt John H
Peck John
Pelwick Perry
Pet W
Pedrick John
Paley Benjamin
Perkins H A
Peters Edward F
Percy Daniel
Pettinger John
Perret Sor Dr Fa-
tinto
Phillips John T
Pierce Charles W
Pile Byre
Phillip George A
Phillips Thos F
Pider M
Pepsons James
Pichante Charles
Pichance Capt Bar-
nard
Pope W G E
Powell Edward
Portland Wm H
Powers Garrine
Potter E L
Plumb Richard
Pull Patrick
Pinchon Mons | Neerand Chas T
Nelson John
Nash James
Narworthy Francis
Neumann David
Ne son John
Nichols George B
Nortin B H
Nowlan Chas
Nugert J F
Noel Mr (Pearl st)
Nathan Adam
Nagl Michael
Nagl James
Neviand Michael
Neul Hugh
Nelly O M
Nicholls Wm B
Noll Bolas
Neolan John
Noland Joseph
Nee Michael
O'Neil Dr Michael
O'Neil Thomas
O'Connell Patrick
Ordean E C
Oimstead Francis
Ottel Wm
Osmornan Wm
O'Brien John
O'Sullivan Michl
O'Sborne G H
O'Sullivan Daniel | O'Neil Francis—3
O'Ryan Dr Stephen—3
O'Donnell M T
Olds Samuel A
O'Keley Jarom's
O'Hara B
Oisheout Mes & Co
O'Hara Joan
O'Shay Patrick
Owye Michael
Osgood Benjamin
Palmer Samuel W
Parsons Weare D
Face W
Packer Wm A—3
Palmer Ames J
Parham Samuel
Paison & Sardy
Parish Dr
Palfroy W T
Patterson George
Prait Wm W
Paterson James
Peck Dr George
Pardus John
Peck George E
Perry J J
Penn Jacob A
Perkins & Brown
Perry Samuel
Perran John
Pettit George
Pryos Dr Henry
Pridham John
Pinckney J H
Pinnon Samuel
Phillips Capt Jno F
Phillips Wm S
Pittalaga Ling
Pierce H R
Pierre Leon
Priest James R H
Pulax Julius Ad-
rian
Pope Dr P C
Peece Dr Yridone
Potter Edward E
Pellock A C
Potter Jno D
Pryadas Deordiro
Putnam Stephen | Palmer Samuel W
Parsons Weare D
Face W
Packer Wm A—3
Palmer Ames J
Parham Samuel
Paison & Sardy
Parish Dr
Palfroy W T
Patterson George
Prait Wm W
Paterson James
Peck Dr George
Pardus John
Peck George E
Perry J J
Penn Jacob A
Perkins & Brown
Perry Samuel
Perran John
Pettit George
Pryos Dr Henry
Pridham John
Pinckney J H
Pinnon Samuel
Phillips Capt Jno F
Phillips Wm S
Pittalaga Ling
Pierce H R
Pierre Leon
Priest James R H
Pulax Julius Ad-
rian
Pope Dr P C
Peece Dr Yridone
Potter Edward E
Pellock A C
Potter Jno D
Pryadas Deordiro
Putnam Stephen
Parsons G F A
Parsons Henry L
Palmer N B
Palmer Francis
P'age Ms
Parsons Charles
Parsons John
Parker John O
Parridge Joseph M
Patterson Robert
Paterson Wm
Plattner Wm
Peck Wm B
Palpe Walter
Peters H
Peters Abel S
Pettigreen Thos
Peterson Capt J O
Penultima H H
Pendexter & Alden
Percy Thos
Priestly Robert
Prindle Joseph W
Piskway James W
Phillips Isaac
Phillips Wm
Phillips Henry
Prince John S
Pritchard Norris
Pritchard Thos G
Plintony James W
Powell James
Percious Robert
Percoll Thomas
Porter P A
Porter John J
Porter Reuben M
Purvis James
Purmley Wm
Pullen William |

NEW YORK HERALD
25 July 1879, 4

Quinn John
Quinn Timothy
Quinn John

Randall Abram
McBerty Philip
Ruth Scartale
Randolph H H
Halston Alex
Randolph E
Reuchert H
Reed J
Reed of Edw
Reid James
Reynolds Isaac H
Reid Jared
Kenick Felix
Helm Mott & Co
Reenie Mr
Riley A S
Richards Saml
Rivison Gregory S
D
Riley Robt V
Richards John
Roads Jared & Co
Robertson Fitzroy
Rodgers Jas
Rockney Wm R
Robinson Mathew
Rothwell Stevens
Rott Martin
Rosenthal Israel
Rosengarden &
Brothers
Robbins Texas G
Rohr Jas Jr
Ross J Lewis
Rounberg W
Ryan Cornelius
Russell Robt
Russell Messrs
Ruth Peter S
Ryan Dr Steven A

Sanders Chas
Sampson J E
Scanlan Michael
Fandeland J
Sandoz Phillip
Schafer A
Samsone A
Sparford Clark W
Schwalbe Mr
Safford J S
Shaw Robert
Stapleton Tobias
Sawyer W B
Shaw John
Schwartz Baron
Savinig Sig Paolo
Shaw W B
Seavy Daniel
Schnell Johan Al-
bert
Seaver Jacob W
Stelby Chew
Sweet Samuel
Shepherd Henry
Shepherd John
Swene Robert
Stewart Jas Camp-
ble
Stewart Charles
Sherman Austin S
Seberk Wolf
Strickland O A
Behmidt Peter
Spising J H
Stimson John K
Simpson Wm H
Stillings Peter
Stimmons Henry F
Shields David
Sibley J
Schubart Henry
Smith J D
Smith John
Smith Barsty
Smith R G
Smith Thos C
Smith Gardiner
Smith Clark B
Smith Deey & Wal-
lace
Smith Israel
Smith Rufif
Smith A Thomas
Smith & Speezy
Shock P B
Stoddard R H-2

Quin James
Quin Robt
Quin John

Rabold Fr
Rafferty John
Ransom S H
Ranson Dr F
Ratcliff John
Randolph T
Ratley O R
Reynolds Jos Y
Raully Mathew
Reynolds Nicholas
Reid C Leo
Reyn Alex
Reid Jas T
Reled Francis
Riley Wm
Rickhow Isaac
Riker Wm A
Rothchild M
Richards Saml
Richard Jenn
Right Wm
Richardson W & S
Madregudy Mons
Rockwell Hubbard
Robertson Gilbert
Rogers Hon Robt S
Ross Mr
Rowett Saml
Rothschild Michl
Rooney Bryan
Rowley Levi
Rogers Daal
Robinson D J
Rose Geo
Rorke Saml
Ryan Richard
Russell Cas Theo
Russell Jas
Russell Macky &
Beach

Stuart James
Stalloury H
Swackhauser
Cearod
Sable Wm
Stanley Jas S
Shantz Jas
Shaggs E H
Spain Michl
Sacco Angelo-3
Sangster Capt Geo
Saunders E
Saunders E A
Scharf Robert
Stark F M
Bardy Capt J B
Savin Simon J
Spear W
Sivayan James
Shes Col B
Sheldon Oliver
Steigewald Sebast-
ian
Street Nicholas
Steynet Monsieur
Spencer W S
Stewart Mr (Carpet
warehouse
Sheridan Batt-3
Stevens Joseph W
Sweet Samuel
Spellman Francis
Sammonet Louis
Summer Mr
Sices Jesse H
Sillick Rev J A
Silbermid Gustav
Caroage
Stiles Ewd C
Sims James
Stiles George M
Smith Stephen
Smith Hamilton L
Smith Han Robert
Smith Eugene
Smith Cos W
Smith John
Smith Lenax Burr
M D
Smith James Y
Smith Dan
Smith Ambrose
Smith Samuel
Smith A P-2
Shriver John S
Schaeffer Lewis

Quider G W
Quin James

Kamsay Mr
Kabela Thomas
Ray Thomas
Raney Saml M
Kamatoek H
Kabehan M
Kellly Patrick
Kellly Paat
Kestlinger Chas
Reynolds & Meas-
gomery
Revill Capt E R
Reed Payne-3
Richardson J J-3
Kiveron Orgero
Rieg Capt E P
Riely Bernard
Rich S N
Richards Capt
Releafe Chas
Rogers Thos
Robertson E S
Roberts Jas
Rogers Saml S
Roach Benjamin
Ross Jas
Root Rev S O
Rowler T B
Rowland Peter
Rogers Jas T
Robbins Lewis S
Rohanarty Dr Je-
rome T C-3
Rudolfo Mr
Ryan Ewd
Russell J M
Russell Thos B
Russell John
Rad Daa

Bogendorf Geo A
Bogert J H
Stafford Chas
Scanlan Joe
Stafford Thos
Sablerelles W T
Sabin J S
Stanton Geo H
Sharmon Michael
Sailer Joe
Saint Clems Robt
Sanford Hry S
Schagenhausen
Mathias
Sarnose Sig Grio
Sharkey G-arles
Sparks J D
Staples Wm G
Schneider Max
Skool W
Snelter Rudolf
Schweitzer Henry
Louis
Shedaker H G
Stevenson Alex
Seymour R E
Stevens W a Son
Sembler Geo W
Stephen John
Stewart James M
Sheridan Hugh
Spencer Geo A
Sawwood Chas H
Spanding Joe W
Simsman Henry
Still James
Stillwell Coradus
Shill, se Peter
Stillings Isaac L
Schiffeld Mr
Simpson W H
Smith Charles B
Smith Charles
Smith Jas Murphy
Smith James
Smith Israel C
Smith F J
Smith P W
Smith Dr Ashhd
Smith Geo W
Smith Stephen
Smith Isaac Ander-
son
Smith William
Stokey Capt Jacob

Stonk Mathew
Snow W W
Southworth P T
Southard Chas H
Story Wm B
Sullivan Michael
Sullivan Joseph
Symonds Daniel
Schurch Mr
Scrugham W W
Sanders & Milledol-
ler

Tate Robert N-2
Tracy C
Tasco John
Tamarth Frederick
Tajer G S
Taylor Royal C
Tredwen Chas
Toll Wm Lodge
Treworgg Levi T
Teamy James
Telaker Henry
Titus O J
Thompson Mr
Townsend P S
Thompson James
Trott W H
Thomas Henry A
Thompson A
Thomas N H
Trumbell Roger
Tratt George
Turner Joseph

Upshur John H
Valentine & Demott
Yarkh Abraham
Valentina Wmg
Vizner Frederick
Vineat Patrick
Vinesit Chas
Valdina Lugards

Vanlien Henry
Vanwort Messrs &
Co

Walsh Francis
Wallack J Jr
Watte Wm
Walsh Wm
Writers Sam T W
Walkley James
Wallace James
Ward Wm
Warner L B
Watson John
Watkins Valentine
Wood Doct J H
Web Wm
Well Robert
Weld Wm E
Wooloch Calvin Jr
Wesson Andrew
Weymouth B F
Wicks George
Wilson John
Wilde Thomas
Willis Wm
Wicks David G
Wright M
William James
Widger Edwin A
Wilbren Benj W
Whitting Jasper S
Williams J J
Whiteford Alex
White William
Whyple John D
Wilbar William
Elise
Whithead Thos
Whittaker Saml
Whitmore Wm C
Whitehead Edward
Woodcock John H
Wood Capt Jas D
Wood Joseph
Wood Seth
Woodruff Hiram
Wymen Otis

Yandley William
Young David

Zippelle Charles
Zlogg Henri

Strabel Chas
Spencer Dr S S
Strotten & Co J F
Shorpe Hon J
Schlose Auguste
Scott Henry E
Scully James
Symons Jas pb V
Symons Daniel
Sutton Moses
Scauss Daniel
Stuyvesant N W

T
Tywell John
Taylor Samuel
Travis Nathan C
Tanner Dr E B
Tabb J E
Taylor Theophilus-2
Terney George
Teague Patrick
Tebbitte B
Tetherowen Joseph
Thompson Saml W
Towry James
Townsend E J
Tobill James
Tulbert Henry
Thornton Alex
Thomas Capt Briggs
Turlogh Frank
Turkonn W V
Tuttle Isaac A
Tuttle Austin B
Tracy C W

U & V
Vew & Co
Vwisley John S
Villanever Tablan
Velbetin Stryman
Varnay John S
Vishers Lute
Vassett Chas
Villard Monsieur

Van
Van Danater John
Van Patten Seth

W
Whyatt Edward
Walsh Patrick
Wallworth Richard
Walsh Joe
Walker George
Walters John
Wall Richard
Wadden Benj F
Washburn Horace B
Ward John
Watts Falbot
Waring Saml C
Wedeg Henry
Welling William
Webster
Weir Gilbert C
Wendell Dr Frank
Wentaler Christian
West Henry W
Williams John
Willie H
Williams Stephen
Wright A H
William Luke B
Wildeman Henry F
Wight Richard M
Wright William E
Wright Francis E
Willard Benjamin
Wilson Mr
White William
White Charles
Whitlock John
Whipple John D
Whitlow Mr
White Mr
Whitting Holmes
White E
White Col Geo W
Wood Orlando H
Wood Doct O J
Wood Wm L
Wolowski Sigmond
Wood-al G C
Wunder Adalbert

Y
Yorag Wm J
Young Carl

Z
Zahmer Frederick
Zell Levi a
Zehman W P
WILLIAM V. BARDY, P. E.

Stone Adolphus H
Sehenbol's Anselm
Slott R M
Southard T A
Southwood Rev W
Smyth James
Sullivan J W & Co
Sullivan Gude
Starnwald nobl
Stuart Col James
Swain Capt J C-3

Talbort Francis E
Taylor Rev Franklin
Travis Thomas
Tattle Samuel T
Tarry George
Terry Wm H
Troye Louis
Terry Scudder H
Tripler Henry
Thomas Perry
Thompson Henry
Thompson Jas
Tuffy Geo A
Thornton Thos
Tobterman Ch
Thomas Thos H
Tailor Lee-3
Turpin Wm
Tucker Saml P
Tupper Allen L
Tudor Henry S

Veirian Isaac
Veslen James
Valentine Theophil-
lus
Valentine Jos A-3
Vilbert John
Vayt F H
Valentine Thomas

Vanstrand John
Van Keuren Alm E

Winohasback Hry S
Walker C W
Walsh Thos
Washington Henry
Walden Mr
Wagman Geo
Ward James
Ward John
Warren John
Washburn Ladrolf
Watts Alexander
Welsh Thomas
Welsh Lewis M
Weakley Richard
Webb Joshua
Wedmer John
Weig D Abraham Y
Weymouth B F
Williams Joseph
Widdemirt W
Wright J
Wright B C
William Robert
Willie Francis
Wilcox Wm
Wiggins Doct Lewis Y
Wilcox Wm S
White John
Winnas Albert
Whitney N D
Winford Mr
Winstor James W
Whitlock Saml
Whitman Geo
White Kerest
Whitmore Thos E
Woods Richard
Woods John H
Worcester C H
World J E
Wood Franklin A
Wood Captain
Wood Thomas
Wyllie Robert

23 July 1849, 2

Growth of New Orleans.

The prosperity of New Orleans, its rapid increase in population, wealth, resources and importance, are themes on which much has been said and written. At the present moment, the city, after having within a comparatively short time passed through a series of ordeals which would have materially retarded the progress of almost any other place, seems to be advancing as rapidly as ever in the path of greatness. Yellow fever, cholera, the late disastrous inundation, the revolutionary convulsions which have agitated the European continent during the past year, and thereby disturbed the commercial relations of the world, have had no other effect on us than to produce a momentary derangement of business. A person passing through the streets can scarcely fail to have his attention arrested, and his wonder excited by the numerous signs of rapid growth, and consequently of prosperity which are visible on every side. He would see extensive districts which but a few years ago were in their primeval state of desolation, now covered with the habitations of an industrious population. Every where is heard the sound of the workman's hammer, in almost every street new buildings are being erected or old ones giving place to edifices of greater elegance and solidity. Such are the outward and visible signs of our continued and rapid progress.

But great as the increase of New Orleans in size and population has been, the augmentation of her commerce has been in a still greater proportion, and it is by this test that our importance as the great emporium of the South and West is to be judged.

In 1840 the population of the city was 102,000; it is considered to be now at least 150,000, being a gain of fifty per cent. During the year ending on the 30th of September, 1842, the value of exports to foreign countries was \$28,404,149, and the imports during the same time were \$8,033,590. On reference to a report of the Register of the Treasury, we find that during the year ending June 30, 1842, the exports from the district of New Orleans to foreign countries were \$40,971,361, and the imports \$9,380,439. Thus it will be perceived that in only six years the increase in this branch of our exports, which forms the bulk of our foreign commerce, is a little over forty-four per cent. In this comparison we have not included the coastwise trade, which is of vast extent, and which would doubtless show as favorable a result. If in six years our commerce has been so greatly augmented, what imagination can compass its amount when a generation will have passed away? The valley of the Mississippi, which annually pours its surplus wealth down our magnificent river, has only commenced to yield the harvests it is capable of producing. The soil has yet only been touched by the plough of the husbandman; not one-twentieth of the arable surface of the Mississippi Valley is under cultivation; yet even now New Orleans is the second commercial city of the Union. Would it be too much to say that when the territory from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, and from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, is the home of a hundred-million industrious cultivators of the soil—when the banks of the Mississippi and its tributaries are studded with the towns and cities that are sure to follow in the train of future settlers, the Crescent City will immeasurably surpass all of those which now rank before it in wealth, in population and in commerce?

The World Magazine.

24 July 1849, 3

THE STEAMER CREOLE was unavoidably detained in Mobile by an accident, and prevented from making her regular trip to Biloxi on Wednesday last, and from leaving here on her regular Pensacola trip on Friday, but she continued it from Mobile on Saturday, on the arrival of the mail steamer JAS. L. DAY, with her freight and passengers, and will arrive here on Tuesday Evening. She will then continue to make her regular weekly trips to Pensacola and Biloxi, as advertised.

jy84

J. & R. GEDDES, Agents, 10 Bank Place.

24 July 1849, 4

Mutual Benefit Life and Fire Insurance Co.



Permanent Fund by Act of Incorporation
\$200 000.

Office 94 Gravier street,
between Camp and St. Charles streets.]

Trustees:

John Hagan,	Joseph Walker,	John S. Allison,
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Office hours for blacks 7½ to 8½ A. M; do for whites 2 to 3 P. M., at his residence. He will examine white applicants at the office of the company daily, from 12½ to 2 o'clock P. M. He will not examine any one at his dwelling without a permit, which can be had on application at the office of the Company.
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This Company is prepared to entertain applications for Life Insurance, and issue policies on all sound and healthy White persons and Negroes at the table of rates established by the Board, which are less than the rates charged by the New York and London offices, and without their restrictions as to residence in the South. By the charter dividends of profits are declared annually, and the profits draw interest, and can be made available at once to the extent of two thirds of their amount, where the party has paid his premiums in full.

California Permits are issued to Life Insurance members at New York and London rates. Prospectus, table of rates, and all information as to Life Insurance, and all papers necessary to effect insurance can be had at the office of the company.

The business of this Company is confined to Life Insurance only. By a resolution of the Board no Fire, River or Marine Risks are taken.

Office hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

1027—111

24 July 1849, 2

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Fauquier Springs, Thursday, July 19.

You will see from to-day's proceedings, that the House have decided, by marked majorities, against adopting any scheme for the so-named "protection of the rights of married women."—It is true, the plan proposed was in a very modified form, compared with some of the radical innovations of the day—still the House resolved to put its veto on every plan for changing the good old practice, which in Virginia has worked with so much beauty and success, and has made our wives and mothers worthy of the noblest models of ancient or modern times.—I shall not now enter into the many considerations which the subject calls up, nor the varied arguments against the proposed innovation. Some months since I endorsed the views of a correspondent of the Enquirer, "W. H. C." of Carroll county, who presented a forcible and impressive argument and appeal against the mooted scheme.—The discussion to-day, arraying before the world the delicate and lovely creatures of the opposite sex as astute bucksters in the market contending for their moneyed rights, has but confirmed my repugnance to a system calculated to break up the purest and most fascinating relations—and I rejoice that a Virginia House of Delegates has, in so emphatic a manner, stamped the scheme with its disapprobation.—There was more truth and eloquence in a remark made to me to-day by a sweet girl with large, melting Juno eyes, than in all the labored essays on the subject. She said: "If a lady entrusts her heart with a gentleman, may she not also entrust the far less precious property which she brings with her?" You know that I am not a marrying one, and will therefore accept me as an impartial, disinterested judge of the question in all its multifarious and vital bearings.

The debate in the House to-day was, indeed, *piquant* and most amusing, with some occasional happy flights of eloquence—but, with due submission I say it, I could not but regret the really fruitless and diffuse character of the discussion. With still more humility, I venture to remark, that the bright cheeks and lustrous eyes of many fair creatures who watched the scene are not entirely free from responsibility for the extended area of debate. Their presence inspired fresh thoughts and animated words, which not even the most rigid parliamentary rules could repress. The subject was an interesting one—the field inviting—yet, I could not but regret that so much time, at this late period of the session, was devoted to its consideration. In the Senate, too, I hear, the wildest field of discussion was rambled over, without arriving at a practical result.—Three days ago, I had strong hopes that the Books before the two Houses, would soon be completed, and a steady and marked progress continue to be made towards the completion of the whole work. But to-day, the signs of the times are discouraging enough, and I can only earnestly appeal to both Houses to talk less and work more.

I see from the books of the Hotel, that Ellwood Fisher and family of Cincinnati, reached here to-day. He, you know, is the author of the masterly Lecture on the North and South, and of an able vindication of his great work against the strictures of "Justice" in the Louisville Journal. So faithful and powerful a champion of the rights of the South will, doubtless, receive a cordial welcome at the hands of the Legislature of his native State. Whigs and Democrats are pleased with the late manly and powerful letter of Gen. Cass, in the Union, especially with his continued opposition to the Wilmot Proviso, whose violation of the constitution he conclusively demonstrates. What a bold and beautiful contrast he, a northern man, presents, with the selfish and ambitious Benton, who has sacrificed and betrayed his native Southland.

The Evening Picayune.

24 July 1849, 1

Law Partnership.

THE undersigned are associated as partners in the practice of
LAW. Office 23 Exchange Place, opposite the Post Office.

js24-1m

M. M. COHEN,
DAVID C. LABATT.

The Daily Picayune.

24 July 1849, 2

PLACIDE'S VARIETES.—The corner stone of this new theatre, now building for Mr. Thomas Placide, on Grayler street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, was laid yesterday at 1 o'clock, P. M. The attendance was small in comparison to what it would have been but for the squally weather which prevailed, bringing down heavy showers of rain at short intervals. As the builders were waiting for the laying of the corner stone, in order to proceed with their work, it was deemed advisable not to postpone the ceremony. The stone was laid by James H. Caldwell, Esq., who has the honor of also having laid that of the Camp street theatre in 1822, and of the old St. Charles theatre in 1835. Mr. Caldwell remarked, that in consequence of the absence of the other members of the Building Committee, the duty of laying the corner stone had devolved upon him. He stated that the "*Varietés*" is the first public theatre ever undertaken to be built in the State of Louisiana by an association of gentlemen, the others owing their erection to private enterprise. After a few other remarks appropriate to the occasion, the stone was deposited with the usual formalities. Under the stone was placed a copper box, hermetically sealed, in which were placed copies of all the newspapers published in this city and in Lafayette, a gold dollar and a small French coin; also, the following document:

PLACIDE'S VARIETES.

The corner stone of this building was laid on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1849, under the superintendence of the Building Committee of the association of gentlemen hereinafter named, and was built for Thomas Placide, Esq., Comedian.

The following are the names of the gentlemen comprising the association:

President... PETER CONREY, JR.	
Treasurer... NATHANIEL N. WILKINSON.	
Secretary... LOUIS N. BEAUREGARD.	
Cuthbert Bullitt,	Daniel Cobb,
H. C. Cammack,	Thomas Placide,
James H. Caldwell,	A. J. Wedderburn.
Glendy Burke,	M. Judson,
John L. Lewis,	M. H. Norton,
C. W. Cammack,	Mat. Ferguson,
C. Fellowes,	William Christy,
Charles M. Waterman,	James McLean,
Joseph B. Wright,	William J. Vason,
J. Milton Relf,	W. G. Kendall,
William H. Pattison,	James Robb,
Thomas E. Adams,	R. J. Ward,
J. Bonner,	John A. Dougherty,
R. M. McAlpin,	H. A. Norcross,
J. B. Steel,	Minor Kenner,
R. G. Hobbs,	William S. Scott,
A. M. Holbrook,	H. G. Heartt,
William P. Atwood,	A. Foster Elliott.
Charles S. Cutter,	
Building Committee.	
James H. Caldwell,	Cuthbert Bullitt,
William Christy,	A. J. Wedderburn.
John L. Lewis,	
Architect, D. P. Elsworth....	Builder, J. H. Ruggin.
Scenic Painter, A. Mondell.	

The spectators then adjourned to the "Pelican," where toasts to the health of the lessee and builders were drunk with the honors.

The Evening Picayune.

24 July 1849, 2

✍ The Bee of yesterday says, on authority, that we were in error, in stating that Recorder Genois had refused to act or issue a writ in the case of Juan Francisco Rey. Our informant believed it when he so stated it to us. We are pleased to make the correction.

26 July 1849, 2

INDIAN OUTRAGE

We have received the following letters, conveying intelligence of the dispersion of the Indian river settlements.

St. Augustine, July 18, 1849.

On Thursday evening last, a party of Indians made their appearance at the settlement of Indian river, and killed Mr. John Barker of the field, and wounded Major Wm. Russell, the Collector, and burned the dwelling of Mr. G. Geddes. This created a great excitement in the whole settlement, and there is supposed to be a small schooner rigged boat on the river of about four tons, as many of the settlers as could possibly stow themselves in her put out immediately to sea, and made their way for this port, where they arrived this morning, after suffering dreadfully from exposure and want. The following are the names of the persons who arrived here: viz: Wm. Russell and daughter, Wm. B. Davis and lady, Mrs. Walker and three children, Mrs. Burnham and four children, Mrs. Stone, Messrs. Thomas Hite, J. H. Geddes, M. Navarra, M. McLeod, James P. Bightburn, Wm. R. Tomb, and others—28 in number—and five or six negroes.

Thus it will be seen that what has long been apprehended has now come to pass, viz: that the Indians will break up the settlement on Indian river, and perhaps engage in another general Indian war. This occurrence is most lamentable, as these worthy pioneers have been staying hard for several years to provide themselves a home, and now are unceremoniously compelled to abandon all their belongings. It is now to be hoped that the Government at Washington will see the necessity of at once sending a sufficient force into Florida, to overawe the Indians and prevent further difficulties.

Those individuals who arrived here today, from Indian river, made their escape in the greatest possible haste, having left many friends and relatives, not knowing what has been their fate. Every thing they possessed have been left to the mercy of the Indians—their crops and all.

Yours in great haste, R.

St. Augustine, July 19, 1845.

We have sad news from Indian river; the settlements are broken up by Indians. A man by the name of Barker (brother-in-law of Russell, the Inspector at Indian river) was killed in his field, and Russell shot through the arm in two places. The house of Geddes, another settler, was burned, and Barker's and Russell's houses sacked. The settlers, or a majority of them, have just arrived here in a destitute condition; others are on their way.

This is terrible news, and greatly disastrous. Judge Bronson has taken the depositions of the men, and will send them by this mail to Washington. Col. Smith, at this post, will send out today a detachment of U. S. troops to Indian river, and he has sent an express to Tampa Bay.

Yours truly,

The following synopsis of the testimony taken before Judge Bronson is from the News of to-day:

On Thursday, the 13th July, inst., four Indians came into the settlement at Indian river early in the morning and visited the houses of Major Wm. R. Russell, John Barker, and D. H. G. G. There were four

at Gottis's house and also at Major Russell's, and remained at the latter during most of the day. They appeared perfectly friendly and good natured, and no difficulty or quarrel occurred between them; and any of the settlers, nor was any provocation given by the settlers for the outrage which the Indians subsequently committed. In the afternoon, about three o'clock, Major Russell

who lived about 300 yards south of him, and who was in the field about 500 yards from Russell's house and 300 from Barker's. The Indians left his house shortly after Russell did, bidding adieu to his family in the most friendly manner. Russell and Barker were standing together in the field talking, when they were fired upon by these four Indians, and Russell was wounded by three balls in the left arm, and also in the abdomen, which was grazed by two balls. Immediately after the fire the Indians broke from their cover, about 40 rods off, and ran towards them. Barker ran in one direction, and Russell in another. The Indians all took after Barker and despatched him with their knives. Russell in the mean time ran to the house of Mr. Gottis, (the Indians being between him and his own house) Gottis's house was about half a mile south of Russell's, and immediately on the shore of the Lagoon of Indian river or St. Lucie Sound, as were also Russell's and Barker's. There he found Gottis, Mr. Navarro, Mr. Brayton, and a young man named Tombs. They had no guns in order, and accordingly all of them put off immediately in two boats on the Sound, and about the same time they saw Russell's family half a mile above put off from their landing in their boats. After the two boats in which Russell and Gottis and others were had got about 40 yards from the shore, the Indians commenced firing at them, and continued to fire at them until they were out of gunshot, when they went to Gottis's house, and set fire to that and burned it. They then went to the houses of Barker and Russell, and plundered and sacked them, doing much damage, as it afterwards appeared, from mere wantonness, by destroying and breaking and tearing the property, and also carried off some. The families of Barker and Russell had in the mean time fled by water, while the Indians were firing upon Gottis and Russell and their boats, and burning Gottis's house.

Gottis and his party in their boats then continued down the Sound to other settlements, and gave the alarm, and all that could be suddenly collected got on board a small sail boat of Capt. Davis's during the night and came to the Sound, and in the morning anchored off opposite to Russell's house. There they sent a party ashore and found that Russell's and Barker's houses had been plundered and sacked, and also found Mr. Tombs's body in the field, where he had been killed. He appeared to have been scalped by stabbing him with knives, but was not scalped or stripped of his clothing.

Russell's family in the morning had come on up the Lagoon in his boat, and also Barker's family.

The party in the sailboat then weighed anchor, and the next morning early crossed the bar and put out to sea on their way to St. Augustine, and arrived there on the morning of the 18th July, having stopped in the mean time at Cape Canaveral Light House to get water. There they found a little daughter of Mr. Russell, about 12 or 13 years old, and eight of his negroes, who had got separated from the rest of the family, and had come up all the way on the beach, a distance of about sixty miles or more.

The number of persons which came to St. Augustine in this sail boat, of which the burthen was 27 in all, including women and children.

From their report it is probable that all the settlements on St. Lucie county were abandoned by this time.

They all concur in saying that only four or five Indians were seen or heard of at the settlement on the 13th instant, when this outrage was committed, but Major Russell and others are of the opinion, from the amount of property carried off from his house, and from other circumstances, that there were more than the four about there.

There had been no difficulty or quarrel between the Indians and the settlers, they say, and no provocation whatever leading to such a result. The settlements had been abandoned by these savages, wantonly and cruelly.

Major Russell, though badly wounded, and suffering much from his wounds, feeling well and

from the Jacksonville Post. (New Smyrna, July 18, 1849.) Editor News.—The following account of hostilities by the Indians on Indian River was elicited from Mr. Brayton, a refugee at

*This is probably the same party as those above.

and I can vouch for the accuracy of the statement. Mrs. Walker was killed by Mr. Barker and the Indians, at the house at this time.

H. A. CRANE.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., a party of 4 Indians came in at the house of Col. Wm. R. Russell, of Indian River, before breakfast, and remained around the yard till about 11 o'clock, A. M., when they left and walked to the house of Capt. Gottis, about half mile distant, stopping a short time, and returned again to the house of Col. Russell. They evinced during both of these visits the most friendly feelings, making presents of beads, rings, &c., to the children. After remaining a short time (not of the party) went to the house of Mr. Ward and rifled it of every thing. Mr. W. and family were absent at the time. They again collected at Col. Russell's, where they remained until about 4 P. M., when Col. R. walked to the field of Mr. Barker, (who was engaged in planting potatoes,) about 30 rods distant and in plain view of the house. Immediately after Col. R. left, the Indians shook hands with the family and bid them good bye. In a short time they appeared on the back of the field, which was planted in cane, and approached within 25 yards of Col. Russell and Mr. Barker, halted and took deliberate aim with their rifles and fired, wounding Col. R., breaking his arm, and grazing his abdomen; dropping their rifles, pursued Mr. Barker (who was supposed was wounded,) towards his house. When within a few rods of it they succeeded in stabbing him many times, causing his death immediately. They then pursued Col. Russell, who ran to the house of Capt. Gottis, alarming his family at the same time by crying run! run! The arms of Capt. G. not being at first, they launched two boats in the river; as the last boat was leaving the shore, in which was Messrs. Brayton, Navarro and a negro man, eight Indians came up within thirty yards, and fired deliberately at those in the boat, taking rests over the fence; four other shots were fired at the same boat after an interval of about a minute; one ball passing through the sleeve of the negro man, was all injury done. Five minutes after they fired the house of Capt. G. The families of Col. Russell and Mr. Barker, numbering 20, made their escape in the two boats, consisting of Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Barker and Messrs. Builock, and six white children, aged from one to twelve years,—five negro women and six negro children, aged from one to ten years. As the boats pushed out the wind blew violently, which caused them to separate; one of the boats having a sail, made up the river and was picked up on the second day following, by Messrs. Brayton and Morrison, and taken to New Smyrna. They subsisted by taking oysters and opening them with their scissors. The other boat, containing the negro man on the sea beach, and Russell's daughter, succeeded in walking to Mr. Stobies, at Cape Canaveral, a distance of seventy miles, in 48 hours, without any subsistence and getting a little water twice; remaining at that place two days, they walked to New Smyrna, some forty miles. Every member of the settlement, number-

26 July 1849, 2

ing their escape except Mr. Barker, some in small boats and the balance in a little schooner of 5 tons, and have sailed for S. Augustine. The next day Messrs. Gots, Brayton, Morrison and Navarro visited the premises of Messrs. Ward, Russell and Barker, and found them stripped of everything, even the ticking of their beds, breaking all furniture, opening the trunks, and taking every thing valuable out of them. Some of the cattle were seen dead and floating in the river—every horse gone.

As the boats were passing up the river on their way to New Smyrna, Indian fires were seen gradually extending north on the main land, the last one opposite Merritt Island some sixty miles from the scene of action."

I deem it not improper to state, upon the authority of several concerned that their almost miraculous preservation was owing to the gallant and noble conduct of Messrs. Brayton and Morrison, who with a good boat and high wind went lightning-like up and down the sound, giving all warning and robbing the treacherous savage of his prey. In Mr. B's report to me, however, he was too modest to mention this. I am at present on the watch, 'tis past midnight.

In haste, your friend,

C.

Indian River Massacre.

Mr. Elyon:—The intelligence from this interesting settlement is matter of the most serious importance, not only to the sufferers themselves, but to our State. At this point in Tropical Florida, by the enterprise of the hardy pioneers who have been ruthlessly driven from their homes, and have had the fruits of their toil and self-denial wrested away on the eve of anticipated enjoyment, the speculations of science, and the resources of a tropical climate, had begun to promise much for the interests of our State.

A few days since your correspondent received a letter from the Judge of Probate for St. Lucie County, containing some valuable information, confirming the position assumed above. This gentleman was on his way to New York on a visit to his friends. "I have with me," he writes, "a Pine-Apple of my raising, which I would like to have shown you, and should be pleased to write you somewhat at length had I time, but suffice it to say, that the doubts of many who were heretofore doubtful as to the success of the culture of the Pine-Apple in our part of the country, are now satisfied; and as to the Banana, I have it from a gentleman who has visited most of the West India Plantations, that the Bananas are superior to any he ever saw. I shall endeavor to procure Pine-Apple plants in New York during the summer, and return in the fall or winter."

The Mr. Barker, who has fallen a victim to the rifle of the savage foe, I knew well. He was one of the most thrifty and industrious men in the settlement, of quiet, sober, and peaceful disposition—one of those simple-hearted industrious citizens, whose loss creates a void, and will be felt in the community

where he resides.

It is to be hoped that no more lives will be sacrificed to a false idea of what is essential to a state of peace, when a savage foe, having paused to take breath and gather resources for a more deadly encounter, is suffered, in violation of treaty stipulations, and in face of government officers, despite the timely warnings and entreaties of exposed pioneers, to roam abroad, threaten, plunder, and destroy with impunity. If the Seminole Indians in this State are here to remain, let them be hemmed in, and shut up within their reserve, by a chain of military posts, extending from Jupiter inlet, or the mouth of the St. Lucie, to the Gulf of Mexico. It is a notorious fact, that for the last two years, Sam Jones's party has been roaming in the neighborhood of the St. Lucie and Indian river, visiting the settlers, and also near Enterprise; and it is a fair presumption, that had they been restrained at once, the melancholy catastrophe alluded to above would have been avoided, and a small military force stationed at or near Fort Pierce, in all human probability, would serve to accomplish so desirable an end and hold the hostile Indians in check and confine them within their limits.

Let it be remembered, that the crops of the settlers are now nearly made, so far as the labor of nursing and training is concerned, so that all the Indian will have to do will be to gather in the fruits of the labor of others, and we have a motive for the recent act of outrage and murder; and the Mr. Barker who has fallen a victim was one of the most thriving husbandmen in the neighborhood, and had probably the largest and most promising crops in process of culture.

These fugitives from savage barbarity are deserving of public sympathy and succor, and it is to be hoped their misfortunes will not be forgotten, and that henceforward government will afford protection and aid to those who will return to their homes and fields.

S.

The Attack on the Indian River Settlement.

Our extra and other sources, of the recent outrage at Indian River, which has resulted in death and personal injury to the settlers, their total abandonment of their habitations, and the ruthless destruction, by savage hands, of their dwellings, furniture, crops, etc. From intelligence received subsequent to the first, it would seem that the Indians, although scattered, are in force in the region of the attack, as the letter from New Smyrna, published to-day, states that Indian fires were seen at intermediate points on the main land for sixty miles up the river.—Eight Indians (four more than our first accounts stated) were seen firing upon the boat containing Messrs. Brayton and Navarro.

It would be almost utterly impossible, at

even this proximate point, to say whether this is a prelude to further Indian hostilities, or to another Seminole war. It is beyond the power of ordinary men to fathom the designs of the wily and treacherous savage; but, with the facts before us, there is little doubt that the attack on Indian river was premeditated, without regard to any consequences that might ensue. There are rumors of provocation having been given to the Indians by some of the settlers, but not a shadow of such provocation is elicited by the testimony before Judge Bronson. On the contrary, the letter from New Smyrna states that on the very morning of the attack the Indians appeared friendly at the house of Messrs. Russell and Gottis, to the extent of making presents to the children. Nothing could seem more premeditated and fiend-like than the murder of Mr. Barker. But, so far from provocation having been given to the Indians, they themselves were trespassers, and we are told had been frequently from time to time before. They were beyond the reservation provided for them in the treaty with the United States. Their visits, apparently friendly, had become frequent, until, unfortunately, their victims were lulled into a false security. We have as yet no further accounts of outrage; many of the people, however, located between the destroyed settlement and Enterprise are preparing to leave, and several have already left. It is our opinion that if the Indians contemplate war, the signal for a general uprising will be the demand for a surrender of those who committed the outrage on Indian river. We cannot doubt that such a demand will be promptly and peremptorily made by the Government, and we hope it will be backed by the means of summarily removing the Seminoles, if it be discovered that further hostilities was the motive for the attack. In any event, however, the Government should station a chain of efficient military posts along the line, that the Indians may not be allowed, under any pretext, to trespass an inch beyond it. In regard to the defence of our frontier, it is a matter too serious at this time to connect with politics; but it is certain that the late administration has been culpable in not keeping a sufficient military force in South Florida. Should the present administration not promptly supply this need, it will be held equally to account by the people of Florida and by the country.

26 July 1849, 2

Appointments by the President.

GEORGE W. CALL, Jr., of Florida, to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of Florida, vice CHANDLER C. YOUNGE, removed.

WALTER C. MALONEY, of Florida, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, vice JOSEPH B. BROWNE, removed.

26 July 1849, 2

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., by the Rev. Richard Johnson, pastor of the Episcopal Church, JOHN H. BOURS, Esq., of Jacksonville, Fla., to Miss CAROLINE G. BILBO, daughter of James Bilbo, late of this city.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Harlow, in the Episcopal church in this town, Rev. ISAAC SWART, to Mrs. HENRIETTA BARNARD, daughter of the late James Bilbo, Esq., of Savannah.

~~The Daily Piranha.~~

26 July 1849, 2

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.—Fulzencio Lorente, charged with having been concerned in the forcible abduction of Juan Francisco Rey, *alias Garcia*, was yesterday arrested by Lieut. Seixschnaydre, of the First Municipality police. The lieutenant obtained information on Tuesday night last which led him to believe that Lorente was concealed in the house of a man named Puig, on St. Louis street, between Royal and Bourbon streets. He yesterday made an affidavit to that effect before Recorder Genois, and obtained a search warrant. He proceeded to the house of Mr. Puig, and found Lorente in the third story, in a very quiet apartment, in which were a very large number of cigar boxes, &c. We believe, however, that no attempt was made at concealment after the lieutenant made his business known. Lorente was taken before Judge Bright, by whom he was released on giving bail in the sum of \$2500. Mr. D. Casas became his security.

FULGENCIO LLORENTE

~~The Main Pirouette.~~

26 July 1849, 2

THE STEAMER CREOLK.—This favorite boat, commanded by Capt. S. Broadwell, has been several days lying up at Mobile for the purpose of refitting, painting, &c., and is now in fine order and newly furnished. She has again resumed her regular trips to Pensacola and Biloxi—leaving the railroad every Friday morning on the arrival of the half-past 9 o'clock cars for Pensacola, and every Wednesday morning at the same hour, for Biloxi as usual. See advertisement.

27 July 1849, 1

THE ABDUCTION CASE.—The examination of Carlos de España, Falzencio Llorente, Maria and Eagle, on the charge of having been concerned in the abduction of Rey, this morning came up before Judge Bright.

So far as the Spanish Consul was concerned, the jurisdiction of the court was excepted to, and it was finally agreed that U. S. Commissioner Cohen should sit in conjunction with Judge Bright in hearing the case.

Messrs. Logan Hunton, U. S. District Attorney, M. M. Reynolds, District Attorney, and C. Dufour and P. S. Warfield, Esqs., appeared on behalf of the prosecution; the accused were represented by Messrs. James Foulhouze, T. W. Collins and Rob't Preaux.

Mr. Preaux, on behalf of Maria, Eagle and Llorente, made a motion for a continuance of the case until the return of the schooner Mary Ellen from Havana. Mr. P. introduced an affidavit made by Llorente, setting forth that the crew of the schooner are material witnesses. The gentleman urged his motion in a speech of much feeling, and the argument was going on at the time our report closed.

[We have just learned that the court had decided to proceed with the examination.]

~~The Daily Picayune.~~
27 July 1849, 2

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.—A general rumor prevailed in town yesterday, to the effect that the Spanish bark *Balear*, arrived from Havana, brought positive intelligence that Juan Francisco Rey *alias* Garcia, was executed within twenty-four hours after his arrival in Havana. In order to refute this rumor, Mr. Foulhouze, attorney for the Spanish Consul obtained the following affidavits from the captain of the bark, and the only passenger who came over on her :

Personally appeared before me, J. A. Bonneval, Alderman of the First Municipality, New Orleans, Ramon Puig Server, Captain of the Spanish bark *Balear*, who, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he left Havana on the 19th inst. at 7 o'clock A. M. ; that up to the hour of his leaving, no public execution had taken place; that any rumor to that effect is false; and that he challenges any person here to show that he has made such an outrageous report at is lent to him by the editor of the *Courier of Louisiana*.

(Signed.)

RAMON PUIG SERVER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th of July, 1849.

(Signed.)

J. A. BONNEVAL, Ald. 6th Ward.

M. Griver being also duly sworn, says that he was the only passenger on board the bark *Balear*, Capt. Puig Server, that up to the time of the departure of said vessel from the port of Havana, no report of the execution of any person in Havana came to his knowledge; that if such a report had existed, he is confident he would have known it; that no public execution had taken place; that the *Balear* brought no such news as that published in the yesterday evening's *Courier*; that at the time of the departure of the *Balear*, the schooner *Mary Ellen*, Capt. McConnell, had arrived; but that said vessel was in quarantine and no person would be allowed to go from there into the city for the space of twenty days; and deponent feels indignant that any such report as the one published in the *Courier*, should have been imputed either to the captain of the *Balear* or to deponent, as he knows it to be untrue.

(Signed.)

M. GRIVER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th of July, 1849. (Signed.) J. A. BONNEVAL, Ald. 6th Ward.

A true report from the original.

J. A. BONNEVAL, Ald 6th Ward.

Richmond  Enquirer.

27 July 1849, 2

Elwood Fisher, Esq., has accepted the honorary old Virginia Supper tendered him by the members of the Virginia Legislature. The Supper will come off next Monday night at Warrenton Springs.

28 July 1849, 1

Cuba.—La Verdad, the Spanish paper published in New York, in an article on the republican and revolutionary movements which agitate Europe, says: "America, in which three hundred years were not sufficient to naturalize kings and aristocrats, has it, alone, in her power to present the glorious example of a people who, in their very first struggle, passed from slavery to the most unlimited freedom. Yes! and never could this be said with a stricter regard to truth, than at this very moment. With a greater or less degree of warmth and splendor, the sun of freedom illuminates the entire world of Christopher Columbus. The Canadas are preparing to sever the last link that binds them to Great Britain. There no longer exist, except in name, such things as French or English colonies. They are virtually free, and have their own governments, while the republics, which were Spanish colonies, continue their regenerative struggles.—Hayti, in the hands of an ignorant and brutal race, by continued agitations, shows that light has not entered there. What, in the meantime, are Porto Rico, above all Cuba, the great, the beautiful, the populous Antille, doing? Why are they still yoked to the car of stupid Spain? Why, with their abject submission, put republican America to the blush? Do they hope, following the example of France and England, Spain herself will break their fetters? No! such a preposterous hope cannot find residence in the bosom of any rational Cuban or Portorican. It would be to beg darkness for light, despotism for liberty. Yet there is no reason for discouragement or despair. The fact that in the midst of America, either free, independent, or Republican, or all three, Cuba and Porto Rico are still enslaved and oppressed, is monstrous. It is, however, easily explained. But, without doubt, they must be forced to enter into the revolutions now in progress, and work out their salvation, by their own hands, or submit to be a hissing and a scorn to America and the world, and eternally relinquish all hope of life; for he who submits to be a slave, far from deserving the regard of a free man, does not deserve to live. Such is the spectacle, we repeat, which Cuba and Porto Rico exhibit to the world. They are still colonists when the hour of freedom was struck, and when the vile name of colonist is about to be left to the sole occupancy of the barbarous tribes of Asia."

The Daily Delta

28 July 1849, 1

Indian Murder in Florida—Indian River Settlement broken up.—JACKSONVILLE (Fla.,) July 7, 1849.—We have briefly to inform you that intelligence has been received here that the Indians have made an attack upon the settlement at Indian River. A man by the name of Barker, (brother-in-law of Russell, the Inspector at Indian River,) was killed in his field, and Russell shot through the arm in two places; the house of Gatlis, another settler, was burned, and Barker's and Russell's houses sacked. Most of the settlers took a vessel, and have arrived at St. Augustine in a very destitute and distressed condition. Intelligence has been dispatched to Washington.—*Cor. Savannah Republican.*

The Great Abduction Case.

Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia.

BEFORE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT, SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND M. M. COHEN, U. S. COM'RS.

The examination of Carlos de Espana, the Spanish Consul, Fulgencio Llorente, William Eagle and Henry Marie, charged with assault and battery, in violently abducting Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia, by forcibly carrying him on board the American schooner Mary Ellen, Capt. James McConnell, bound for the Havana, on the 5th day of July last, came on yesterday morning. Every preparation for the convenience and accommodation of the public had been made in the little court-room, and tables and seats were provided for the reporters of the press.

The excitement was intense, and the room and galleries were crowded to suffocation. Hundreds were unable to obtain admission, and a large crowd was assembled opposite, in front of Hewlett's Exchange, awaiting the result.

At fifteen minutes before 10 o'clock the accused appeared, represented by their counsel, Messrs. J. Foulhouze, Robt. Preux and T. W. Collins. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Cyprien Dufour and P. S. Warfield. Logan Hunton, the U. S. District Attorney, and M. M. Reynolds, District Attorney of the State, were also present. W. K. Wanton was sworn, as interpreter, and also Thos. Gilmore, to reduce the testimony to writing.

His Honor took his seat at 10 o'clock. The parties being ready for trial, Mr. Dufour desired the witnesses to be called for the prosecution; before which, however, Mr. Foulhouze offered to the court the *exequatur* of Carlos de Espana, by which he was recognized by the President of the United States as the Spanish Consul for the port of New Orleans. The witnesses for the prosecution, nearly forty in number, were then called.

Mr. Hunton here rose, and stated to the court that he had appeared in accordance with the summons, but, at the same time, he did not come in the character of a prosecutor. It appeared by the document just offered to the court, that one of the parties accused was a Consul of Spain, and he desired to know if it had been offered for the purpose of objecting to the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Foulhouze replied, that the Consul had with due respect to our laws obeyed the summons, but that in the course of the proceedings no right or privilege whatever would be waived.

Mr. Collins said, in regard to the question of jurisdiction, in relation to the Consul, he could not waive his rights. He would submit the question of jurisdiction as to him, but as to the other parties accused he would make no objection to the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Hunton insisted on knowing whether the counsel for the defence intended to object to the jurisdiction of the court; if they did not, he, Mr. Hunton, could have nothing further to do with the case, as it would then be in the hands of the State; but, if they did, he should insist upon having a commissioner of the United States to take down the examination.

Mr. Dufour remarked, that no motion had yet been made to except to the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Collins said that from the position assumed by the prosecution, he should be forced to seek the protection of the laws of the United States.

Mr. Hunton then desired that the examination of the Consul's case should take place before a U. S. Commissioner, which was assented to.

The court said that the affidavit made before him was against private individuals, that it did not set forth that one of the parties was a Consul of Spain, and that it now officially appeared for the first time.

Mr. Reynolds contended that the State had jurisdiction of the case, whether it was a foreign Consul or Minister, if it appeared that the laws of the State had been violated. Here some applause was manifested, which was quickly suppressed on a rebuke from the magistrate.

After some further discussion, it was agreed that a commissioner should be associated with the justice, and on suggestion M. M. Cohen was sent for.

Mr. Preux then stated to the court that he appeared for Llorente, Eagle and Marie, and he would now move, upon the affidavit of his clients, that their examination be postponed until the arrival of the brig Mary Ellen from Havana, in order to establish fully the falsity of the accusation. Mr. Preux supported the motion with much warmth and became greatly excited, so much so that he requested Mr. Foulhouze to read the affidavit for him, saying,

"I am so excited I cannot read it—I am nervous." After the affidavit was read, Mr. Preux stated that he expected to prove by the testimony of the crew of the Mary Ellen, that Rey was not forcibly taken away, but went of his own free will. That he would further show by testimony to be taken at Havana before the U. S. Consul that Rey is free, and has been restored to his former position.

Mr. Dufour replied to Mr. Preux in a speech of some length, and contended that the court could not entertain the motion, as the witnesses here spoken of—the crew of the brig Mary Ellen—were beyond the jurisdiction of the court; they were not only out of the State, but out of the United States. This was merely an examination, not a trial. The accused were not called upon to prove their innocence; it was for the prosecution to substantiate their charges. He further contended that the continuance might debar the prosecution of their witnesses, and the vessel might never arrive. [Here the U. S. Commissioner arrived and took his seat beside the justice.] Mr. Warfield followed, taking the same position as his colleague, Mr. Dufour.

Mr. Preux replied and was followed by Mr. Collins on the same side. They contended that the reputation of the Consul was at stake, and he asked the court, through respect for our laws and country, to continue the case for twenty days. The captain would be examined on the return of the vessel, and why not wait his arrival?

Mr. Dufour.—I wish to submit a proposition: the case being ready, let us go on with our testimony, and we will hear the evidence of the accused afterwards, or on any day they may think proper to appoint.

Mr. Preux.—No, sir, I am not willing your statements shall go before the public on either side to excite the people, without our proof to rebut them.

An affidavit was then made by the Consul, and a continuance based thereon applied for by his counsel on the same grounds as those in reference to the other three prisoners. After some further remarks on the part of counsel, Mr. Dufour, in order that the position of the Consul might be understood, gave notice to the court and the defence, that the present case was one charging three of the accused with assault and battery, and false imprisonment, and the Spanish Consul with being an accessory.

Juan Morante was then called and sworn.—[The questions were put in Spanish and translated by the interpreter.]—Witness resides in Frenchmen street. Has a chocolate manufactory at No. 52 St. Ann street. Llorente requested witness to let Rey sleep in his house. One night Llorente came to witness's shop, in St. Ann street, in company with one Ayala. Llorente took witness aside, and asked him whether he would be good enough to favor or assist an unfortunate man in difficulty; that Rey was at a cigar store at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets and that he was apprehensive that he was going to be poisoned. Witness then replied that if Rey had committed no guilty act towards the United States, he was ready to receive him. Llorente then turned to Ayala, and putting his hand on witness's shoulder, said: "Did I not tell you we should meet with a good friend?" Two days afterwards, on the 8th of June, Llorente brought the man Rey to witness's house. Rey remained at witness's house until the 5th of July. During the time Rey was at witness's house he was twice sick. Rey was taken sick the first time on the 12th of June, and the second time on the 24th or 26th of June. Rey was attended by Dr. M. Moll. The second time Rey was taken sick, Dr. Moll found him vomiting and purging severely. Rey told witness he thought he had been poisoned. Rey lodged with witness from the 8th of June till the 5th of July, and dined with him every day, except when he (Rey) was sick. Rey had no clothes at witness's house. Rey never asked witness for money. Rey used to wear a small Panama hat. He also wore at the time a pair of silver spectacles, with four blue glasses. Llorente came to witness's house on the 27th of last month, when Ayala left for Havana on the brig P. Soule, and told witness that Ayala had gone to Havana, and asked Rey if he would not go on the levee with him. Rey told him two or three times that he would not. Witness then closed the doors of his shop. Witness told Rey that Ayala was going to Havana, to put a rope round Rey's neck. Llorente then asked, "What for?" Witness replied that Ayala had told him that he was going to Havana to get Rey and himself pardoned. Llorente told witness that there were three lawyers to inter-

fere, and that no criminal could defend himself.

Llorente said that when there were three lawyers, there was always one who could see better than the others. Never has seen Rey since the 5th day of July. On the night of the 6th of July witness called Llorente, at the Eagle Coffee-House, corner of St. Ann and Condé streets, and went with him to the *Place d'Armes*. Witness asked Llorente where Rey was. Llorente answered that he had been told at Mr. Fernandez's house that Rey was going to Vera Cruz or St. Thomas. Witness became angry, and told Llorente that if Ayala was here he would slap his face, and Llorente's, too, for having brought an unknown person to witness's residence. Llorente told witness that the dagger Ayala had was the same one which Llorente then had—pointing to it at the same time. Llorente acknowledged that the unknown person he had taken to witness's house was the Spanish Consul, and that if witness would go with him to the Consul, the Consul would give him a satisfactory explanation; that the Consul was much pleased with Morante's conduct in keeping Rey at his house. Witness had only seen the Spanish Consul once before; he was then pointed out to him by Llorente. [Witness was here asked to point out Llorente, which he did. He is a short, stout Spaniard, with large black eyes and a moustache.]

Cross-Examined.—Rey told witness that he was afraid he would be poisoned in the house in which he was living before he came to witness's house. Rey was said to be living at the corner of Gravier and St. Charles streets, at a cigar store called "La Corina." Rey was afraid of being poisoned on account of something which occurred in Havana. Witness cannot say precisely what that something was, but believes that it was something about coming away with some prisoners. The names of the prisoners who escaped were Fernandez, Villa verde, and others. One night Rey was in conversation with a man at witness's house named Machin, who afterwards shot himself on the 7th of July. Does not know whether Fernandez, who was arrested at Havana, keeps the cigar store here. Rey told witness that he was afraid he would be poisoned by Fernandez and his friends. Llorente and Ayala were in the habit of visiting Rey at witness's house. Rey went out walking with Llorente once or twice. The first attack of Rey's sickness was the same as the last. Rey occasionally wore spectacles. He wore the spectacles in order to disguise himself. Does not know that Rey suspected that he would be murdered. Rey did not tell witness he was afraid he would be murdered. Leaving a house for fear of being poisoned and being stabbed are two different things. Witness loaned Rey a pistol to defend himself. Did not know what Rey wanted of the pistol, or whether it was to keep from being poisoned. (?) The afternoon Rey sailed for Havana he left the pistol at witness's shop in St. Ann street. Witness was not then present. Witness found the pistol the next morning in the chocolate press. Witness made no inquiry about it when he found the pistol.

Ques.—What did you mean by the allegory of the three lawyers?

Ans.—I meant that Llorente thought that I was taking sides with Rey, and I suppose I was included as one of the three lawyers he spoke of.

Witness never said he had seen Rey after the 5th of July. Rey left witness's house on the 5th, and sailed on the 7th of July. Witness saw Llorente the last time on the 6th of July. Witness did not say that he had spoken to Llorente after Rey's departure. Rey never promised witness money to buy a negro with. Witness did not go to the Consul's house when Llorente offered to take witness thither, because he had no business with him. Does not know what became of Rey's spectacles.

By Commissioner.—Did Rey ever go by any other name?

Ans.—Yes, by the name of Garcia.

By Mr. Dufour.—On the day Ayala left for Havana, witness asked Rey at his, witness's house, what physician that was whom Llorente and Ayala had brought to his house. Rey answered, "I will tell you the truth, the doctor that these persons brought here was Don Carlos de Espana."

By Mr. Collins.—Does not know the day the brig P. Soule left. It must have been seven or eight days before Rey left.

The examination of this witness here closed, and the court gave notice that it would meet this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the U. S. Court on Royal street. The bonds of the accused were renewed, and that of the Spanish Consul was transferred to the U. S. Commissioner.

The Daily Picayune.

28 July 1849, 2

COL. DUNCAN'S REMAINS.—The New York Board of Aldermen have taken measures to have Col. Duncan's remains brought to that city for interment.

29 July 1849, 2

The Great Abduction Case.

Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia.

BEFORE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT, SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND M. M. COHEN, U. S. COM'R.

SECOND DAY....SATURDAY, July 28.

Dr. M. Matt sworn.—Witness is a physician and attended Rey. The first time witness visited Rey was on the 12th of June. Witness made three visits at that time. The second time witness was called to see Rey on the 25th of the same month; made four or five visits on that occasion. Rey told witness that he had been vomiting. [The question objected to and overruled by the court.] Rey told witness that he suspected he was poisoned. Witness said there were no symptoms of his being poisoned. [Mr. Warfield here moved the court to appoint a French interpreter, and Mr. Seré, Clerk of the First District Court, was sworn in.] Rey seemed to be under the influence of great fear. It was at the time of his first sickness. Saw only one white person at Morante's house. This gentleman was Mr. Ricardo, an old man. [Mr. Ricardo was here pointed out by witness.] Mr. Ricardo was of a sanguine nature, robust constitution, round face, curly hair, and dark eyes. He wore a small Panama hat. He was about five and a half feet high.

W. H. Yeoward, sworn.—Am employed by Mr. Fernandez, on the corner of St. Charles and Gravier. It is a cigar store, called La Corina. Mr. Fernandez's first name is Joseph. Recollects a young man by the name of Rey. He came to New York with Vicente Fernandez, a brother of Joseph. Rey resided with witness when he first came to the city, at the expense of Mr. Joseph Fernandez. Does not recollect when Rey first came to the city—thinks it was at the latter end of April or beginning of May. He lodged with witness until the beginning of June. When Rey left witness's, he continued to see Rey; who frequently visited Mr. Fernandez's cigar store. Witness asked Rey, on several occasions, why he left? Rey answered, because the persons who came to the store pointed at him. After Rey left witness's house, he, witness, continued to supply the wants of Rey whenever he applied for anything. Rey continued to ask for money when he wanted it, which was always given to him. Witness gave Rey money for the last time on the 5th of July. It was in the cigar store of Fernandez. Witness gave Rey at that time fifty cents. Rey helped himself to cigars whenever he pleased. Rey never took his clothing away from the store. While residing with Morante, Rey always came to Fernandez's store when he wanted to change his clothes. Witness did not know that Rey was residing at Mr. Morante's. Witness caused the clothes of Rey to be washed—always at Mr. Fernandez's. The clothes of Rey are still at Fernandez's store. Rey had expressed a desire to go to Vera Cruz. Steps were taken about the latter end of June for Rey to go to Vera Cruz, and a passage was taken for him at his special request. Rey was to have sailed for Vera Cruz on the 30th of June, in the British steamer, but he did not go. The reason he gave for not going was, that he said the steamer at Mobile was uncertain, and he preferred to wait and take the brig Titl. Rey urged upon going to Vera Cruz, and evinced great anxiety to get off. Witness went on Saturday, the 30th of June, to the office of Mr. Alexander, on Common street, to engage a passage in the Titl for Rey. Passage was not taken at that time for Rey, because they asked witness \$10. He had but \$5. Witness afterwards asked Capt. Brown, a friend of the captain of the Titl, if he would take Rey for less—Capt. Brown said he would, and told witness afterwards that he had engaged a passage for Rey at \$5. Mr. Villate, the representative of Mr. Fernandez, gave witness \$20 to pay the passage—which witness afterwards returned to Villate. The Titl was to have sailed on the 7th of July. Witness had a conversation with Rey concerning his passport. Rey asked witness if it was good after it had been taken out for the British steamer. The passport was given and signed by the Mexican Consul. The name on the passport was in the name of Juan Francisco Jimenez. Witness asked Rey how he came to assume that name? Rey told witness he was afraid if he gave his own name, the passport would not be given to him. Know a person by the name of Ayala; never saw him with Rey. Has seen Ayala on one or two occasions with a knife or dirk, with a neat sheath.

Cross-Examined.—The clothing Rey left at Fernandez's was a cloth coat, three or four shirts, and two or three pair of trousers. Rey went with witness to engage a passage on board the Titl. Rey's first name was Francisco. Never heard that he had any other name. Never heard him called Garcia. Does not know when the Titl sailed. Witness told Brown at the time that he had been waiting for Rey since 9 o'clock that morning, but he did not come. Witness was at Alexander's office on the 30th of June, and Capt. Brown gave witness the answer about the passage on the 7th of July. Did not see Capt. Brown before the 6th of July in relation to the passage. Has seen Rey write two or three times. Never saw him sign his name. Could not swear to his handwriting. Never wrote a letter to Capt. Brown on the 5th of July, stating that Rey had left, but witness wrote a letter on the 6th, stating that Capt. Brown had informed him that Rey had been sent away on the Mary Ellen. Witness wrote the letter to Mr. Phillip Rucker, a former partner of Mr. Fernandez.

John's Villate sworn.—Knew Mr. Jose Fernandez

who went to New York. He went to New York on the 5th of June, when witness took charge of his business. Witness gave the money to Yeoward to pay Rey's passage to Vera Cruz. Witness does not recollect the day the money was given—he thinks between the 25th June and 5th July—Rey was to go to Vera Cruz. Witness says Jose Fernandez is now in the city. Does not remember what day last week Fernandez returned. Does not know why he returned so soon.

Mr. Collins wanted the question to be put to witness without mentioning the date. Witness did see the Consul in the beginning of this month; does not remember the day; saw the Consul at his house.

At this period Mr. Preaux came into court and announced that Capt. McConnell had arrived, and was now present. This intelligence created great excitement.

Witness says he thinks the Consul told him Rey had written to Havana. It is all he remembers.

Here Mr. Collins objected to leading questions being put by the counsel for the prosecution. The question put was: Whether in the course of a conversation the Spanish Consul did not state he wanted the body of Rey to send him to Havana?

The Consul spoke of Rey, but did not say any thing about abducting Rey.

Cross-Examined.—Fernandez told witness Rey had left for Havana. Witness says he does not know the handwriting of Rey.

Capt. W. S. Brown sworn.—Witness is a broker, knows a young man by the name of Yeoward, who asked witness to secure a passage for Rey to Vera Cruz. Witness saw Yeoward next morning and told him the passage would be \$30. The captain of the Titl told witness the passage was \$30, but he would take Rey for \$25. Thinks that it was on the 3d of July that he told Yeoward about the passage. The Titl was advertised to sail on Saturday, the 7th of July.

Cross-Examined.—Never told Yeoward of Rey's intention to go to Havana.

By Mr. Warfield.—Never said any thing about the departure of any individual at the wharf for Havana. Had conversations with Mr. Yeoward, but cannot say whether it was on the 6th or the 7th of July. Did not say any thing about the abduction of Rey until after it became public in the streets. This matter was talked about some days before it was published in the papers.

James Trevesates sworn.—[Great excitement was produced on this witness coming to the stand, as it was expected strange developments would be made.] Was connected with the police of the First Municipality; has been engaged as day officer for ten or twelve years. Witness is now a custom-house inspector. Recognizes the Spanish Consul. [Witness here pointed him out.] On the 2d or 3d of June the Spanish Consul sent for witness to come to his (the Consul's) house, on St. Louis street, next door to the corner of Burgundy. Witness went to the Consul's office and Consul took him up stairs to a private room; the Consul begged witness to get down, and then told him there was a man by the name of Rey here, who had been one of the keepers of the prison in Havana. That there were two prisoners arrested in Havana, who had escaped from prison there, and Rey was offered \$12,000 to release them, to be paid in New Orleans; but on their arrival here they refused to pay Rey, and that he was here without a cent. That if witness would arrest Rey, and put him on board a vessel for Havana, he (the Consul) would pay witness well for his trouble. The Consul stated no amount. No one was present at the time but witness.

Cross-Examined.—The private office of the Consul was up stairs, fronting the street. You go up through a corridor to get to it. Going up stairs the door is on the left side, but when you turn it is on the right. Cannot say whether the corridor runs past the door or not. There was no bed in the room when witness was there. There were chairs, tables and books in the room. The reason why witness calls the room an office is that there were books and papers there. Mr. Seltschmidyere told witness that the Consul wanted to see him. Witness went first into the office below, and found a gentleman writing there. The man who was writing in the office was the Consul's secretary. The table on which the books were was a small round one. Witness gave no answer to the Consul, but went out. Has had conversations about the testimony which witness was to give. Witness told Officer McGovern and other persons about it. Witness had said, from the manner of the Consul's conversation to him, he thought he would give witness \$500. Witness never said positively that the Consul had offered him \$500. Never said the Consul had offered witness \$1000. [The witness was here asked to sign his deposition, which he did.]

By Mr. Dufour.—This was the first time witness was ever up stairs in the Consul's house; it was in the day time, about 12 o'clock. Only conversed once with the Consul on the subject.

Capt. Jos. Swiler sworn.—Witness is harbor-master of the First Municipality. Recognizes Capt. McConnell, now in court. He (McConnell) commands the Mary Ellen. She left the First Municipality wharf on the 5th of July. Cannot say when the Mary Ellen sailed for Havana. Had a conversation with Capt. McConnell on the 5th of July about hauling his vessel out. Witness told McConnell that it was blowing very fresh, and witness thought the captain could not haul out that night. Capt. McConnell replied that he was bound to go. Capt. McConnell cleared on the

3d of July, and was to have sailed on that day. When witness asked him why he did not sail on the 3d, he said he was detained by some business.

Cross-Examined.—Witness's deputy told witness that Capt. McConnell had said he was all ready to sail on the 3d, but he should not sail until the 5th of July.

Jose Morante's recalled by defence.—The two pieces published in the "Patria" (exhibited to witness) were published by witness. Has seen Rey write. Does not know this writing. [Here a paper was shown to witness.]

Bernardo Benauri sworn.—Witness has seen the Spanish Consul and Marie together. It was at night, about half past 10 o'clock. Capt. Delvalle and Mr. Georgiana were present at the time. Marie and the Consul were walking close together. Saw them coming from St. Ann street; they passed by the witness to the Place d'Armes. Knows Morante's shop, but witness cannot say whether the Consul and Marie came from that direction. Never saw them before together on any other occasion.

Cross-Examined.—Witness never goes to Morante's shop. Cannot say what time it was when witness saw the Consul and Marie together. Did not look at his watch at the time.

Mr. Preaux here addressed the court, and said he felt so unwell he could not proceed with the case. He represented four of the accused; it was now half-past 8 o'clock, and he hoped the court would grant him this indulgence and adjourn.

Mr. Dufour opposed the adjournment. He said the examination had been entirely conducted by Mr. Collins, and he did not see that Mr. Preaux's presence was necessary.

Mr. Foulhouse supported the motion of Mr. Preaux in a few remarks.

The court overruled the motion, and the examination proceeded.

O. Fr. Dabelstein, the Mexican Consul, sworn.—Knows the Spanish Consul. The Spanish Consul, in the month of May, called on witness and gave him two names—Garcia and Fernandez—with the request that should they call for passports to let him know of it. A passport was given to one Jimenez about the end of June for Vera Cruz. Cannot say now whether the passport was for the Titl or the British steamer. The Spanish Consul did not give witness any reason why he wished to know when the two persons called for the passports.

Cross-Examination Resumed.—**Jose Villarabia, Sr., sworn.**—Witness knows Senor Morante. Witness goes every day to Morante's shop, in the morning and in the afternoon. Was there on the evening of the 5th of July. Was there with Antonio Ricardo. Rey was not in the shop at the time; he was in the back room. Did not then see Rey. While witness was there, Lorente and Rey went to take a walk. It was between half-past 6 and 7 o'clock. Witness recognizes Lorente now in the court. Rey had on a small Havana hat. Witness remained at the shop till 8 o'clock. Rey had not returned at the time of witness's departure when the shop was closed. Rey and Lorente walked towards Royal street. Rey went out willingly at the time. Previously to this had had a discussion with Lorente about his going to send a man tied up to Havana. Lorente said he could send some vessels to Havana. Witness replied that it was not in his power—that the Governor of the State could not do it.

Cross-Examined.—This discussion arose from a man's taking a paper out of the hands of Rey in a coffee-house. This conversation occurred eight or ten days before Rey disappeared. Rey disappeared on the 5th of July. Knows that he disappeared on that day, because a search was made for Rey, and he could not be found. [A complaint was here made by some Spaniards among the audience that the translation was not correct, which caused much confusion.] Knows that it was on the 6th the search was made, because it follows the 5th.

A motion was here made to adjourn until Monday afternoon, at 5 P. M.

Mr. Hunton proposed that two or three entire days should be devoted to the case.

The court remarked that it would fix days for the continuance of the examination as soon as it could learn what days were not occupied by the court docket.

Capt. McConnell gave his bond, with security, in the sum of \$2500.

The court at half-past 9 P. M. then adjourned over till Monday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at Justice Bright's office, 65 Common street.

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival here yesterday of the brig Mary Ellen, Capt. McConnell, from Havana the 23d Inst., we have received files of the *Aceta* to the 23d inclusive. This is the vessel which conveyed Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia, from our shores, and who, it is alleged, was forcibly abducted through a conspiracy of Don Carlos de Espana and others. Nothing is recorded in the papers which we have perused to afford light regarding the movements of Rey, alias Garcia, after the arrival of the Mary Ellen at Havana.

The commercial advices are of the same tenor as by last arrival. As to local incidents, there are none of any interest to our readers.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE, JULY 23, 1849.
 OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE PAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.
 Please mention the date of the List in which they are advertised.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adams Joseph
 Abrahams David
 Ackerman Edw'd
 Adams Samuel S
 Abell J
 Allen Charles
 Albertson Douglas
 &c. &c.
 Alfrick Nelson
 Allen James
 Allen A W
 Ajer R B
 Addison J
 Andrew Jr Benj
 Appley J Martial
 Anderson Jas D
 Aubenanger John
 Anker Robert
 A John Henry
 Ayers John D

Ackerson Abrhm
 Adams J W
 Adams Captain
 Adams John S
 Allen James R
 Allain M
 Ambrose Fredk—2
 Albertson F
 Alburth C W
 Aldrick Elias T
 Allen Thomas
 Arnold James M
 Anderson Andrew
 Andrews Samuel
 Aubinger J G
 Ashlyn Chas D
 Andre & Co Messrs
 Avery F K
 Attanajo J

Achelpohl F A
 Abrus Jose Jore de
 Freitas
 Adams P W
 Allen Thomas
 Allen E W
 Allen A B
 Allen Thomas
 Allen J L
 Albertson Jr Samuel
 Androu J P
 Armstrong Robt
 Armour Saml L
 Anderson Patrick
 Ashton George W
 Ashley Chas D
 Augusta Mr (Fulton
 street)
 Ansley Samuel

Brady Michael
 Bradger J B
 Bradley M A
 Bradshaw H B
 Baker Clark
 Bailie Thomas
 Brandegee C
 Barry John—2
 Barret Thomas
 Barber Smith
 Barrett Francis A
 Barnes E
 Barter Thomas
 Bleitner H M
 Bayley James
 Bassett Oscar M
 Bauch Ernst
 Breanan Andrew
 Hearce Capt W H
 Beach Alfred B
 Burney Moses
 Balknap James
 Bernard Chas H
 Bremmer Chas
 Bronan James W
 Brett Henry
 Benson John C
 Brian William
 Bihm J A J
 Bigelow H H
 Biles John E
 Brien John
 Bradie Wm
 Boeler Jacob
 Bloomfield Richard
 Broeks Joseph
 Bloomingdale Jac-
 cob
 Boyle James
 Brown Lewis
 Brown Joseph
 Blox C
 Bostwick Y
 Brown David
 Bowen Robert J
 Brown W B
 Brown John W
 Brown Gardner S
 Buchanan Thomas
 Budd Wm N
 Brue Wm H
 Built Miles C
 Burwell Chas W
 Battenworth Geo
 Butler John
 Barham George
 Butler Elijah
 Burnett Wm O
 Brush C W
 Bjers Wm

Blackpen Jesse
 Bradshaw N W
 Bradshaw John J
 Baker George S
 Baberman Wm
 Baldwin Leonard D
 Hampton George W
 Barrie Andrew
 Barker Wm
 Barker Jesse
 Barber Loroy D
 Barnes Nelyar I
 Barbari W
 Bates Wm
 Blauvelt Jacob R
 Batus Wm
 Beaver John
 Beck S
 Beck Wm G
 Beck with Captain
 Henry
 Branam Dr
 Bernavidin Monsler
 Bernhardt Mores
 Bleyshing J D—3
 Benish Richard
 Berger Louis
 Brien John
 Briscola Signor
 Brigham E S
 Bittner D
 Brisson Edward Y
 Brady Mark
 Boardman Wm H
 Bloudeau Jean
 Brownson Wm H
 Booker Joseph
 Brooks James
 Boylan Wm
 Bowen John
 Brown Edward
 Brown Michael
 Brown Clark and
 Co
 Boyd Wm
 Boitomer Wm G
 Brown David
 Brown A N
 Buch Adam
 Buckingham Jas
 Buckley S B
 Burnes Mr (Roads
 street)
 Bullock James
 Bullard O K
 Rushell G E
 Buptold Salome
 Buel W H
 Bursey Thomas
 Bryant William

Blackford Wm
 Bradshaw Wm S
 Babson Welling
 Branaga Thomas
 Banks Thomas
 Balerga Joseph
 Batley H
 Bartram Thomas
 Barber Hiram
 Barnett Edward
 Bartlet Crowell—3
 Barrow E
 Barrow John
 Bray James
 Blaydes Feather-
 stone
 Berkman G J
 Beck Wm
 Becks Koderick
 Birmingham Mi-
 chael
 Benorman August
 Beasbert Phillip
 Bennett David
 Benson Wm O
 Bende Dr Edward
 Biglow Wm
 Blessinger Anton
 Britton James
 Brinkerhoff P R—2
 Bishop Capt Absa-
 len
 Boardman Jas Fran-
 cis
 Biele Thomas
 Brooks Chas
 Bowns Phillis
 Bowker Henry
 Boyle Patrick
 Boyde John
 Brown James F
 Boyle John
 Boyle James
 Brown Robert H
 Brown T
 Brown E R
 Brown Michael
 Bruel Edward
 Beyiens Vinohs
 Batchter James
 Butler Mr (Pearl
 street)
 Burton John O
 Bernard Daniel
 Butler Geo H
 Bull Daniel K
 Burnside S S
 Burke T
 Burk Thomas

Chambers M
 Chambers Miles
 Chadwick Thomas
 Oakley
 Candee, Arnold & Co
 Crane J E
 Chambers Capt Wm
 H—3
 Campbell James
 Chadderton Jas
 Callahan Patrick
 Chadwick J
 Crane A B
 Candy George
 Chadwick Thos
 Crane O

Campbell Thos
 Campbell Wm F
 Caffre Bryan
 Craig Thomas
 Crane J E
 Crabtree Captain
 William
 Chambers Lewis
 Campbell Catt
 Champlin John
 Chambers John
 Charles Joseph
 Cameron Ichabod
 Claiton John H

Craig Miles
 Cambridge Alfred
 Cain Patrick
 Campbell Jas R
 Chaffor Cyrus
 Campbell William
 Callahan Michael
 Cahill Michael
 Callagan Jr C
 Castillon John
 Campbell Dr John
 L
 Cairns Cap John F
 Chandler Mason G
 Cass Jacob

Charles Thomas
 Carney Patrick
 Carroll Patrick
 Clark B D
 Castellow Jas W
 Carr William
 Cape Charles
 Clark Wm Lawrence
 Carthy Charles
 Carlock W B
 Cass Jacob
 Castle & Bartlette
 Chase Avery
 Carroll James
 Chase Smith
 Clark Westcott & Co
 Crawford Jr G W
 Chatter John S
 Clay Saml M
 Cleveland E S
 Clear Richard
 Ceasey Jeremiah
 Crealy Michael A
 Clear Thee E
 Clews & Williams
 Christopherson A
 Christenson Andw
 Collins Nicholas
 Connell Thomas
 Conklin Jacob
 Concannon Michael
 Crockett Capt Joel
 Coleman Jas O
 Conneway James
 Conn Wm A
 Coley John A
 Conroy Francis
 Conway Henry
 Conklin Simeon B
 Cookstands Jas
 Cohen A
 Creckford Chas
 Couthony J P
 Conly John L
 Connor James
 Cooney Wm
 Cooper James M
 Corbell Peter
 Cross John W
 Crooks Clarkson
 Corcader James
 Coombs Jas G
 Cook Chas B
 Cowan John
 Coral Rev H G
 Crowell & Co Jas
 Cotter Edward
 Curtis Nicholas
 Currency B
 Cushing Thos
 Cuzningham Patt
 Cunningham John
 Cammings Chas

Clark D W
 Clark John
 Carlin James
 Chapple William
 Cassidy James
 Carlin Wm
 Clark Richard
 Carr Capt Lamin
 Chapman Peter
 Clark Matthew
 Caroon Rev Geo A
 Clark Merril & Co
 Cassidy Michael
 Clark & Co Thos
 Casen William
 Clay Wm Henry
 Crawford Hugh
 Crawford David
 Cluech Alexander
 Cheave William
 Crighton John
 Connen James
 Cellos Monsieur
 Chiampoli Francois
 Childes J B
 Crockett Alexan-
 der O
 Connors Thomas
 Cohen Isaac
 Conduk Peter J
 Coleman Jas G
 Comelng Moses R
 Collins John
 Crocker Capt John
 Conva James
 Conway Maria
 Collman Jacob
 Colman Thos D
 Conner Daniel
 Cohn Louis—3
 Coad James
 Coburn Richard
 Crocker Capt F A
 Cole Francis B
 Costello James
 Coombs Robert
 Cornell Dr S D
 Cook J C
 Cooper Wm P
 Cook & Hyde
 Coops Wm
 Carlant Capt John
 Cross Ralph Y M
 Crotty M
 Cossons Isaacbar
 Cousins Capt John
 H—3
 Curtis Henry
 Cullen Morris H
 Cumming Abraham
 Cutler Jr Amos
 Curran Michael

Clarke Allen
 Cassel Elias
 Cassidy James
 Castanera leaders
 Chapman Capt Wil-
 liam
 Carter A M
 Carwell Neil
 Carver John
 Carter George
 Charles M S
 Clark Fredk W
 Carpenter Daniel
 Clark Jonah
 Carroll & Bro-
 thers
 Chastain H
 Clay Mr
 Catedral Cuthbert
 Clerk James
 Cleeland James
 Clearland Wm
 Choverria Manuel
 Christie Thomas
 D—2
 Critchets Warren
 Collins John
 Colby James
 Connor Edward
 Collins John
 Cobb Tyler
 Comstock Maj D
 Colman Jr Ammiel
 Cross R V M
 Cole Wm
 Collins W C
 Cocurn Richard
 Collins P
 Commers Matthew
 Coffin Paul C
 Coburn Austin
 Cobb & Co Henry
 Constable Juan L
 Orpland Hugh
 Corkery John
 Corlis Joseph B
 Cooper Francis
 Crosson Chas
 Crocker Matthew
 Costello John
 Cox E
 Cotte P W
 Cournease Eugene
 Corville John L
 Churchill Dr A D
 Churchill Wm
 Curran John
 Cutler John
 Curtis Andrew M

Dale John
 Davis W H
 Davies Walter
 Davis James
 Daniel Henry—3
 Davison John W
 Dana John W
 Davison Wm L
 Dawkins John Isaac
 De Can Don Jose
 Ramon
 De La Mater S
 DeForest John J
 Dempsey John
 Dewitt Wm H
 Deris Peter
 Denel Abner
 Denno J W
 Dillon Christopher
 Ditchill Capt John
 Deleaghty John
 Dolan James
 Deiban James G
 Deherty James
 Denoghee Francis
 Donnelly John
 Drongeole Geo H
 Donahue Patrick
 Downing Chas
 Dougherty Joseph
 Dowd Martin
 Douglas Col H L
 Deedy Wm
 Dugan Edward
 Duffy Felix
 Duffy Patt
 Dyer Henry B
 Drummond W B
 Dunn E J
 Drake Francis
 Dunbar Emery

Davis L B
 Day Bradford
 Dayton & Murray
 Drake Geo
 Davis Abner
 Davis Jas H
 Danas Capt W S
 Dealy Thos
 De Courcy Sera-
 phiner
 Delavillar L S
 Deah Thos H
 Delegraze Louis
 Devey Andrew
 Derby F & Co
 De Almond Frances
 Devias Thos
 Dempsey Patt
 Dirksen Wm
 Dimack Joseph J
 Driscoll Capt
 Dodge Wm A
 Dolan James
 Dodge Reuben
 Domingos John
 Dormire John
 Dorion George M
 Dorin Charles
 Donohoe Mathew
 Dowd or Dodd Ste-
 phan
 Dormachy Wm
 Douglas James O
 Dougall David
 Dugnery Michael
 Duor Benj
 Dryden Edward
 Duffey Peter
 Duncan Michael
 Durfee & Rhodes

Day Parsons E
 Daily Wm A—2
 Darden Richard C—3
 Davis Noel
 Darrow Nicholas
 Davidson W A
 Davison Oliver
 Dardenville H
 Delaney Wm
 De Aguirre—2
 Delonco John
 Dearing Thos H
 DeKly Chas
 De La Huerta Ser-
 yando
 Dietz P
 Dewitt Chas E
 Denton Wm S
 Dietson James
 Disbrow Wm
 Dittrich J
 Dobbs Wm H
 Dolan Patrick
 Dodge A G P
 Doherty Michael
 Donelle Dots
 Dorgan Denis
 Dehonster Heat
 Donovan Michael
 Donaldson John
 Donoghue Andrew
 Donoho John
 Dows John G
 Dorsett Samuel
 Doyle Anthony
 Durson Andw
 Durgan James
 Duff Wm
 Dupre St Leon
 Duneau Michael

30 July 1849

E
 Eacey Josiah
 Ealis Wm
 Eagles Arthur
 Eastman Cyrus A
 Edmunds C C
 Egbert Frank
 Elly A H
 Elger Kingsbury
 Evert G M
 Ewyk James L
 Eschiel Anthony
 Eshardt Clas
 Eslip Henry

Ferguson John
 Fagan Patt
 Farrell Thomas
 France John
 Francis Nicholas
 Frack Ernest
 Franks & Force
 Fry John
 Frankland A
 Farmer Mr
 Fallins John
 Feary Michael
 Felbman Lewis
 Felbman C W
 Fegan Patrick
 Fernald Wm B
 Ferriss Walter M
 Frightful John
 Frith Cokagree
 Fitzegan John
 Fitzmaurice Wm
 Finely James
 Finckley Andrew
 Fitzgerald John
 Fitzsimmons Sr
 Fobay Ellen
 Flood Michael
 Fournet John
 Foyens J B
 Fuch J O B
 Foybes W
 Froot Wm P
 Fulsner & Lippincott
 Flynn Matthew
 Flynn Lawrence

Gadley William
 Gailley Timothy
 Gage R B
 Gams Ferdinand
 Grass Charles
 Gray John F
 Garraw Patrick
 Granett S
 Gage Samuel
 Gaugan Patrick
 Granias E M
 Gates James
 Gralesley Jacob
 Gaty Thomas
 Grayson H
 Gay Henry B
 Gedney E L
 Gran Gen
 Grime James
 Glen James
 Gilson John
 Gibbs Framan jr
 Gibbs Dr Welcott
 Ginn F L
 Gibbons Dwight
 Gerry John
 Gorthals J
 Goldsmith H & L
 Gordon Peter
 Gowin S
 Gordland & Fielding
 Goulding William
 Goodwin Peter
 Gould Michael
 Gindrie Patrick
 Grubb James
 Gullen James
 Gunn H D

Hall Algemoa
 Halbert Patrick
 Halleron Michael O
 Hamnett William
 Hall Nisley
 Hand John
 Ham Orville A
 Hanford William S
 Halsey E W
 Haskill Wm P
 Harwood J B
 Hart Henry
 Harris Mag A
 Harwood E & Co
 Harris H H

E
 Edwards Joseph
 Easton David T
 Evans John
 Ellsworth J L
 Eastman Cyrus A
 Eicher John
 Ellwell Idde K
 Eustace Michael
 Eutinger & Co
 English Michael
 Ewins James
 Evans L G
 Emerson George T

Fagan Patrick
 Farrel James
 Fanning Thomas
 Francke Mr
 Fay Charles A
 Faxon Patt
 Fairchild Peter
 Francis Michael
 Francis Lewis S
 Flassbacher Chr
 Fallham John
 Farberger Jas
 Farnsey John
 Fingag T B
 Ferry F H
 Ferrand Geo W
 Ferguson James
 Ferris Charles
 Fisher H G
 Fitzgibbon John
 Fitzsimmons Patrick
 Flit Samuel
 Flint Mr
 Fitzgerald Mr
 Fisher John
 Falkenberg Mr
 Fox Joseph
 Fowler E B
 Fowler Col Wm
 Fock Wm Fredk
 Floyd Ira—J
 Foster George
 Fuller G A
 Fox Gustav
 Flynn Richard

G
 Grady James
 Grimes John
 Galigan Bernard
 Geron John
 Galligan James
 Gale Samuel
 Graham Col John H
 Gardner Mr
 Gardner Asa
 Garnide William
 Gray Mitchell
 Gray & Jennings
 Gay L Brigham
 Gray John A
 Gison John—2
 Griffant Joseph
 Gramme J P
 Geer Oliver
 Grote Christian
 Gillett Amos
 Gilford Capt Shad-
 rack
 Gilreid Ermand
 Given Charles
 Goddard E G
 Gross John
 Gooding Albert
 Gornely John
 Goulding William
 Goodwin George
 Gowen John E
 Golden Patrick
 Goodfellow Harry
 Glover William
 Graves S W
 Glyn Michael
 Guffa Monsieur

H
 Hand Charles H
 Hanley Daniel W
 Hanken John
 Hamlin J O
 Hamilton William
 Hanin Francis
 Hammond Capt Sa-
 muel
 Harber Mr
 Hase Adam
 Harris James
 Harton Thomas
 Hartland Richard jr
 Harrison Jonathan
 Harris M E

E
 Edwards James M
 Edgar Mr
 Eames Dr W J
 Ellsworth F L
 Eastman Cyrus A
 Earll J & Co
 Elliott John
 English Patt
 Erksen Gerret
 Eyer Frederick O
 Erksen Gerret
 Emanuel A

Fanelly Patrick
 Frank Conrad
 Fahy Patrick
 Francis James
 Francis James L
 Fairman William
 Flagerty James
 Farrell Michael
 Farnam D L
 Farwell Thomas
 Feeney James
 Fegan Thomas
 Fegan Mr
 Freeland David
 Frower Wm O
 Fontrose Wm E
 Friend James
 Fitzpatrick Philip
 Fitzpatrick Michl
 Fitzpatrick Thom
 Firth John
 Fritak Philip
 Fitzgerald Wm
 Filbas Patrick
 Fogarty John
 Foster Wm E
 Fremont Theodore
 Frost Joel W
 Fowler Jacob Y B
 Foster Thomas—S
 Floyd Robt E
 Fulton James
 Furst John
 Furness Robert
 Flynn John

G
 Gardner John
 Galligan James
 Graham John
 Gantenber Peter
 Graham James
 Garland Bryan
 Grant Henry L
 Gambia S P
 Gallony Thomas
 Glass David
 Gardner Geo L
 Galtivans S
 Gates Carlton
 Grady James
 Gaylor Charles
 Gusion Patrick
 Guirial Thomas
 Gremough D C
 Gunnan James
 Gibb C M
 Gibbons Dwight
 Gitman H W
 Gilmore John
 Gibernat Floru-
 tie
 Oregon William
 Goldschmidt
 Gorman Edward
 Goodman James
 Gowen John B
 Gowen John E
 Gomes Maria
 Gould Geo
 Gouury Ransom
 Gooding Geo G
 Goodhue B S
 Gummerson John

Hagemeter Mr
 Hanauer Solomon
 Hall Howard
 Hadsell Charles
 Hanson Geo W
 Hanan Maria
 Haily John
 Haliday Joseph
 James
 Harrison Hiram
 Harris Samuel
 Hardinge H O
 Hardingwood Z B
 Harris Mr (Nassau
 et)

Hart Henry
 Haywood Henry
 Hayes Jeremiah
 Hayes John
 Harvey Patrick
 Hawes David B
 Hatch Boddine
 Hickle John M
 Heilbert Mr
 How Ambrosia Da
 Henwood Mr
 Henny John
 Herdman, Keinan
 & Co
 Beth Lieut Henry
 Hill James
 Hickey Esml O
 Hilsenbruck O
 Holstein Capt F
 Hoffman J G & H
 Holgan D L
 Hogan John
 Hoard C M
 Hoot L
 Hoosa Isaac R
 Hordhurst. Chris-
 tian C
 Howell Geo C
 Howe Mather & Co
 Hough R T
 Howland Hiram G
 Howell W
 Husted Mr. Steamer
 Highlander
 Hyer John
 Hutchings Wm E
 Hicks H J
 Buigs Mr
 Huzzay Valentine
 Hubbard John
 Huxey Obad—3
 Hyman Morris
 Hubbell & Morton

I
 Ireland Wm B
 Inne Gustav
 Jackson Charles
 Jacot Edward
 James Walter A
 Jerome A S
 Johnston Robert
 Jones Mr
 Johns T A
 Johnson Charles
 Johnston John
 Jones Thomas J
 Jones & Co Meiers
 Jones Wm E
 Joseph & Bros Isaac

K
 Kane James
 Kately Wm
 Kavanagh Joseph
 Krause Babson
 Kelly Patk
 Kelly John—2
 Kelly Mathew
 Kelly Jermia
 Keas Henry
 Kellogg EB
 Kelly Malachi
 Keella George
 Kelly John
 Klein Ferdinand
 Kennedy Wm
 Ketcham Wm M
 Kennervase John
 Krooman J B
 Kester Larend
 Kerr David B
 Kenworthy D
 Kidney B
 Knight Capt T B
 Kiefer John
 Kipp Samuel C
 Kinzie Daniel
 Kirk Robert
 Kingman Martin
 Kook Geo
 Keohler Aug
 Kauston Pringe

Lalor Thomas
 Lamberthir John
 Lawrence F—2
 Larkin Dan
 Lang Wm
 Lawrence A
 Lawrence Wm
 Lanckon H B
 Landwehr J B
 Landy James
 Lawrence A
 Lee Patrick
 Lee John jr

Harrington C L
 Hazard Captain
 Charles
 Hazard Isaac P
 Hazel Phillip
 Haynes S B
 Hawes Ezra
 Healy Stephen
 Herdack John
 Heit Joham
 Heath David
 Henson Lewis
 Hersberg Schlab—3
 Herwig Herman L
 Heyward Josh H
 Hickley John
 Hills R M
 Higgins Thomas
 Hiry L & Co
 Heey John
 Hollingsworth T
 Holden Erasmus S
 Holden Dr E S
 Holden George
 Horn James
 Hopke Henry
 Honan Wm A
 Honey Hillman
 Howlaha Patrick
 Howell D
 Howard Capt Jos H
 Hovey J A
 Howison Henry
 Howard John Y
 Hughes Jas Wilson
 Hughey Patrick
 Hude Mens
 Hudson Wm H
 Hughs Barbra
 Dyland Patrick
 Hubbell George
 Hunter John W
 Hard Francis

I
 Irwin Christopher
 Imbert Marcus A
 Jaekard Sabln
 Jackson John—3
 Jenkins Joseph G
 Johnston J J
 Johnston N
 Johnston Leonard
 Johnsons Joseph T
 Johnson R J
 Jones Hon S
 Jones Samuel C
 Joyce Thomas
 Judson A B

K
 Kampman Master
 Kempas Thomas
 Kaufman Peter
 Knapp Nathaniel
 Keilly John
 Kelly P J
 Kellogg Mortimer
 Kelly Mikeal
 Kelly John N
 Kellogg John Y
 Keerman Thomas
 Keeder B R
 Keifer John
 Kenny Wm
 Kennball H
 Knecht & N—3
 Kent Mr
 Kerman Patrick
 Kennedy James
 Kennedy Wm D
 Kirby Michael
 Knight Geo J
 Kilbride James
 Kinnegan Francis
 Kirman Jos
 Kirby T Spencer
 Kipp S O
 Koller Isaac
 Knowles E
 Krewilton Daniel

L
 Lively John
 Ladd
 Lawless John
 Lamit James
 Law Robert
 Law A Schable
 Lawton John—3
 Lathrom James
 Lalouette M
 Leathe Appleton
 Law Henry
 Leabey Thomas
 Leconte John L

Harling Fritz
 Hazard Edward O
 Hayden Charles
 Haisle S
 Hazel John D
 Haynes William
 Hazard A H
 Healy John
 Healy Stephen
 Heary Charles
 Hempsted Elias
 Henderson Robert
 Henry James
 Henderson B
 Heyward Dr Jas
 Hill Martin
 Hill Leonard
 Hinsdale & Reilly
 Hire Silas
 Hodgkins John
 Hoffman Geo W
 Hobbs Hiram H
 Holbert & Lude
 Horsfarier Ilvestia
 Hook T J
 Hope Wm Z
 Hopwood John
 Hopkins Charles
 Howes James
 Hoickies Jeremiah
 B
 Houck Wm H
 Hough J Edwards
 Hyman A
 Hughes Thomas
 Hurley Randle
 Huston Thomas
 Hutchings & Co
 Hurly Thomas
 Hubert Anselm
 Hubback & Algar
 Hughes Patrick

I
 Irwin Wm
 Irving George
 Jackson Janis D
 Jaxon
 Jenkins Geo W
 Johnston Geo
 Johnston Captain
 Johnson Wm
 Johnson Aaren
 Johnson R U
 Jones Robert
 Jones Wm F
 Jones Mr—2
 Jones Charles B

K
 Kane Mathew
 Knapp Henry A
 Knapp Capt Chas
 Kaar Michael
 Keon Peter
 Kelly Patrick
 Kelly Alexander—3
 Keas Bernard
 Keatred J D
 Kelly Dennis
 Kelly Timaty
 Kellory George
 Kelsey Russel
 Keane James
 Kennard George
 Kennedy Patrick
 Kenworthy C J—3
 Kerwin Robert
 Kent Ralph
 Keyser O W
 Kirham John
 Kilpatrick Alex
 King or Craft M
 Kirkaldie W
 Kirby M T
 Kirby J H
 Kirham A
 Kohn Isaac
 Kothe Henry
 Knott Benj—3

L
 Little Samuel
 Lasher Jonas P
 Lampher Galvin
 Loney John
 Laurens & Co
 Lamb & Bro E
 Lawrence & Hara
 Larus Wm L
 Larson Geo
 Lang Wm
 Lamont J P
 Leddy Peter
 Lagrege & Raymond

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| Lee James M
Lee & Butler
Lennon John
Lewis Lucian L
Leonard N B
Lewis S F
Lemerich John
Linde Stephen
Lawrence Geo B et
James
National Temple of Honor Lodge No 10, New York
Lodge No 57 Mutual
" 49 Hancock
" 74 Chelsea
" 23 Mariners
" 46 Wm Tell
" 84 Marion | Lee James
Leland John
Leermann S
Lent Wm
Lewis S S
Lewis A B
Lincoln J M & A J
Lippincot S B
Livingston, Rogers
& Co
Lodge No 10, New York
107 Hieman
391 State Rights
42 Meridia
44 Meridian 2
3 Washington | Leclaire John
Leannox Arthur
Leatts M
Lester Horace J
Linstead John W
Linta Wm
Little James
Livingston Ans'm
Lochwers Andrew
Lockwood John P | Naughton Isaac
Nathan Moch
Neville Thomas
Nolan Thomas
Nolan Carroll
Norman B M
Nole Phillip
Norris William H
Nott Samuel
O'Kera John
Oliver, Jones &
Granger
O'Connell Tim'thy
O'Leary John
O'Donnell Mich'l
O'Hara Terence
O'Brien James
O'Neill Phillip
O'Neil John
O'Neil J
O'Brien Patrick
O'Brien Robert
O'Donnell Patrick
O'Brien J. M.
O'Leary Denis
Ogden Charles H
Ogden Isaac C-2
Owens Patrick
Owens Marcus B
Ostrander P M | Fish Samuel M
Newbold B
Niles William H
Nixon A & Wiley
Nordenbols Will-
helm
Norris James
Noulan Thomas
Nolan Patti
O
O'Keefe Michael
O'Connor Jeremiah
O'Reilly Bernard
O'Neil John
Oimbeed A B
O'Connor John
Ogden John T
O'Brien William M
O'Neil J
O'Brien Patrick
O'Brien Robert
O'Donnell Patrick
O'Brien J. M.
O'Hara James
Ode-l B
O'Hara Thomas
O'Sullivan John
Osborn J H
O'Sullivan David | Nabers Gerhard,
Hannick
Nichols W A
Nixon J
Noble James H
Norton A F
Norton Converse &
Co
Nyoun Andrew J
O'Sullivan Theo
O'Donogh Patrick
O'Berke Phelix
O'Donnell Felix
O'Walshy Theo
O'Mally Simon
O'Keefe Edward
O'Keefe Geo W
O'Neil J
O'Brien Patrick
O'Brien Robert
O'Donnell Patrick
O'Brien J. M.
O'Hara James
Ode-l B
O'Hara Thomas
O'Sullivan John
Osborn J H
O'Sullivan David |
| Leckport & Young
Locke John
Lowenthal Sch'ls
Lose Robert
Lowe Gerhard
Lofer Ira
Loud J W C
Lynch Wm B
Euthee Louis | Logan
Lockwood N
Lourie Wm
Lourie John
Lowe B F
Lombard & Whit-
more
Lyons Wm
Lyons Wm | Lolk Ell
Longbottom Abm
Long James
Loveless Henry
Loel Simon
Lownsbury C F
Lyon A
Lusher Bernhart
Lyon Nathan | O'Keefe Michael
O'Connor Jeremiah
O'Reilly Bernard
O'Neil John
O'Neil J
O'Brien Patrick
O'Brien Robert
O'Donnell Patrick
O'Brien J. M.
O'Hara James
Ode-l B
O'Hara Thomas
O'Sullivan John
Osborn J H
O'Sullivan David | Page James
Parsons John W
Lard
Packer Mr
Parsons Capt Wm H
Palmer & Co
Pardy C R
Parker Capt Jas E
Pence James H
Patt Mr
Paul Daball & Co
Play Mr
Parramore Southy S
Pease James H
Pearson Capt G
Pedrick John
Pederson Capt J
Presley John
Petersen Capt J O
Perry A S
Percy Abraham
Perkins Capt Wm
Phillips Jacob
Price Joseph B
Price Thomas
Phillips J W
Pittin George D
Pritchard J N
Potter O S
Potter John N
Pools James G
Potter Wm Jr
Porter Galen T
Poyne David
Pots John
Porrata Parias
Pye H O
Putford George | Parker John W
Parsons Theo
Paine Geo E
Patricke Master
Pacehall E P
Paud James M
Phare Henry
Parsons Thomas
Payne Thos
Pittman Nathak
Patterson Robt
Patt John H
Pleffer Francis
Pearson Joseph
Polser H
Pordick J O
Peters Or Jas G
Peters and Brown
Pente Benjamin
Prestor Wm A
Perkins Jacob
Phillips James
Phillips George K
Prime Edward
Phillips John
Pittman John T
Pickett Benj F
Phillips Alex-
Poble Mr
Foot Wm
Powers Daniel
Porter James D
Potts George S
Pollard Wm H
Porter Edward E
Poteram Wm O
Pardy Wm |
| Macarty John
Mabile Louis
Magin Thomas
Magovern Bernard
Manny Lawrence
Magoon Rev N L-2
Maigne B B-3
Mangan Michael
Cresch
Masse Joachim
Marcellus John
Mason Jonathan G
March John
Marks A A
Martins & Lyons
Matthews Michael
May C A
Mechan James-2
Meltgan Michael
Mervin Caria
Meux D Thos O
Meldrum Alex A
Metoast Capt Ger
Mottler Wm F
Miller Jacob T
Miner D K
Milligan James
Moran & Howard
Mellenet Joseph
Morrison Andrew-2
Moor Thomas
Moshar Geo H
Moran Peter
Moore William
Morris P H
Morslip Peter
Moen John
Moore J
Moore Andrew J
Moore William
Morgan William
Moore Cornelius
Moore G H & Co
Moore Robert
Murphy Thomas
Murta Michael
Mullone Michael
Murray Edward B
Myers & Co
Nunby Nightcales | Macary Michael
Madison & Leary
Maguia Thomas
Manning Daniel
Manning W W
Manchester D W S
Markwald Saml-2
Mann Alvah
Mason Thomas
Mason Samuel
Maryia J C
Martin Alvin L
Martin James A
Martin Patrick
Martines D Klogia
Mathews Patrick
Mathews Wm & Co
Mead Charles
Midcraft John H
Merritt Edward
Merror Newton
Merrett Fremont T G
Mezey W
Minnis Thomas
Middleton Charles
Miller John
Mor Mathise
Molloy James
Morgan James
Moran Michael
Moore William
Moynahan Jeremiah
Monahan Thomas
Menney Mens
Montgomery Jas
Moore G H
Mooney Edward
Moore Alfred
Morrisey Wm
Morrison W J
Morgan Elias M
Moorey Franklin
Mugwan Patti
Murray Thomas
Murphy John
Murphy Patrick
Murley William A
Munk Leopold
Marshall James | Maculey Frank A
Mansfield Henry J
Magnais J T
Mahoney William
Magum James
Magninis Peter
Malon John
Masheimer Bern-
hard
Marry Peter
Maryia G
Martin Daniel
Martin John
Marquis J
May Horace M D
Maynard & Hutson
Meenrow Patrick
Mortin John
Mort William
Meredith Samuel
Mellie Capt J A
Metcalfe Wm A
Miller H B
Mitchell William
Minton James
McKatt James
Mcyles Richard
Morrison William
Moran Timetay
Moore R M
Moore Bluglas
Morris Colee
Morrison Charles
Moore Capt Thos
Morray Decline
Morse B
Mortimer Dr A O
Moster Nathaniel
Moore John J
Morgan J D
Morgan S
Murphy William
Murthaugh John
Mullins Patti
Mumford T V
Munsell A & H
Murray Bernard B
Murphy John | Parsons Capt Wm H
Palmer & Co
Pardy C R
Parker Capt Jas E
Pence James H
Patt Mr
Paul Daball & Co
Play Mr
Parramore Southy S
Pease James H
Pearson Capt G
Pedrick John
Pederson Capt J
Presley John
Petersen Capt J O
Perry A S
Percy Abraham
Perkins Capt Wm
Phillips Jacob
Price Joseph B
Price Thomas
Phillips J W
Pittin George D
Pritchard J N
Potter O S
Potter John N
Pools James G
Potter Wm Jr
Porter Galen T
Poyne David
Pots John
Porrata Parias
Pye H O
Putford George | Queenan John
Quirk Phillip
Rafferty Patrick
Ray D F
Rapha Nistr
Rife Patrick
Reynolds John
Reilly Thompson
Ruberstains A
Reed James A
Retcheil Mr
Reynolds Thos
Reid Capt Wayne
Richmond O
Riley Thomas
Ringland Joseph
Richer George
Rich S
Richards Mr
Ripler Joseph
Right Wm
Ridgway Chas H
Richards Th H
Rogers Thomas
Roberts Stephen
Roberts John
Roberts Geo W
Rogers Andrew Y
Rogers Jesse P
Robuk Mr
Rogers Benj H | |
| McCuehan John
McCarne Peter
McBeman Hug
McClasky Peter
McCarthy Chas
McAllum Henry
McAlpine Henry
McArthur A
McCullough David
McDonough W A
McDowell John B
McCannell Richd
McCauly Daniel
McGuire Thos
Macinty Wm
McKenna Felix
McFarson John
McKernan F
MacIntyre Wm
McGlincy John
McLean Mr
McGlinne John
McGee Mathew
McKeller D
McGinn Jas es
McManus Phil
McShane Richd
McMahan Patti | McQuade Terrance
McDonald Bernard
McCarthy Mich'l
McJumiskey Daniel
McAniff Jas-2
McConel Neal
McDougal J A-2
McAlister Ward-2
McCulloh John S
McDiamid John
McCarthy Patrick
McDonald Edward
McCartan John
McCannell Jacob
McEwen James
McGown John E
McEvoy John
McGuire Miles
McLeod Wm
Mellwaine J W
McKenne T O
McIntyre James
McParian Peter
McQuire William
McGuire John
McNamee John
McWhirter
McMahan | McVay H
McCombe John
McDermott John
McCabill Bryan
McChan Thomas
McDonnell John
McCormack Jas
McAughan Alex
McArthur Arthur
McDowell Mathew
McClune Thomas
McAdam Thomas
McCraich John
McCoppin Wm
McGovern Michl
McGlynn Thos
McKena J
McKenna Neal
McKenna Patrick
McQuaid Patrick
McKey John
McHugh Peter Jr
McGarrashan Wm
McMillen Neil
McMahon James
McQuade Chris
McNaly George
McIntosh L & H | Quinlan Nat
Quarre F
Quigley John
R
Radcliff Mr
Rankin Geo & Co
Rameey J
Ray Warren
Reynolds Oliver A
Reed Mr
Reed James M
Reigan Cornelius
Reilly Wm
Reirland Sam
Rhea S A
Rich A
Riley William
Reilly James
Rull John
Richardson Andrew
Riley John
Riordan James
Ritchey Thomas
Riber & Perry
Richard Jas G
Robbins Lewis S
Robinson Francis
Rogers I Fred
Robertson F
Roberts M
Robbins Wm
Robinson Wm
Rodgers J N | Quinnan Nat
Quarre F
Quigley John
R
Radcliff Mr
Rankin Geo & Co
Rameey J
Ray Warren
Reynolds Oliver A
Reed Mr
Reed James M
Reigan Cornelius
Reilly Wm
Reirland Sam
Rhea S A
Rich A
Riley William
Reilly James
Rull John
Richardson Andrew
Riley John
Riordan James
Ritchey Thomas
Riber & Perry
Richard Jas G
Robbins Lewis S
Robinson Francis
Rogers I Fred
Robertson F
Roberts M
Robbins Wm
Robinson Wm
Rodgers J N | Queenan John
Quirk Phillip
Rafferty Patrick
Ray D F
Rapha Nistr
Rife Patrick
Reynolds John
Reilly Thompson
Ruberstains A
Reed James A
Retcheil Mr
Reynolds Thos
Reid Capt Wayne
Richmond O
Riley Thomas
Ringland Joseph
Richer George
Rich S
Richards Mr
Ripler Joseph
Right Wm
Ridgway Chas H
Richards Th H
Rogers Thomas
Roberts Stephen
Roberts John
Roberts Geo W
Rogers Andrew Y
Rogers Jesse P
Robuk Mr
Rogers Benj H |

20 July 1889/4

Robertson James
 Roberts G B
 Roebetham James
 Rooney Terrence
 Rosolotham James
 Russell Thomas
 Rutherford Jas D
 Rush & Houghton
 Russell John
 Russell Jack

Schanek Mr
 Shannon Samuel
 Santopora Mons
 Scharner G S
 Sanchez Annetry
 Swigleg Frederick
 Swain John
 Swain Capt Jos G
 Stagg T G
 Stanford Wm J
 Straws Mr
 Saqui Josiah
 Shaw Wm M
 Sawyer Edw
 Sayer John O
 Savery T
 Staples Wm G
 Spaulding Elias
 Shaw John
 Saunders W E
 Streberg R M
 Strahan John
 Steele J Ben
 Steel Wm
 Street Nicholas
 Shelley M
 Spear Fred A
 Sears Henry
 Swensler & Shaats
 Severna Edw
 Sheridan Ptk
 Sherman Chas
 Stewart Chas H
 Stearns Chas
 Seymour Capt S
 Stewart Dr W
 Stewart Dal
 Stewart H
 Stewart Cha W
 Sherman Edw
 Spence E D
 Epicer A
 Simons H A
 Sidell M D, J A
 Spring Henry M
 Simpson Theo
 Simmons H H
 Spring R M
 Spilling Ptk
 Stillings J J
 Simpson Edw
 Simms J W
 Sniffen A T
 Smith Bernard
 Smith Oliver
 Smith Moses
 Smith Owen R
 Smith J Frank
 Smith Francis
 Smith A P
 Smith Pascal B
 Boholl Loui
 Stockdale Joseph
 Smolian John
 Stocking Rev L Sea-
 bury
 Short Michael
 Stoner Jacob
 Stone D N
 Spooner A W
 Stone Hubbard G
 Sturgeon Samuel
 Smythe Matthew
 M
 Shukregel Phillip
 Smyth Pat
 Sullivan Robert
 Swager Milton
 Sneyder Caspar
 Sumner Geo W

Tracy Simon P
 Taylor Koyal C
 Taylor J
 Taylor Chas L
 Taylor Edward R
 Taylor C W
 Tanner John W
 Tatum James
 Thayer Nelson
 Tyrell Garnet
 Tealay Patrick

Kollins Daniel G
 Roberts J
 Ross Wm
 Roast G
 Roosevelt K K
 Rowley Charles
 Ryan Jeremiah
 Russell P D
 Russell Charles
 Russell Capt
 S

Swain James A
 Swain Michael
 Stadel Moritz
 Standering Thos
 St John Capt G P
 Sands Joshua A
 Sanmill Mr
 Stampert T
 Schaffer Geo W
 Schyalm Peter
 Sampson Henry-2
 Smart Greenough
 Shaw D
 Starrat B B
 Sharp O Gordon
 Shaw Capt B F
 Saxon H B
 Savage O L
 Sayre Israel
 Skeham M
 Steinmetz O
 Seeley W H
 Sheehan Dal
 Seal Thos
 Schofield S O
 Skeas Wm
 Seaver Wm H
 Street Nicholas
 Stewart Jas
 Seibert John
 Spencer Martin W
 Sherwood S J
 Stewart Henry J
 Seelens Geo W
 Temple Dr S P
 Stewart C T
 Stevens Abm
 Shepherd Chas
 Stewart Alex
 Stephens Anthony
 Stevanon W O
 Sinclair & Bagley
 Mimon Henry
 Swift P
 Shilstone M
 Shison & Lynde
 Shinner Wm H
 Richies Gafard
 Simons S
 Sibley John
 Shields John
 Singer Wm
 Smith Jas
 Smith & Strong
 Smith Henry G
 Smith Robert
 Smith M N
 Smith Allen N
 Smith Thomas H
 Smith Joe Belknap
 Stehley Wm
 Stehls Antony
 Steedman George
 Steekbridge Chas D
 Steekdale Joseph
 Strong Samuel-2
 Scott William
 Somers S H
 Snow Gideon T
 Soule Monsieur
 Schopfer Christian
 Sailing Jasper
 Sebults G
 Smulian Michael
 Shul's John A
 Styles A W
 Studwell Cyrus H
 Sylvester Captain
 Hinkman
 Stubbs Nathaniel

Taylor Joseph-2
 Taylor John L
 Taylor George
 Taylor M W
 Taylor G I
 Tanner John
 Taft Jacob R
 Tracy William
 Though Archibald
 Tolny Peter
 Treadwell Henry F

Rogers Daniel
 Reby Sidney Bruce
 Romer Jacob Wm
 Ropenhary Dr Je-
 rrome Y C-3
 Roydagaet A
 Russell John
 Ryan Jeremiah
 Rupert Mr

Spaulding Chas
 Schaeffer Geo G
 Small John
 Stanford George
 Sauber's Phillip
 Schermer Mathias
 Sampley Caleb
 Spafford Henry A
 Smallsy Andrew A
 Sage Robert F
 Sawyer Jos
 Scarth James
 Saunders F
 Straus Abm
 Seardfield Mr
 Savage Tobd
 Smart C G
 Sauvey John
 Straus Joseph
 Sweeney Ptk
 Spears Wm
 Steinhards Wm
 Spielman M
 Stein John
 Strew Call
 Sweetser D W
 Seaburg Alex
 Sehech Chas
 Sweeney Watt
 Stephens A H
 Stewart O
 Shearer Henry
 Stewart John
 Sherwood-Capt Da-
 vid F
 Sheridan John
 Shepard O G
 Sexlon F G
 Sewell J Y
 Sterling J H
 Suniga Joel (240
 Spring st)
 Still Cyrus D
 Springer R E
 Swift Stephen
 Shields Jas
 Shields W
 Schmidt E M
 Simoon W
 Sibley Wm
 Sikes J H
 Schmitter Chas
 Smith J H
 Smith Chas
 Smith Henry
 Schmittophm F
 Smith James
 Smith Franklin
 Smith John
 Smith Wm
 Sloan Thomas G
 Smoker Capt Joe
 Stoddard R H
 Shoemaker Edward
 J

Sonny James
 Stoulenburgh Sa-
 mbel
 Snow Larkin
 Spooner A W
 Sullivan J
 Sullivan Mat
 Synott Michael
 (Washington st)
 Suronne Mr
 Sullivan & Co
 Symons N H
 Sues F L
 Sturges Charles

Thayer Seth
 Taylor Samuel J
 Taylor J B
 Taylor Joseph A
 Taylor Theophil-
 us
 Tandy & Greaves
 Tate R N
 Talbot James-3
 Trauson Patrick
 Trivett Benjamin

Touret Carl
 Terry Mr
 Twibill Matthew M
 Trice August
 Tingle Peter
 Thielson H N
 Toy Edward
 Turp Doctor
 Toy Thomas
 Thomas James
 Torrey Wm
 Thomas James H
 Tompkins Wm C
 Tomson Mr
 Toller Arcens
 Tonnerd Jr John
 Tollman John
 Thompson Thos B
 Turner S B
 Tussel Joseph
 Turner M H
 Turball & Sons
 Menars Jas
 Tuttle James D
 Talcott Wm

Underhill Mr A
 Utter Thos
 Underhill Daniel K

Valder Mr Dario-2
 Victory Terrence
 Veith Frank
 Veorhess David W
 Vanderbilt Wm
 Vanderwoort Henry
 Van Hearooten John
 Van de Bengel Mr E
 Van Wyck Pierre C
 Van Pelt Aaran
 Van Vlock Edgar

Walker George
 Walsh William
 Waddle Isaac
 Wall Lash
 Walter Mr M
 Walsh John
 Walcott A
 Wahelos Chas H
 Ware Nathaniel A
 Ware Edwin A
 Warwek Chas
 Ward Barbara
 Warner Mr (Frank-
 fort)
 Warwick Chas-2
 Ward Edward
 Weller Gustavus
 Welding Hugh
 Webb Alfred J
 Well Edwin A
 Welcomes Jacob
 Weed Frederick A
 Well Saml
 Westport John
 Westervelt S M
 Willis Mr E
 Wilder Wm
 Wilcox Wm B
 Wilson Mr B
 Wilson Mr (William
 st)
 Williams Mr
 Wilburk and Har-
 ley
 Wilson J W
 Wiley John
 Wright John P
 Wiggins Edmunds
 William D B
 White George A
 Winter Christian
 White Saml P
 Wingers John
 White George D
 Whitmore Chas
 Winger Chas
 Whitford Alexander
 Whiting Geory W
 Woods John E
 Woods Henry
 Wood Capt A A
 Wood John
 Wood & Co BW & R
 Wyncham Jas C
 Wain Wm S

Yale Mr G
 Zahn Friedrich Ernst

Tuttle James D
 Tilghman Daniel
 Tiltmery G H
 Tially Thomas
 Tillinghaast Wm B
 Thomas Capt John
 Thomas Richard
 Token Vick
 Thompson J
 Tothill Edward
 Thomson Wm
 Thomas Benj
 Tharason L F
 Towman Henry
 Tebey Capt Elisha
 Thompson Mr
 Thorn Nicholas
 Thompson Oscar
 Tuck Wm B
 Turner James
 Tung Peter
 Tarler John
 Truck Joseph
 Tuttle Addison or
 Henry Higgs

Underwood S S
 Underhill Richard-2

Yost Charles
 Van Henry A
 Vyse Cornelius
 Yattermore Mr A
 Van Ness Elias
 Van Kiper Abram L
 Van Hovenburgh Mr
 (Chamber st)
 Van Brant Nicholas
 Van Buren Chas
 Vandewater John L

Walt W B
 Wade Chas O
 Walker Moore
 Wake John
 Walthier, Monsieur
 George
 Walker Robt J
 Walker Thos J
 Watson Loring
 Waters Martin
 Waterbury Wm R
 Waters Edward
 Watt Andrew
 Warwick D C
 Welling James R
 Wellman Luke B
 Wells or Weeber
 Theodore
 Welton A
 Wheelock Jos B
 Wells Robt
 Werner Mr C
 Werner Julius
 West Spencer E
 Wilson Mr T
 Williams Joseph
 Williams Jas G
 Wilmoth & Bros
 (H'day)
 Wright F
 Willet W M
 Williams Mr D
 Williams & Co C P
 Wilkinson C J
 Wilson & Stoenoth
 Wright Finley
 Wickham Litt W T
 Wilcox S B
 White Bryan
 White Francis
 Wister C
 White Amos H
 Whipple John D
 Winfree Col J L
 Whittell Hugh
 Whitney Benj S
 Winston Gustavus
 Wolf Dr Elias
 Woodhull James
 Wood Mr D
 Wolf John
 Wood & Co BW & R
 Wood Capt (Steam-
 ship N Orleans)

Young Capt N

Telfer William
 Tilterson James
 Trimble I
 Tioraman John
 Tiers Valentine
 Tirrill Jacob F
 Throckmerton R R
 Throm Haydlena
 Thompson Albert
 Tombs Benben
 Thompson Albert
 Totnington John
 Thorne Gross
 Terker L B
 Thomas J H
 Touffs Michael
 Thomas Elisha B
 Thompson Wm O
 Tryon Mr (Charles
 street)
 Tyrrell Nathan M
 Tennock Andrew
 Tuttle W B
 Tierney John

Underhill Stephen-8
 Uhlert Jacob

Yedder T B
 Yanderlip John M
 Voorhess John G
 Yalberth Luis
 Van Wyck Pierre M
 Van Kiper Abram L
 Van Wert M
 Van Wert Jacob J
 Van Yliet H H
 Van Hoesen Low

Wahlman Mr F
 Walter Mr (Doy st)
 Walters John Sergt
 Wager James
 Warden Mr M
 Walsingham A W
 Walker George Ma-
 milen
 Watson H C
 Warner J T
 Warren Wm
 Ward Edward
 Warner Mr (former-
 ly of the firm of
 Cobb & Warner)
 Wehrli Mr T
 Whately Chas M
 Webber Mr B
 Wellin Geo W
 Wellward Robt
 Wells Richard
 Weyman Edw
 West John
 Wilson George
 Willet S L
 Willits Dani T
 Wiggins Edmund
 Wond James
 Wondman Thos
 Wilmet C H
 Wilby Francis
 Williamson Lewis
 Williams Mr (Choc-
 ryst)
 Willet Wm M
 Williamson Geo
 Willard O P
 Wilson John
 White Mr E
 Whipple David
 Windels John
 Whithead Thos
 Winkler Ferdinand
 White Henry
 Whitney W S
 Whitney Wm S
 White Joel
 Winter Chas
 Wood James
 Woolen Chas
 Woodward Richd
 Wood J D
 Woodbury J B

WILLIAM Y. BRADY, P. M.

NEW YORK, JULY 1870, 1

SPEECHES

OF THE
HON. THOMAS BUTLER KING, JUDGE BURNETT,
THE HON. MR. EWING, AND COL. HEND,

AT THE
Meeting Held in Portsmouth Square,
San Francisco,

RELATIVE TO
THE ORGANIZATION OF A STATE GOVERNMENT.

Judge BURNETT opened the meeting in a speech of great earnestness. He was bitter in his denunciations of Congress. He said he had lived long in Oregon, and thought the wrong and neglect by the mother country for that territory could not be surpassed; but they were as nothing, compared to what California had to complain of. But for the love we bore our common country and glorious Union, the people of this territory would throw off all connection with the United States, and they would be justified in the eyes of all nations; for, said he, our wrongs are more grievous than were those of the American colonies which caused the Declaration of Independence. They were taxed without representation; and rather than submit to it, they drew the sword, threw away the scabbard, and fought for liberty. But, if they were not represented, they were provided by the mother country with local governments and legal tribunals. Here we have none of these; we are taxed; without being represented, and left without laws, or any form of civil government. This was no accident, but a fixed design, persevered in for two sessions of Congress. He continued in this strain to comment on the action, or rather want of action, on the part of Congress; for some time, and then expressed himself in favor of a State government, and pledged himself to use all the influence he possessed in favor of a speedy meeting of the convention.

This gentleman is a prominent man in this country, he lived a long time in Oregon, where he was a Judge, he came here with the gold fever, and has become a permanent citizen, and will hold some high position in the new State.)

Judge Burnett, at the close of his speech, introduced to the meeting
The Honorable T. BUTLER KING, a member of Congress from Georgia. He expressed his thanks for the high honor conferred upon him, in calling on him to address so important a meeting of the people, who were to make the solemn decision whether they would sustain the movement in favor of a State government. He complimented the people of San Francisco on the hospitality they extended to them; spoke eloquently of the beautiful bay before him, which would soon have the flag of all nations floating upon it. He said he was delighted with this country, about which he had written much and thought more. Mr. King unfortunately felt himself called on by the severe remarks of Judge Burnett, in denunciation of Congress, to take up the defense of that body, which was evidently not his intention when he arrived at the meeting. He went into a history of the division that now so unhappily exists in the United States on the slavery question, and explained the Wilmot proviso. He then proceeded in an eloquent manner to appeal to the people of California to settle that question for ever, by forming a State government. Said he, we cannot settle it on the other side of the Rocky Mountains—it must be settled here: The North are as one man in favor of the Wilmot proviso; the South equally unanimous against it. There are seven slave and fifteen free States, and the vote on the question will be equal in the Senate. The South were willing to leave the question of slavery to you, to settle it in your own country your own way; but the Northern members considered themselves instructed by public sentiment at home to attach the Wilmot proviso to every bill brought forward to provide a government for this territory. Thus Congress was paralyzed, and will be until you take the question from their hands and settle it. With the North it is a sentiment—with the South a point of honor; and those of you who are familiar with the history of the Pilgrims who landed on the rock of Plymouth, and the Cavaliers who settled the South, must know that their descendants will never give up positions taken with such determination. We look to you to settle the question, by becoming a State. The people of the old States ardently desire it, and from extensive intercourse with the members of the last Congress, I am convinced they are most anxious for the question to be settled in this way. You will have no difficulty in being admitted as a State. I pledge myself to it, and I pledge the administration, and I think may speak equally confidently for the next Congress. Form a State government, send on your Senators and representatives, and then admission is certain. You had representation in that body; immense appropriations have to be made for public purposes here. Millions of dollars will be readily voted by Congress for public buildings, and to improve your rivers and harbors. You should have advice in these appropriations, and in selecting sites for their expenditure. He then commented in a playful mood, for some time, upon Judge Burnett's denunciations of Congress for passing the bill extending the revenue laws over this country. He said Uncle Sam had paid

twenty millions of dollars for the country. He was informed by the collector, that the revenue amounted to about a hundred thousand dollars a month, just six per cent on the purchase money paid; and when the millions that would be paid out in appropriations was taken into consideration, the government was likely to be a loser of tens of dollars and cents were concerned. But that did not weigh a feather with the government. It was that great bay, which would command the trade of the Pacific, that caused the purchase of the country. If the country had been a barren waste, the government would have paid the same to secure this harbor. He then alluded in eloquent terms to the mineral resources of the country, and its future destiny—said we would soon have a railroad completed from the great father of waters to this bay, that within ten years we would go in six days to St. Louis, sleeping all the way, and in eight to New York, and in eight minutes, in less than ten years, we would, through the lightning rods, talk with our brethren on the Atlantic ocean. He closed with a flowing eulogy on the flag of our country, which was hung aloft in the square where the crowd were assembled. [My sketch of Mr. King's speech is imperfect, from the fact that I was crowded and unpleasantly situated for hearing and taking notes, but made myself more comfortable afterwards.]

James BARRY, a member of the bar from Louisiana, attempted to amend the resolutions, by inserting Gen. Kelly's plan; but it was defeated by a large majority. The crowd would not listen to his remarks, nor those of Gen. Moore, from the same State in favor of Gen. Kelly's plan, but would have one of their own.

The Hon. WILLIAM M. GIBBS, formerly a member of Congress from Mississippi, then addressed the meeting. After complimenting Mr. King for his zeal in favor of the Atlantic Steamship line, and for having been friendly to the interests of this territory, he said—But I, Mr. President and fellow citizens, occupy a different position from that gentleman. He is a member of Congress elected from one of the States of the Union, and can advise; but upon his rests the responsibility of acting. I am here, like yourselves, a citizen of California. [When I left my home on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, and turned my face to the West, it was with the fixed determination to spend the balance of my life in this country; and from that determination I have never swerved for a moment. Believing, as I then did, and still do, that California possesses a salubrious climate, unsurpassed by any portion of the United States, a rich soil, great commercial advantages, and mineral resources, that are justly the wonder of the world, I know of no position of the globe where the great elements of happiness and prosperity can be so certainly secured and enjoyed. Intertaining these views, I feel the responsibility that every citizen should, of every word which may fall from me on this occasion, that may exercise an influence on the future destiny of this country. What we do now, if badly done, may retard our prosperity for years; but, if well done, our giant steps to greatness and power will be speedy and sure. The failure of Congress to provide a territorial government for California, renders it necessary to establish a permanent State government. We have no other alternative, unless we submit to the present miserable state of affairs, where there is no legal government, or fall back to the condition of the savage, where might creates right. If we expect to enjoy the privileges transmitted to us by our ancestors, we must follow the example of those ancestors, and secure our liberties by constitutional restrictions, and the enactment of statute of laws. We are a part of the great American Union; of the rights of American citizens under the constitution we have not been, and cannot be deprived; but by a dereliction of duty on the part of Congress, we have not the shield and protection of the laws of the country, and to secure these we must form a State government, and put ourselves under the restrictions and protection of the laws. In regard to the system of laws proposed to be enforced in the acting Governor's proclamation, I will now say a word, but he has exhibited a praiseworthy sincerity, in giving the weight of his name and the influence of his office, in favor of the formation of a State government, for which he deserves our thanks. The plan proposed by him is not the best that could be devised. Our country, it is very defective, and must be changed. But it is a plan which, when amended, if carried out, will be effective, and accomplish the object we all ought to have at heart. I have listened with attention to what the distinguished gentleman from Georgia has said of the certainty of our admission as a State, by the next Congress. Although my desires are as great as his, my hopes are not so strong. If we judge by the past, we will have to pass through an arduous struggle before we obtain our rights from that body. Governed by a spirit of fanaticism, the most disreputable known to our history, Congress has refused, during two sessions, to give us any form of government, when every feeling that could influence patriotic representatives, required them to extend the constitution and laws over the country. California occupied a peculiar position. It had just been conquered, and then purchased of Mexico. The people knew nothing of the purchase, and were not equitably as to the terms of the treaty of peace. They were guaranteed, it is true, in the rights and privileges of American citizens; but every effort made in Congress to secure them these rights and privileges, has been steadily and successfully opposed. When it was proposed to grant us the same privileges of doing what we are now going to do—form a State government—it met with equal and successful opposition. When the excellent friends of California declared in their pieces, that they were ready to meet the consequences of defeat at the passage of the

bill, rather than see Congress adjourn without providing a government for the territory, we had the opposition to us equally strong and successful. The anomalous and unprecedented jealousy of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, rather than see it pass with an amendment providing for the civil government of this country, must convince any reflecting man that the opposition we have to contend with is of no ordinary character. You all know what the civil and diplomatic bill is. Upon it the government rests. It provides for the salary of every civil officer, from the President down to the water. Without it the wheels of government would stop. From the adoption of our present form of government, it has never failed to pass at every session of Congress, nor been in such danger as at the last session. And why now? Because the rights and privileges of American citizens were extended to you in that bill, as well as the burdens of government. Let others speak well of the last Congress, if they can point out its good acts and beneficial measures; but every citizen of California, who loves his country, must denounce that body as wanting in its duty, by which our rights have been violated, and the peace and happiness of our common country endangered. Nor does it call for patriotism and the performance of their duty, when waiting from those occupying the highest position in the country. President Polk made eloquent appeals to them in our behalf, in various messages, and we have the authority of Mr. Senator Seward for saying, that Gen. Taylor urged his friends, the last day of Congress, to exert themselves to have some bill passed. (Give them any kind of government) said he, but that of the bowie knife and revolver. That I may not be supposed to draw too dark a picture of the conduct of the last Congress, I will read a few short extracts from the debates taken from a paper I have accidentally picked up since I came here; and bear in mind that similar debates were of daily occurrence for nearly sixty of the ninety days of the last session. (Here the Hon. gentleman read various extracts from the New York Herald, of the debates on the last night of the session of Congress.) Mr. President and fellow citizens, I do not refer to these difficulties to deter you from acting. On the contrary, we should, from this cause, be stimulated to immediate and decisive action. But I refer to the past and forewarn the future to secure harmonious action among ourselves, and to show the necessity of it. We must present an undivided front to the next Congress, and thunder at the doors of that body for admission as one of the free and independent States of the Union, backed by the unanimous voice of the people. Let all minor questions be merged in the great work before us. Let us act as one man, with the knowledge that the destiny of unborn generations depends upon our acting wisely and patriotically, and success will crown our efforts. Not only should we establish a State government, but we should do it at once. It will strike the mind of civilized nations with admiration to see us meet harmoniously together and form a government, instead of stirring up the angry passions of the people by calling public meetings to denounce the last Congress. One of the most remarkable acts of legislation of modern times, was the declaration of war by the United States against Mexico. The representatives of a mighty nation of twenty millions of people, of various interests, feelings and prejudices, with a unanimity unexampled in a single day, passed the most responsible decree that can emanate from a nation, involving the lives of thousands of the human race, and the prosperity, honor, and existence of nations. What was the effect of this unanimity and prompt action? The nation received it with a shout of enthusiasm, and our people, by tens of thousands, offered their services to the government, to march under its banners to victory or death. What other but the glorious result of that war could have followed the enthusiasm of such a people. Let us then be equally prompt, not in declaring war, but in providing for peace, and repair wrongs by peaceful remedies, and we will receive the meed of praise of the patriots of every clime. There is another reason why we should act promptly. A great deal has to be done by the next Congress for California. If that body, like its predecessor, does not entirely neglect us, we must have a land system established, have speedy surveys of the public domain, that the reservations due to us as one of the States of the Union may be promptly made, and protected from depredation. Private land claims must be settled by a competent tribunal. We must have a mint, build custom houses, barracks, naval depots, and light houses. Every one acquainted with the legislation of Congress must be aware, that to ensure the certain action of that ponderous body upon any measure, or set of measures, the members to whom they are entrusted, must be present at the commencement of the session, and be placed upon the committees who mature and prepare business for action. Send your representatives and Senators after Congress is fully organized, and business chalked out for the committees, and they will be powerless to serve you effectively. What is done for you will have been crudely prepared by the hands of strangers to your country and its localities, and who are not responsible to you for what is done being well done. Another imperative reason calls for prompt action in forming a State government. The eyes of all nations are upon us. We are the observed of all observers. Nothing can occur here but it will fly, on the wings of the wind, to the four quarters of the globe. We have a mixed population, of varied interests and languages. The emigration from our own country is composed of the best materials. Never, in the history of nations, has such an emigration thronged to a new country. We are getting the cream of the old States—the enterprise, energy, and talent that have produced

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their wealth and greatness. Ours, unlike most new countries, has not been the resort of the criminal and outlaw. This has not been, nor is it now, their refuge or asylum. A refugee from the United States, or any other country, charged with the commission of criminal acts, will be scouted, and driven from our midst. Yet there will be turbulent and bad citizens here, as well as in all communities, who require the restraint of the law to keep them quiet. Let us have these laws of our own making, with the least possible delay, and execute them rigidly. Let no act of violence pass without prompt punishment. Let it not be said that Colt's revolver is the common law of California. Let the rehearsal of deeds of violence and outrage unpunished never cause a Californian to bow his head in shame for his country. Let us keep our ascutehon, as it now is, unstained by the slightest reproach. It may be, and no doubt is said, why such a hurry? We are very peaceable and quiet, are getting along very well—much more peaceably and quietly than in the old States—and why not let well enough alone? Let me remark that a single startling occurrence might inflame the whole country. A conflagration, originating from a single spark of fire, might lay this city in ashes, and involve its citizens in ruin; for you have not the protection against that destructive element that is found in old countries. What a spark of fire might do for this city, an act of violence may accomplish in the territory. A collision at the mines among the Americans and foreigners, ending in bloodshed, would overthrow all the restraints that now govern society. The military power, in its present condition, rendered ineffectual by desertion, and scattered over so large a territory, could do nothing. It requires the executive of a government of the people to call the militia to arms—to lead the military in preserving peace and restore order, to render such a force effective. All native Americans have been born and raised under State governments, the most perfect ever devised, by man. We know our duty under State organization, and knowing, would promptly perform it, while an attempt to suppress an outbreak by the present authorities might be utterly ineffectual. In conclusion, fellow citizens, I appeal to the patriotism and American feeling of every one within the sound of my voice, to act in this crisis, so important to ourselves and posterity, with a spirit of moderation and forbearance, dropping all local questions that may excite angry discussions; meet the want of order in the last Congress by the establishment of law and order in our country, upon a firm and immutable basis. Let that star spangled banner (pointing to the American flag) ever float over us as the emblem of our common country. Let our wisdom, prompt action and forbearance, gladden the hearts of our patriotic brethren on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, and obtain for us the applause and admiration of the civilized world.

COMP. HAND being called upon, said: that to address you in reply to the gentleman who has just left the stand, I deem it but proper to observe, that it was not my intention to have spoken to-day, and in fact had left the meeting some twenty minutes or more, when I was called upon by some citizens now present, to vindicate the course pursued by the people of San Francisco, in the election of a district legislature and the organization of the courts established by it. In so doing, I felt deeply upon the feelings of some would-be judges, I cannot consistently do otherwise than tell the truth; and as one who has acted a very conspicuous part in organizing what was our former imperfect administration of justice, until his name has become synonymous with baseness, is now present, I shall give him every opportunity to contradict any assertion I may make, and pledge myself to prove the truth of all I say by persons now present. It is a lamentable fact that we have no law, unless we adopt some code already prepared by other people, or prepare one for ourselves. We have done the latter, and are now gravely told by a man calling himself a legislator, that we had no authority to do so; that he is Governor, &c. (although when he accepted a commission in the American army he vacated his political rights as a citizen); and, forsooth, if we do not acknowledge ourselves subject to military law, we are bad boys, who ought not to be forgiven. Yes, the crime, the moral turpitude of an American citizen in denying the supremacy of martial law in time of peace, is so

great that we ought to be hung; but if we will not acknowledge it as good citizens, says this B-Riley, (to whom, as a soldier and a gentleman, I am willing to award the highest eulogium of praise)—"give Mr Alcalde the records of the town and district—I will call upon you to do so;" and he not only calls, but sends his (the Alcalde's) legal adviser to warn you of the consequences to be feared from a refusal. And the gentleman brought with him a huge volume of law to prove the truth of what he asserts; but he, as well as many others, will, upon careful inquiry, find that Uncle Sam did not; but his boys, with the bear flag in one hand, and the God of light and Liberty for guides, did take the very ground upon which we now stand, and every inch of ground upon which we now stand, together of General Taylor's actions on the Rio Grande. If his being granted, if the United States choose to pay him a pension what she did not own and could not hold, if you would ask you if we have not a perfect right to make our own laws, and organize courts for their administration. "But," says the Hon. Judge, "by the neglect of Congress to pass any act for the government of California, you become subject to Mexican law until Congress shall take some action in relation to you. You cannot be called American citizens, but you are subject to the law of Mexico." This has been his language. He conducted the plundered treasury of this city to the mutilated records of his office speak; and the escaped slaveholder, whose gold has crossed his palm, bear witness of his iniquity. And I here, in the presence of the assembled citizens of this city and district, publicly pronounce him to be guilty of all these crimes. A gentleman, this is the man who has layked the aid of a military commandant, to stifle the voice of public opinion; who has the effrontery to come among you and tell you you are subject to his power, and you must not act for yourselves. This being the state of things, the people, in mass, called for a change. A change was made. A legislature was elected by yourselves; judges were also elected; and the whole machinery of government put in motion—and, to show some of our present opponents, who have been in California since the arrival of the Panama, the feelings of the people on this subject I will state that at the election of judges 622 votes were polled; and that the lowest candidate received 610. Your legislature commenced the formation of a code of laws for your government, and in five weeks it was ready for publication. Thus hastily prepared, it may require some alterations—undoubtedly it will—but, under all the circumstances, I deem the arduous duty of the committee to whom this business was entrusted, has been ably performed, and deserves your thanks. And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, let me ask you if the confidence you have reposed in your legislative assembly has been misplaced, or have your judicial officers, by any act, forfeited the opinion you entertained of their fitness for the positions in which your partiality placed them? Let the maniac politicians of the Atlantic, who have so kindly volunteered to teach us semi-barbarians the duty we owe to our would-be leaders, remain at home, and when, after a residence of five days in California, they again attempt to feel the popular pulse in regard to slavery, let your indignation at their, uncalled for interference be expressed in such a manner, that Governor Clayton cannot again say, without falling an unblushing falsehood, we are incapable of self-government. I rise to vindicate the action of your assembly; I see by your union up such thing is necessary; and now, in the language of one of your speakers to-day, I may say, let my sons speak for themselves; let proscription follow my political course; I, and I alone, am responsible for what I say and do; and until California is represented in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States Congress, I can be found ready and willing to battle for the people who gave me a home—who have a right to demand my assistance, weak as it is, and to call upon me at any moment, either to aid in repelling the aggressions of a military would-be governor, or assist in exposing the gentleman who now has possession of the key, which ought to guard the records of the town. In conclusion, I would say, the gentleman alluded to is known, and unless the said key is restored to the officers of the people, public duty will lead to his exposure.

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The Great Abduction Case.

Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia.

BEFORE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT, SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND M. M. COHEN, U. S. COM'R.

THIRD DAY.... MONDAY, JULY 30.

The examination of this case was resumed yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the office of Justice Bright. Long before the appointed hour the court-room was crowded to overflowing. The accused being all present, and also the attorneys, the court ordered the examination to commence. The witnesses were then called. Mr. J. C. Larue appeared as counsel for Capt. McConnell.

O. L. Dobeletain, Mexican Consul.—Examination Resumed from Saturday last.—The passport given to F. Jimenez was for the British steamer. It was given on the 29th of June. The Spanish Consul said nothing else to witness, when he requested witness to let him know if two certain persons should call for passports. Witness whenever requested to refuse passports to persons always does so. Witness did not ask the Spanish Consul why he wished to be informed of the two persons calling for the passports. They were Spanish names, and he thought there was nothing strange about it. Witness knows nothing concerning this alleged abduction.

Cross-Examined.—Witness never gave a passport to a man named Vicente Fernandez; does not know Vicente Fernandez; does not know the man Jimenez to whom witness gave a passport. Jimenez presented himself as a Spanish subject. It is not required that a passport for a Spanish subject should be countersigned by the Spanish Consul. The names given by the Spanish Consul to witness were Garcia and Fernandez. A Spaniard travelling in Mexico only requires a passport from the Mexican Consul.

J. F. Seitzachnaydre sworn.—Is 1st lieutenant in the First Municipality police. Witness recognizes the Spanish Consul now in court. About the beginning of June the Spanish Consul requested to see Treascazes. Witness was playing a game of dominoes at the coffee-house, corner of St. Peter and Chartres streets. Mr. Quadras came to witness and asked him where Treascazes was. Told Mr. Quadras that he did not know, but that he was a night inspector in the Custom-house. While we were standing talking together the Consul came up, and asked me the same question. The Consul then asked witness whether he would have the kindness to tell Mr. Treascazes that he wanted to see him. The next day, witness saw Treascazes and told him the Consul wanted to see him. Did not see Treascazes for three or four days afterwards, when Treascazes told witness that he had seen the Consul. He did not say what passed between him and the Consul. Witness, in his capacity as police officer, served a warrant on Llorente—it was on last Saturday week. Arrested Llorente on the 25th of July at 9 o'clock. Witness recognizes Mr. Llorente now in court. Witness made diligent search for Llorente from the moment he received the warrant. Arrested him at the house of Pulg, Mir & Co., 81 St. Louis street. Witness had a suspicion that he was there, from information received from some person; does not recollect who. Witness saw Mr. Preaux going into that house very often. [Mr. Preaux here requested that this part of witness's answer should be taken down.] Witness arrested Llorente with Officer Grillier. Marie told witness in a conversation at the Municipal Hall that he did not know the Consul.

Cross Examined by Mr. Preaux.—Ques.—You have said that you have seen me going into that house very often. Who, sir, gave you the information?

Ans.—I do not know. I do not know his name. He spoke Spanish—but I do not know what countryman he was. Witness does not know that Mr. Preaux's office is next door to Messrs. Pulg, Mir & Co. Does not recollect seeing Mr. Preaux sitting before the door of his office late at night. Had no conversation with Mr. L. Bernaud, the broker. Witness does not know Mr. Cayatalo. Witness did not speak to Mr. Puig when he went to arrest Llorente. It was Mr. Grillier who spoke. The gentleman who informed witness of the whereabouts of Llorente; gave him no particular information. Never saw Mr. Preaux go to the house of Pulg, Mir & Co. Witness thinks he could point out the man that gave him the information, if he was to see him again. Witness believes it was the first time

he ever had a conversation with the person who gave him the information. The reason why the witness came in converse with the person who gave him the information, is because he supposes the person was sent to him. [The court here interrupted the counsel from asking such questions, stating that Mr. Preaux was not before the court as a prisoner, and that the questions were irrelevant.]

Officer Grillier sworn.—Went up stairs in the house of Pulg, Mir & Co. to arrest Llorente. Found him at the top of the house in the garret.

Cross-Examined.—Went up stairs regularly as a man would go up. Witness walked up on his legs. The room witness found Llorente in was a bed room. Witness first saw the clerk at Mr. Puig's, who told him to wait until Mr. Puig came in. When Mr. Puig arrived, he told him he had a search warrant for Mr. Llorente. Mr. Puig then called the boy Peter, and told him to show witness up to the room of Llorente. Witness did not go to Llorente's house to execute the warrant; did not know where Llorente lived.

By the Commissioner.—The clerk at Puig, Mir & Co.'s told witness that he knew nothing about Llorente when witness first asked after him.

Joseph Valdor sworn.—Witness is an American. Never resided for a period of years at Havana. Has been there. Recognises the Spanish Consul. Is acquainted with him. Never had any conversation with the Spanish Consul in which the names of Fernandez, Villaverde, and Rey were mentioned. Witness once had a conversation with the Spanish Consul in the street, concerning Fernandez. In conversations with the Spanish Consul, never was consulted about the power of the Spanish Consul to get three persons back to Havana. Witness recollects having had a conversation with Mr. Dufour on this subject; there was a person present at the time. [Witness was here asked to repeat the conversation that took place between him and Mr. Dufour. Mr. Larue arose and objected to the question as being irrelevant, and a discussion took place which lasted for some time, in the course of which Mr. Larue characterized the prosecution as monstrous and a humbug. The court permitted the question.] Never has seen the Consul from the time he had a conversation with him in the street, until he saw the Consul in court. Never had any conversation with the Consul relative to the arrest or taking those men back to Havana. The conversation had been commenced by witness, who asked the Consul about these men who had arrived from Havana. Recollects that the name of the jailor was mentioned. It was a passing conversation which occurred in the street at night. Does not recollect the particulars of conversation. [The witness was here asked if he did not tell Mr. Dufour that the Consul had asked witness by what means these men could be taken from New Orleans to Havana. The witness answered no, and the question was objected to, upon which a lively discussion ensued between Mr. Larue and Mr. Dufour, the latter contending that he had a right to discredit one of his own witnesses. The further discussion of the case was deferred to enable the court to make a decision on the point.]

By the Commissioner.—At the time witness conversed with the Consul he did not occupy over two minutes, and nothing else was said on that subject.

Adolph Blarjant sworn.—Witness knows Mr. Llorente, now in court. Witness knew Mr. Rey on the 5th of July last went to Victor's restaurant, on St. Peter street, opposite the Place d'Armes, with a person now absent, between 5 and half-past 5 o'clock. On entering the restaurant witness saw fronting the street Mr. Rey, called Garcia, and opposite to Rey was seated Llorente. Witness observed Rey eating, but could not see if Llorente was eating, as his back was turned to witness. In leaving the restaurant, after taking their dinner, witness left Rey and Llorente at the restaurant. Did not see anything remarkable at the time. Rey and Llorente were dining. Witness remarked, however, that he was astonished to see Rey at Victor's. It was the first time he ever saw Rey there. Rey was in the habit of dining at the restaurant a few doors below. Rey used to go to the restaurant below, with Fernandez. Witness has lived in Havana. Knew Rey there. When Vicente Fernandez was arrested in Havana, witness used to go to the prison to see him. At that time Rey was the turnkey of the prison. Witness is well ac-

quainted with Vicente Fernandez. Has seen him in this city. Cannot say exactly how long Fernandez had been imprisoned, but it was about ten months before he came to New Orleans. There was another prisoner who escaped with Fernandez

and Rey, by the name of Villaverde; he was a political prisoner. Witness was not in Havana when Villaverde was arrested, and does not know what he was imprisoned for. Does not know how long Villaverde had been imprisoned when he escaped. Witness knows the Spanish Consul. Vicente Fernandez has gone to Vera Cruz.

[Mr. Dufour here asked for what reason V. Fernandez was induced to leave for Vera Cruz. The question was objected to, and the U. S. District Attorney urged its relevancy, as it tended to aid the investigation. Mr. Larue, in a speech of some length, contended that it was not relevant, and the witness could not tell what reasons Mr. Fernandez had for going to Vera Cruz. The U. S. District Attorney replied, when the court decided that the question should be answered.] In answer to the question witness replied that he went to Vera Cruz on business. Witness did not see his passport. In the month of May last the Spanish Consul called at the witness's house and asked for him. Witness was absent, and the Spanish Consul requested that witness would call at his house, as he wanted to speak with him. The next day witness went to the house of the Consul, and the latter, knowing that witness was intimate with Fernandez, the Consul told witness to tell Fernandez not to go to Vera Cruz, because, as there was a treaty of extradition between Mexico and Spain, he would be taken and carried back to Havana. Witness thanked the Consul for this information and cautioned Fernandez not to go Vera Cruz, as witness thought that there was such a treaty; but there being certain rumors in the city, Fernandez was induced to go.

Cross-Examined.—Witness had once been arrested at Havana for debt, and remained in prison five days. Fernandez had been arrested for a fraudulent bankruptcy; but the commercial tribunal of Havana decided that there was no fraud, because his book exhibited his assets greater than his debts. Witness further states that one of the creditors of the house of Blanco & Co., of which Fernandez was a partner, having been charged with fraudulent bankruptcy, and a tribunal having declared itself incompetent in jurisdiction, one of the partners caused Fernandez to be arrested for having purchased a candle factory with the funds belonging to the firm.

Treascazes recalled by Prosecutor.—When witness called at the house of the Spanish Consul, he (witness) advised the Consul to take out a warrant and have Rey arrested, but the Consul replied that he wanted to arrest Rey secretly, as there was no treaty of extradition between Spain and the United States. No cross-examination.

John Orton sworn.—Is a resident of the city. Is an engineer by profession. On the 7th of July, about 8 o'clock, witness was walking down the levee. Saw the schooner Mary Ellen lying alongside the wharf. Knowing the mate and captain for some years, witness went down to see them off. Witness stayed on board several minutes, when the captain of the towboat asked the captain of the Mary Ellen if he was ready. Capt. McConnell replied he would be ready in a few moments, and told his mate to stand by the lines. Witness then bid good-bye to the captain and mate. The mate went forward, and witness and Capt. McConnell stepped on the wharf. John P. Smith, a shipping master, was also there, and came up with the cook. Smith said to the cook, "You rascal! I've lost my supper by your not coming on board before!" and in a playful manner took up a rope to whip him. Capt. McConnell said, "Smith, don't hurt him." Witness and Smith then turned round to go home, when witness saw four men approaching, and carrying a man; two had him by the legs and two by the hands. One of the men said, "Here is the steward." Another said, "Here is a passenger." Capt. McConnell said, "Take him down below, and don't hurt him." The man taken on board wore spectacles, and had on a small white hat; cannot say it was fur or a Panama. Capt. McConnell took no notice of the man, and neither he nor his crew took any part in taking him on board; the captain merely said, "Take him in the cabin." One of the

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men said, "See what trouble we have in carrying these drunken cooks and stewards on board vessels!" Mr. Dufour asked who was the man that said so, and if he was in court to point him out. The witness then identified Marie. [Great laughter.] Witness thought it very strange to see Marie shipping men, as he never knew him to do any thing else but to hang about low ball-rooms, coffee-houses and the courts, where no decent people are seen. [Marie is a short, stout, chunky man, and a Creole by birth.] The vessel sailed immediately after the man was put on board. He looked like anything else but a steward. Witness would not have thought anything of it if the man had been shipped by a shipping master or landlord. The schooner lay near the Strain Levee Cotton Press. The towboat that took the Mary Ellen was the De Soto. Witness never knew Marie to act as a shipping master.

Cross-Examined.—Witness was ten or twelve feet from the vessel at the time; Smith was a short distance off. The night was so dark that witness would not have recognised the men carrying the man on board, if Marie had not spoke to him. The man had on a black coat; he was lifted over the railing of the schooner, and carried aft. Several other persons were on the levee at the time, but did not know who they were. The man carried on board appeared perfectly dead and his arms contracted; but cannot tell what sized man he was. Witness thinks that some minutes elapsed between the time when the captain of the towboat asked Capt. McConnell if he was ready, and the period when the cook came on board. The lines were not cast off, and the schooner was some little distance from the wharf. The captain appeared indifferent about any one coming on board. Being asked how he could see the man's spectacles if it was so dark, the witness replied that he put his head down close to the man's and looked in his face.

By the Court.—Marie did not have hold of the man who was carried on board. Marie had a stick in his hand.

Charles A. Rogers sworn.—Witness was employed to wait at the last coffee-house this side of the Cotton Press, on the evening of the 5th of July, where he was to meet a stout man. Witness was employed by Mr. Wm. Eagle. Witness sat in the coffee-house and waited there and looked at every one that came in. Presently he saw two men come in, with a man between them, and take a drink—one was a small man, but he did not look like the man who was going off, so witness went out and took a seat in front, when Eagle came up and told him that was the man. The man that was pointed out had on spectacles; he was a small spare man, and had on a Panama hat. One of these men was Marie, the other I never saw before; he was a small man, wore mustaches—[Lorenzo was here brought forward.] He looks very much like him. The small man did not speak at all. I do not know who treated in the coffee-house; three of them drank together, when the man was pointed out to me by Mr. Eagle. After they had drank, the small man walked out, and the two others went out by the other door; they walked out about ten steps; they then crossed to the levee and took hold of a man, and the large man who wore a cane told them to go on, saying: "I know all about it." I also took hold of him after they had taken hold of him; they took hold of him on the levee. The man taken hold of did not resist, or speak a word. He did not appear to be drunk. He

stood up straight. The men who put the man on board were Marie, the man John, who has gone to California, and myself. The man was carried on board. He was lifted up clear of the ground and carried by the men. At one time he was near slipping from witness's hands, when he caught his hat. The man was carried on board the schooner Mary Ellen. Capt. McConnell ordered the man to be carried aft and put below. The schooner left the wharf about half a minute after the man was put on board. The occurrence took place between 8 and 10 o'clock. Witness was first employed for this business about dusk on that day. Eagle told witness when he first spoke to him, that there was a man who was stubborn or unwilling to go aboard his vessel, and Eagle wanted witness to help him carry the man on board. Witness was paid six dollars the next day by Eagle for doing the job. Eagle told witness that a man met him on the levee and asked him if he did not want to make a little money, but does not know by whom Eagle was employed. Witness sat outside the door at the coffee-house nearly three-quarters of an hour waiting, together with another man named John. Eagle was on the levee. Witness let the man go at the sailing of the vessel. Eagle and John passed him down the cabin. They then returned, and had to jump on the wharf pretty quick, as the vessel was swinging off, she having let go. Witness remained on the edge of the wharf. Eagle told witness he was coming down to the coffee-house with a stout man, and witness now recognises that man as Marie. The reason why witness did not think it was the man who came into the coffee-house, was because he had on a dress coat and spectacles.

Witness has received offers since the commencement of this suit not to appear here as a witness. The offers were made by Mr. Marie and Mr. Eagle. They offered the witness \$300 or \$400. They did not tell by whom they were employed. The offers were made separately and at different times. Eagle made the first proposition. Eagle told witness that some people up town had spoken to him to come and see witness, and if he would make some statements in their favor Eagle would see witness paid. Eagle wanted witness to sign a paper so that he could show the parties that he had received the money. Witness was walking past the calaboose in company with another man, and when they arrived at Ursuline street, Eagle approached witness, took him aside and told him if he would only do what was right they could all make \$300 or \$400 a piece. Never heard from whom this money was to come, or who was to pay the money. No cross-examination.

Witness being asked by the court why the man was carried on board? replied that he supposed it was because he would not go otherwise. The man was very limber, he made no resistance. He had walked to the levee, and at one time stopped and talked with Marie with his arms folded. The reason why he was carried was because it was the quickest way of getting him on board. Witness helped to carry the man and was employed for that purpose. When carried on board he appeared perfectly helpless and showed no fear or care when put on board. He had no strength, and was of small stature. They carried him on board in two minutes. Witness caught but a single glimpse of his face. He was a white man. Witness does not believe that the man carried on board the Mary Ellen was one of the crew of that vessel.

It being after 10 o'clock, the court adjourned until to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

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THE ABDUCTION CASE. — The examination of witnesses in the case of Juan Francisco Rey, *alias* Garcia, before Justice Bright and Mr. Commissioner Cohen, will be resumed this evening at 5 o'clock, at the court of the former magistrate, Common street.

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From Havana.

By the arrival of the steamship Isabel, Capt. Rollins, at Savannah on the 21th inst., having left Havana on the 23d, we have received files of the *Faro Industrial* to the 21st, inclusive.

We regret to learn by the *Faro* of the 21st that Mr. Wm. Schweyer, partner in the house of Burnham, Schweyer & Co., Matanzas, lost an eye on the 17th inst., while examining a carbine with a spring bayonet, the bayonet striking him in the eye.

It is stated in that paper of the 18th inst. that the Habaneros are daily expecting to receive official notice of the approval by the Metropolitan Government of the establishment of the projected line of steamers between Cadiz and Havana. "We are sure," says the *Faro*, "that within the present year, we shall have four steamers, making semi-monthly trips between this port and Cadiz; and in connection with these, two others plying between Cadiz, Barcelona, Marseilles and Genoa."

The yellow fever is prevailing to a great extent in Havana, but the fears of the population was principally engrossed by the threatened advent of cholera.

It appears, by an advertisement in the Havana papers that the Isabel has ceased running for the season. Her place is to be supplied by sailing vessels, leaving Charleston on the 1st and 15th of August and 1st and 15th of September, and Havana on the 15th and 30th of said months. The Isabel resumes her trips on the 1st of October.

We append a circular of J. C. Barnham & Co:

HAVANA, July 20, 1849. — There has been a very steady demand for sugar since our report of the 6th inst., and prices have risen still more for browns and yellows, while whites are maintained at our last quotations. The shipments to Spain are proceeding with considerable activity, but to the United States scarcely anything is going forward. At this moment there is a pause in the general inquiry with the exception of Spain, but prices are very firm, and several planters have withdrawn from the market, feeling confident that the restricted quantity of sugar still left of the crop will realize high rates. We place our quotations as follows: Whites, 10 @ 11½ rials; choice, 12 rials; yellows, 7½ @ 7 rials; choice and superior, 7½ @ 8 rials; browns, 5½ @ 6½ rials; cucuruchos, 5 @ 5½ rials.

The weather has continued very showery, and the growing cane is reported to be in a favorable condition.

Sales of select parcels of sweet molasses have been made in the out-ports at 2½ and 3 rials; some tart was sold in the harbor at 2½ and 2¾ rials, and in the out-ports at 2½ rials.

Coffee is in small supply, and sells \$4½ @ \$6.

The prices of lard are sustained, and sales have proceeded steadily at our quotations—13 @ 14 per quintal. The stock is now equal to 4700 kegs, one-half being in barrels.

A cargo of Spanish flour changed hands at \$10½ per 200 lbs., and there are two for disposal.

In freights there is scarcely any inquiry for vessels. Since our last report an American bark was chartered at £2 17s. 6d. for St. Petersburg, and three small privileged vessels at £2 15s. for Cowes and Falmouth and a market. Little or no freight is offering for the United States: 4 rials per box has been accepted for sugar, and molasses has been taken on half profits.

The quarantine regulations continue in undiminished rigor, being twenty days from infected and eight days from non-infected ports in the United States.

Exchange on London 13 per cent. premium. New York and Boston 3 per cent. premium, with an upward tendency.

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THE ABDUCTION CASE.—The suggestion in the Courier of last evening that the alleged abducted man, Juan Francisco Rey, *alias* Garcia, should be brought back to New Orleans, for the purpose of clearing up the mystery that envelopes the case, is an excellent one. We presume that Don Carlos de Espana is equally anxious for his presence. Rey's testimony *here*, on the territory of a free country, would be conclusive.

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THE ABDUCTION OF REY FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The excitement in New Orleans, in reference to Rey's abduction, is still great. It is declared that the document in possession of the Spanish Consul, saying that Rey voluntarily returned to Havana, was obtained by force from him; and a correspondent of the Delta insinuates that the Consul himself was seen holding a dagger to Rey's throat immediately after he stepped into the carriage, all of which the Consul denies. The Crescent City says:

The Spanish Consul, Sr. Carlos de Espana, may have satisfied Recorder Genois that no wrong has been committed in the shipping of Rey on board the Mary Ellen, bound for Havana; but as the means of arriving at that conclusion have not been made public, we are still incredulous. Facts are stubborn things. We give them:

1. Rey was a fugitive from justice, with the penalty of death hanging over him on his return to Havana.

2. He was an inmate of the house of Mr. Jose Morantes, on St Ann street, and residing in his family. Mr. Morantes assures us that Rey was sick in his house on the afternoon of the abduction; that he was persuaded, in his (Morantes') absence, by one Liorentes, to walk out a square for his health; and that from that walk he never returned.

3. The schooner Mary Ellen had been cleared at the custom-house four days previous to her sailing; and her detention, at the time, was a subject of remark and inquiry.

4. The man employed to convey Rey, while he was in a drunken state, on board of the schr., and for which service he was paid five dollars, can and will be produced to testify to the fact.

5. Rey was shipped at night, without an opportunity of sending his parting word to tell his whereabouts to his friend, Mr. Morantes.

So far, the circumstances look dark indeed, and go to sustain the charge brought by Mr. Morantes and others against those concerned in this matter. Can any thing extenuate kidnaping? Yet we are told that certain papers will justify the deed. It is said that a written statement signed by Rey, is in the possession of Sr. Espana, stating that he went away voluntarily.

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To the Editors.

New Orleans, June 21, 1849.

For some days back, the people of this city have been in a state of great excitement from the discovery of an event, the particulars of which are as follows: You may remember that some months since, on the discovery of a conspiracy to annex Cuba to the United States, the Governor General of that island arrested a number of persons, among whom were several Cubanos of wealth and distinction, and threw them into prison. Two of these subsequently effected their escape, chiefly through the aid of a man named Juan Francisco Rey, one of their jailors, and, with the latter, succeeded in reaching this city. Rey had been here some weeks, boarding at the house of a Mr. Jose Morante, when he was taken so sick that a medical man was called in to attend to him. In the mean time, a large reward was offered by the Governor General of Cuba for the delivery to him of Rey, and it is said that his whereabouts having at length been ascertained by the Spanish consul here, Don Carlos de España, that functionary offered a reward of \$500 to any person who would convey Rey to Havana. It appears further, that in compliance with what is believed to be positive instructions from the governor of Havana, the consul took measures, by the employment of two or three ruffians and by bribing almost every person having any communication with or influence over Rey, to have him abducted, sent back to Havana, and delivered to the government there. Rey being still confined to his room by sickness, the consul, assuming the character of a physician, succeeded, through his agents about the sick man in having himself substituted for the attending physician, who was represented as very unskilful. He had previously made arrangements with the captain of the schooner Mary Ellen, a regular trader between this city and Havana, to take Rey to the last named place. The captain was to receive \$1,000; and the better to cloak suspicion, had the vessel cleared for St. Thomas. The vessel had been four days ready for sea, although in ballast, when, Rey having recovered sufficiently to venture abroad, the consul, with two of his accomplices, proceeded to the house where he boarded, and expressing the opinion that a little exercise in the open air would do him good, invited him to take a ride. The unsuspecting victim acquiesced, and having rode about for an hour or more, the party stopped at a restaurant to dine. Here Rey was plied so freely with wine, that owing to his weakness, and perhaps to the addition of some narcotic drug, he soon became stupid, and in this state was hurried to the schooner. As the poor fellow approached the vessel, a confused idea of foul play must have crossed his beclouded understanding, for he suddenly struggled hard to get away. But the consul and his satraps were ready for the contingency. They immediately pinioned him; and, answering the inquiries of passers-by, that he was a drunken runaway sailor, hurried him on board the vessel, which immediately pushed off into the river. (The man has, long ere this, been delivered to the authorities of Havana, and probably died by the hands of the executioner.) The circumstances of this case furnish the grossest violation of the rights secured to those who tread our soil, or who are sheltered by our flag, that was ever perpetrated. International law has been trampled under foot, a gross breach of the peace has been committed, to compass the accomplishment of an act of the most criminal nature, involving a grievous wrong to an individual, and a grave outrage upon this nation; and this, too, by a consul of Spain residing here, acting under the authority and by the directions of the Governor General of Cuba. Yet, although the people here are furious in their demands for justice on the offenders, nothing has as yet been done, and nothing probably will be done. The authorities, State and federal, seem singularly apathetic. Perhaps they are at a loss; for though all the facts are well enough known, they are chiefly derived from slaves, whose testimony is inadmissible, or from persons who are disinclined to step forward as prosecutors. To complicate matters, lawyers declare there is no law operating in this State which prohibits the kidnapping of a white man. Nevertheless, I think the new district attorney is hereby furnished with a rare opportunity for distinguishing himself. He does not seem to appreciate the occasion, however.

Since the date of my last, the political guillotine has not been idle. Seven more inspectors (six democrats and one whig) have been dismissed from the custom-house. I understand that fifteen more are under sentence. Thus you will see that the "old stock" of officers is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." The light-house keepers have had to walk the plank almost to a man. Of the sixteen who are included in this collection district, some nine or ten (the Bulletin, the collector's organ, says fourteen) have been removed. These offices have hitherto changed hands only in cases of death, resignation, or neglect. They have generally been conferred on old or otherwise disabled citizens—mostly old sea captains—often without regard to their political opinions. No one before ever dreamed of subjecting a light-house keeper to removal on political grounds. So strong was the belief of the late in-

cumbents, that they had nothing to fear from the government so long as they performed their duty, that some of them expended every dollar of the savings of years in improving the grounds around their respective stations. Thus the late incumbents, who for the most part are venerable and worthy citizens, have not only been compelled to yield their places to the mercenary camp followers of the army of whigery, but also to sacrifice in this way the earnings of years.

Political reasons are assigned for this cruel instance of proscription. The honesty and fidelity of the incumbents were unimpeachable. Yet never was the death-denouncing cry of "locofoco" more unjustly raised than on this occasion. Than this, no class of men were less likely to arouse political animosities. One or two of the light-house keepers in this district were women, and several of the number were whigs. But by far the greater portion had no digested ideas of politics, and little or no party feeling; while not more than half of them had an opportunity of voting oftener than once in seven years.

I notice that the editor of the New Orleans Bulletin has thought proper, in his paper of the 10th instant, to make a portion of my last letter to you the text for a lengthy editorial, the objects of which appear to be to show, 1st, that "nobody to speak of" has been removed from office in New Orleans; and 2d, that your correspondent has made a great many mistakes, particularly as regards the number of whigs which he stated the democrats kept in office. A formal reply to this lengthy article would be worthy neither my time nor your space. But in attempting to discredit my statements, he has committed so many striking blunders, that I think the array of a few of them would be about as effectual a way of replying to him as any that could be adopted. By these it can be ascertained, at least, what amount of reliance is to be placed in his representations. To begin, the editor says, in his paper of the 10th July: "The collector found, on coming into office, that the appointments under him were held by ninety-nine democrats and fourteen whigs." Yet, in his paper of May 14th he observed: "It may, however, be proper to remark that of the one hundred and fifty office-holders of all descriptions and grades under the late collector, there were only ten whigs." The editor must be more accurate than this, if he will take into question the accuracy of others. There is a wide difference between one hundred and thirteen and one hundred and fifty; and though the declaration that there were only ten whigs in the custom-house was reiterated in several numbers of his paper, after "extended inquiries," we now find him acknowledging that there were fourteen.

"The collector found (says the editor) in his own particular department, 'the collector's office,' twenty-two democrats and three whigs." Here are twenty-five officials, who, when run through the whig mill, came out thirteen whigs and eleven democrats—twenty-four officials. The editor's ideas of numbers get confused, particularly when the figures refer to politics or finance, somewhat as Falstaff's did while encountering certain "misbegotten knaves." Including even the porter, there are but twenty-one persons employed in the collector's office. There were six whigs, thirteen democrats, and two minors in the collector's office, when he entered on its duties. The four calculating clerks, the debenture clerk, and the permit clerk, all were whigs.

Again the editor observes: "All the important offices of gauger, weigher, marker, &c., were held by democrats, and not a single whig among them." Now both the weigher (Mr. Samuel Boyd) and his deputy (Mr. W. S. Brown) are well-known whigs. The late deputy measurer was also a decided whig. Again he says: "All the men employed under the storekeeper were democrats." Just look at the recklessness with which this editor rushes into assertions without consideration! Among those employed under the storekeeper (who was himself generally believed to be a whig) was Mr. Ducaet, the deputy storekeeper, a decided whig, since promoted by the collector to be storekeeper. He has much to say about the new custom-house, the commissioners, and the magnanimity of the whigs in permitting good laboring men, who are democrats, to work at the usual rates on the building. There is something very funny in the idea of patronizing a class of men whose labor is almost always in demand; something still funnier in the conceit of finding any considerable number of laboring men who are whigs. Politicians of that class are seldom found among the shovels, spades, and pickaxes.

The editor falls into another error in relation to Dr. Gwinn, and furnishes me with occasion to expose an exceptional transaction on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury. The sentence in reference to the Doctor reads as follows:

"The superintendent for building the new custom-house resigned under the late administration, went on to Washington and had his accounts settled before his late patrons went out of office, and recommended that the office should be abolished as unnecessary, when he found he could no longer enjoy the emoluments of it himself, and Mr. Walker abolished it accordingly. It was restored by Mr. Meredith, and a whig appointed to the vacancy."

Dr. Gwinn was principal commissioner, at a salary of \$8 per day. He acted in certain branches of his duties, in conjunction with Collector Prieur, and Naval Officer

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Labranche, who was appointed associate commissioner, but without pay: When Dr. Gwinn resolved on going to California, he went to Washington, not for the purposes inuauated by the editor, but for others personal to himself. He resigned his commissionership without making any such suggestion as that attributed to him. His resignation was accepted by Mr. Walker, who did not abolish the office, but caused the appointment thereto of Major Turnbull, United States Army, the present incumbent. By this arrangement Mr. Walker saved the treasury the amount of the commissioner's salary, without lessening the importance of the office. When Mr. Peters succeeded Mr. Prier as collector, he succeeded him also as one of the associate commissioners. But when Mr. Garcia succeeded Mr. Labranche as naval officer, he did not likewise succeed to the remaining commissionership. This, it appears, was reserved for a needy gentleman, recently from Tennessee, (a Mr. Crockett,) who having succeeded in riding a whig paper of this city to death during the last presidential campaign, justly considered himself entitled to some reward for his political services. But as an office without a salary has few attractions for the major part of politicians, and least of all for an ex-editor, the Secretary of the Treasury added to the honors of the office the profits of eight dollars per diem. Thus the editor is again wrong in asserting that Mr. Walker abolished the commissionership: it was the salary, not the office, that he abolished. Mr. Meredith, notwithstanding his earnest desire to save \$550,000 this year, as evinced by his dismissing officers of the revenue marine who had grown gray in the service, could not obviate what appears to be the necessity of rewarding a poor writer with a fat office, regardless of the facts that said officer is as totally disqualified for the performance of any one practical duty connected with the construction of a large building as a man could possibly be; and that were it otherwise, his co-operation would be about as useful as that of a fifth wheel to a coach.

In remarking upon the few changes which the President has made in this State, the editor points triumphantly to the fact, "that the officers of the mint remain unchanged." How "devilish aly" he is! The humor of the foregoing remark will be better appreciated when it is known that the editor himself has been laboring with frightful earnestness for months, in order to obtain the superintendency of this very mint. It is said that he has even gone to your city within a few days, with this darling object still in view. Whether General Taylor has removed few or many in this State, certain it is that the mint is all that remains here at his disposal worth having.

The truth of my statements illustrating the liberality of the democracy of this State, while in power, towards their opponents, has in no instance been denied by the editor, although he thought proper to publish that portion of my letter which contains them. Nor does he attempt to say that the extraordinary number named by me as having been removed was overstated. He is determined, however, that many who have been turned out, and many that have been retained, shall be considered democrats, notwithstanding that every one acquainted with the persons referred to knows them to be whigs—certainly not democrats. The indignant feelings which he displays on stumbling over what he conceives to be some misstatement of mine, reminds one of Dick French, who, being charged in a Dublin watch-house with having, in a "rookwau," split a tailor's ear open with a black thorn, is horror struck at the sturdacity which could accuse him of striking with a black thorn—all the world being perfectly aware that he always fought with a sappling. But it is the fashion of Taylorites to imitate a certain class of wives, and to respond to words of salutary reproof by calling you hard names, and falling into hysterics. Hit them with a home fact, which may touch their consistency or their veracity, and forthwith they declaim against the malevolent spirit which is abroad in the world, and lament the sad want of veneration which, they imagine, distinguishes a portion of the present generation. The maxim, "The greater the truth the greater the libel"—always a favorite with people of vulnerable reputations—is now the very rallying cry of Taylor whigery.

T. B. Thorpe, esq., alias the "Bee-hunter," has got an office at last. Well, I am glad of it, for he needed a good situation badly. He was one of the predecessors of Mr. Crockett as editor of the "National." Both of these gentlemen came down here to do the "slashing articles" for one of the leading whig papers of this State during the presidential canvass. Fame heralded their advent with whisperings of their gigantic mental powers, which delighted the hearts of their exulting friends, but which sent an unpleasant shiver through the frames of the locos, as if they felt the lash in anticipation. But, alas! in neither case did the reality at all approach the "high-sounding phraseology of their manifestoes." In the very

opening of an article which was designed to knock Secretary Walker's celebrated free-trade report into baby-rags, Thorpe bogged in an unavailing effort to get at the meaning of the words "ad valorem," from which predicament, report says, he was at length relieved by a roller-boy, who gave him the necessary information. Crockett was "the last of the editors" of the National. Judging from circumstances, had he been also the first, the career of the paper would have been so much the shorter. No vitality could withstand the daily dribblings from Mr. Crockett's lethargic pen. The paper gave up the ghost. Whigs openly rejoiced at this—declaring that if Crockett didn't kill his paper soon, his paper would soon kill his party.

Our candidates for governor, lieutenant-governor, and State auditor, are out in the upper part of the State, placing themselves, together with a few important facts, before the people in these quarters. General Downes recently rattled the dry bones of whigery by a very able speech, delivered at a public meeting in his district, and having reference to national and State politics, past, present, and to come. I do not hear of our opponents being on the stump. My confidence in our complete success next November increases rather than diminishes, as from time to time new and encouraging circumstances become known. In Alabama and Mississippi the reaction in favor of democracy will be even more decisive than in Louisiana. Yours, LOUISIANA.

P. S. Since the foregoing was written, Mr. España, the Spanish consul, has been arrested and held to bail, on the affidavit of a man who was acquainted with some of the facts related above.

There is some mystery over this affair of Juan Rey. A new version of it has appeared in the New Orleans Courier of the 20th instant, of which the New Orleans Crescent of the 21st gives the following sketch:

THE CASE OF REY—THE OTHER SIDE.—The Spanish consul in this city has caused a statement to be made by his counsel in reply to the published statements charging him with contriving and effecting the forcible abduction of Juan Rey, which has so much excited the public mind the last week. The statement is made by his counsel, James Foulhouse.

Juan Rey, otherwise Garcia, was the jailer of the Spanish prison, in which one Vicente Fernandez was incarcerated, under a sentence of ten years imprisonment for the crime of fraudulent bankruptcy, having concealed large amounts of property.

Rey, or Garcia, having consented to take Fernandez secretly to the house of a relative in Havana, both were kidnapped by the friends of Fernandez, and taken on board of an American vessel and brought to New Orleans. On their arrival here, Fernandez abandoned Garcia without any compensation. Thus left destitute, he made application to the Spanish consul, stated his knowledge—acquired while on board of the vessel—of the circumstances of Fernandez's bankruptcy and the disposition of the secreted funds, and inquiring whether he might receive a pardon, on condition of returning to Havana, and making these disclosures. The consul agreed to write to Havana to the proper authority there for the pardon. Before the receipt of the reply, Garcia made the declarations against Fernandez before the consul. This was on the 26th of June. On the twenty-seventh the consul received the message from the Governor-General of Cuba with the desired assurance. It was communicated to Garcia, and "on seeing that he could return home without any risk, and with a regular passport, Garcia decided to leave for Havana."

These papers, Mr. Foulhouse says, have been submitted to the governor of the State, and the recorder of municipality No. 1, and they both consider them as conclusive proof that the Spanish consul is innocent of the charges brought against him. The denial by the consul is thus far complete. There is no abduction by violence or otherwise. Rey or Garcia went at his own request, to become a witness in behalf of the Spanish government, with an assurance of safety. This makes an issue directly, under his own authority, with the sanction of high executive and legislative approval.

The case does not end here. The Crescent adds: "It will be seen in our reporter's column that an affidavit has been made before Justice Bright," by José Morantes, detailing the abduction of Rey. Upon this affidavit the Consul and two alleged accomplices had been arrested, and held to bail. The examination was to come off on Friday last. "Whether," says the Crescent, "anything can be made of the case or not, one good result will be obtained—the facts which have given rise to all this excitement will be judicially investigated."

The Orleanian of the 21st analyzes the statement of Mr. Foulhouse; pronounces it to be altogether unsatisfactory, and adheres to the original charge of abduction.



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COMUNICADO.

Cuba, Canadá, y "La Crónica."

IV.

"Una nueva excitacion en los Estados Unidos, mas intima que la que han ocasionado la anexion de Ténis, la guerra de México y las demas cuestiones originadas por la politica de extension territorial y de equilibrio de poder legislativo, entre las escuelas del Norte y del Sur, parece que está á punto de restituir en medio de la tranquilidad politica que reina en este pais. . . . La Anexion de los E. Unidos de media docena mas de Estados como los que podrian formar las provincias inglesas de la América del Norte, con su violenta propension al abolicionismo, introducirá en este pais un nuevo elemento de discusion politica. Alarmados los Estados meridionales por este aumento de fuerza y de influencia en el Norte, no podrian encontrar en la causa de los recursos imaginables para salvarse de una indignacion positiva en la balanza politica de la Confederacion, otro recurso que la Anexion de Cuba y del resto de México al principio del sistema social del Sur. . . . La Gran Bretaña, convencida de que su importancia y su sistema economico ganaria con retirar su dominio del Canadá, parece resuelta á dar la independencia á aquella colonia y á permitir que se anexe á los Estados Unidos."

ARTÍCULO EDITORIAL DE "LA CRÓNICA," DE 15 DE JULIO.

Yo espero que el lector me pardone lo largo del epígrafe de este artículo en gracia de lo mucho que á mi propósito conviene traerlo á cuento.

La Crónica que para alzar su enseña ha tenido que ir siempre á la zaga de todos sus colegas, no puede ya hacerse ciega á la luz de los hechos al soldado. Es por unánime de la prensa toda, que no se hace ilusiones sino que ve claro el curso de las cosas; que no espera que ellas marchen de por sí á medida de los deseos de tal ó cual partido, ó conforme á tales ó cuales intereses, sino que viendo inevitable el hecho, en lugar de ocultarlo, si es contrario á la opinion que representa, se esfuerza por encaminar á buena parte sus resultados. Negar el mal no es curarlo; conocerlo y poner remedio es aviso de prudentes. La Crónica da muestras de serlo, necesario es hacerle esta justicia; y yo me felicito de verla tan de acuerdo con mis propias ideas sobre la materia que trato, que de propósito copio sus mismas palabras en apoyo de algunas opiniones que he de desenvolver en estos artículos.—Quién me diría al principiar la serie de ellos que tan de acuerdo habíamos de andar á estas horas! Y lo que mas me regocija, Señores Redactores, es que aunque La Verdad se persigue en Cuba, entra libremente La Crónica, y así es que de un modo ú otro las ideas sobre Anexion se difunden allí de un modo favorable á nuestras miras políticas, como lo hace La Crónica presentando las verdaderas causas que originan esa cuestion y aceleran su marcha.—¡Dios quiera que La Crónica no se acarree con esta noble conducta las mismas persecuciones que La Verdad, de parte del Go-

No hay duda en asegurar que la cuestion de Anexion tanto de Cuba como de ámbos Canadá, ha surgido con un vigor extraordinario. En estos últimos meses, ese pensamiento ha tomado proporciones colosales, ha entrado en todas las caberas, se ha sobrepujado á todos los demas, se ha hecho el punto céntrico de todos los intereses, de todos los manejos políticos.—"Los partidarios del trabajo libre (free-soilers)"—dice acertadamente el Herald,—"las varias fracciones sociales, los diferentes intereses, los grupos, la multitud de candidatos políticos,—todos tienen sus miradas fijas en un mismo objeto. Las antiguas cuestiones que han agitado el país durante veinte y cinco años, bancos, aranceles, sub-tesorería, mejoras interiores, proviso de Wilmot,—parecen ya agotadas y espiran gradualmente como las últimas llamaradas de una lámpara que se apaga."

Si volvemos la vista á Europa, allí veremos que tambien se agita con grande interes la cuestion de "Anexion del Canadá," discutiéndola libre y lealmente en la misma capital, de la Metrópoli los periódicos ingleses, que consideran como un hecho determinado ya y pronto á realizarse, la emancipacion de las colonias de América. Mis lectores saben, á no dudarlo, que lo mismo piensa el Gobierno de la Gran Bretaña y que procede en consecuencia de estas convicciones. En mi anterior artículo lo he manifestado detenidamente; pero si alguno de poca confianza en mis asertos dudase de esto, lea el último párrafo del epígrafe, que he copiado de La Crónica al pie de la letra.—Verá, pues, el receloso leyente que no solamente dicen lo mismo los papeles extranjeros de Europa y América, que tratan la cuestion sino que de tres periódicos españoles que se publican en esta ciudad hay dos que hoy están de acuerdo en lo principal de mi argumento, los cuales son La Crónica y La Verdad. ¡Feliz concierto producido por la munda elocuencia de los hechos!

Hasta ahora han creído los enemigos de la libertad de Cuba que su Anexion á los Estados Unidos era imposible mientras se mantuviese en el poder el partido whig y cantaron victoria al ver el resultado de la última eleccion presidencial. ¡Cuánto se equivocaron! La opinion en favor de la Anexion, ha crecido hasta tal punto que la Administración actual tiene que adoptarla, ó al menos fomentarla, para asegurar el poder en el período subsiguiente. Como me he propuesto no manifestar ningun pensamiento sobre este asunto que no esté apoyado por opiniones ajenas, copiaré aquí las palabras del DAILY UNION de Washington que en su editorial sobre "Anexion," publicado en el número del 15 de Julio último, se expresa del modo siguiente:

"El pueblo de este pais no ha olvidado la aversion con que todo el partido whig miró la doctrina de Anexion cuando se propuso por el partido democrata para admitir á Ténis en la Union. Esta doctrina se denunció por los órganos y oradores del partido whig como anti-constitucional y que allanaba el camino para la caída de la República. . . . Ahora parece que se ha efectuando un completo cambio en el espíritu de los sueños de ese partido. Hasta el Gobierno mismo, que hace profesión de ser el ejemplo conservador del

whigismo, favorece aquella doctrina y prepara el espíritu público para la Anexion tanto de Cuba como de Canadá. Un corresponsal del Herald de New-York, que escribe desde esta ciudad bajo el seudónimo de Omega y que evidentemente goza la confianza del Secretario de Estado, entra en el terreno en pró de la anexion de Cuba y Canadá, y dice que el Gabinete de Washington está en favor de esa política.—Otro individuo que tambien escribe desde esta ciudad al Boston Courier uno de los principales papeles á la devocion de Taylor en New-England y que parece está tambien en relaciones íntimas con el ministro de Estado, y que obra de concierto con "Omega" toma parte á favor de la misma causa."

De esta manera, pues, la cuestion de Anexion de Cuba á los Estados Unidos se ha hecho no solamente la mas dominante sino que hasta los mismos hombres de estado, la Administración misma que parecian ser sus mayores oponentes se convierten á favor de ella. Y ¿cuáles son las causas de este progreso y buena suerte de la cuestion? Para resolver esta pregunta es necesario entrar por un momento en la consideracion de las relaciones de intereses políticos y materiales de la Confederacion.

Los intereses, en cierto modo encontrados, de los Estados del Norte y del Sur hacen necesario, que indispensable, se establezca una balanza entre ellos por medio de la representacion en el Congreso. Cualquiera de los que prepondera en él está seguro de vencer al otro. Deaquí el grande empeño de aumentar cada uno su representacion en el Congreso: de aquí tambien la importancia que la Anexion del Canadá tiene para el Norte y por consiguiente la que la de Cuba tiene para el Sur.

Por último, al discurso que el célebre estadista Mr. Calhoun dirige á los Estados del Sur ha venido á elevar á un grado mucho mas alto aun el interes de este asunto. Ya no hay duda de que la cuestion de Anexion está en el terreno de la discusion politica y bajo auspicios mas favorables que aquellos con que se anunció al de Ténis.

Dura cosa es para nuestros enemigos tener que confesar y reconocer el verdadero estado de las cosas, y ya que no pueden hacerlo variar á su antojo, contentarse con tratar de hacer el "coco," á los Estados anunciando consecuencias funestas, rompimiento de la Union, desgracia igual á la de ciertas colonias en que existia esclavitud, pérdida de importancia política, ruina de intereses materiales, &c. Esos muñecos de trapo son buenos para asustar niños, pero no para otra cosa que dar risa á hombres hechos, y derechos que conocen sus conveniencias y saben pensar.

Quién con asomos de razon pueda dar por sentado que la Anexion de Cuba y Canadá produzca la escision del Norte y el Sur, el rompimiento de la Confederacion? No es aquella medida precisamente la que ha de poner en el fiel la balanza política de ámbos departamentos y hacer mas sólida aun la Union Americana? Los diferentes partidos no encontraran en ese hecho el medio de conciliacion de sus intereses en comunidad y en particular? Los amos de esclavos en el Sur no verán atacadas sus propiedades por una emancipacion violenta: los abolicionistas ganarán tiempo y terreno en la manumision gradual de

EL PATENTARIO DEBIDO NOTAR ESTE PERMISO PARA CIRCULARLO CESTO.

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los de Cuba anexada, y los partidarios del trabajo libre, verán abrirse las puertas de nuevos y riquísimos campos en que pueden emplearse millones de brazos sin esplotar todas las fuentes de la industria.

Pero, aun suponiendo que la Anexión produjese el resultado que sus enemigos o algunos ánimos ajustadinos pronostican, pregunto yo, ¿Serían los Estados del Sur los que perderían en este caso?

La misma ó muy semejante pregunta se hace el "Herald" en su editorial de 13 del corriente (julio); pero no la resuelve.

(*) Veán nuestros lectores las traducciones que insertamos en el presente número y que confirman el dicho de nuestro comunicante.—R.R.



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ASUNTO DE NUEVA ORLEANS.

Se ha cometido ya el primer atentado de las autoridades de la Isla de Cuba contra los refugiados de aquella Isla en los Estados-Unidos; atentado cometido sin duda en cumplimiento de las insinuaciones ó mejor dicho, órdenes del Ministro de España Don Ramon Maria Narvaez al Bajá de Cuba Don Federico Roncali.

En nuestro número 35 de LA VERDAD publicamos, sin temor á consecuencias de ninguna clase, la parte siguiente inserta en una comunicacion dirigida al Capitan General de Cuba, y transmitida á nosotros por un corresponsal.

Habana Mayo 6.

Para concluir por hoy, Milady, es preciso que se publique la Orden comunicada por el ministro Narvaez al conde Alcega. *Es extraño que un Capitan General de la Isla de Cuba, con todas las facultades que tiene, no pueda impedir que se publique el periódico "La Verdad" aunque sea la luz en Nueva York, ó aunque la viera en la China.* Es decir, que para los redactores de "La Verdad" no está vedado ni el puñal del asesino ni en China ni en Nueva York, lo cual prueba la buena moralidad de los hombres de nuestro Gobierno, y lo sensible que los son las verdades que llaman en título y la convicción íntima de que solo con la violencia puede sostenerse un estado de cosas como el que amenaza á nuestra patria digna de figurar como una estrella de la constelación Americana.

Al copiar este estupendo párrafo indicámos la no pequeña dificultad que los cándidos déspotas encontrarían en llevar á cabo sus locas pretensiones. Creímos que con estas manifestaciones se pondría á raya; pero nos equivocámos completamente como prueba el escandaloso y atrevido hecho que acaba de suceder en Nueva-Orleans, con respecto al refugiado español Juan García, ó Rey como le nombran algunos.

A pesar de que conocemos el carácter arbitrario é insolente que distingue á la generalidad de los agentes, del Gobierno español, sobre todo en Cuba, y la ruina política del Gabinete Metropolitano con respecto á sus colonias, se nos hacia increíble la ocurrencia de semejante escándalo y habíamos hecho intencion de dejarle pasar en silencio por nuestra parte. Pero la noticia últimamente recibida, del arresto en Nueva-Orleans del Cónsul Español Don Carlos España hace sospechar su complioidad ea el hecho.

Confirma tambien esta ocurrencia la opinion que varias veces hemos manifestado, á saber, que ninguno de los ofensores del Gobierno actual de Cuba, sea español peninsular ó criollo, está libre de las acochanzas y las garras suyas, y que el único medio de salvarnos de esos peligros es levantarnos y destruirlo de una vez. ¿Qué se teme? ¿qué hace falta para conseguir ese objeto?—Union, nada mas que union entre peninsulares y criollos, y poner manos á la obra, auxiliados por las consiguientes simpatías y adherencia de las tropas que guarnecen á Cuba.

Nada, nada debe detener á sus habitantes. Su indecision ha producido ya muchos males, y si se prolonga, puede ser completamente fatal.

Un paso mas de parte de ellos á fines del año próximo pasado, y Cuba sería hoy del

todo libre. Hoy su inaccion ó negativa á unirse todos será funesta, muy funesta.

Predicar á convertidos es inútil, con que nos ahorramos de repetirles lo que mil veces hemos dicho, y que ellos de puro sabido han olvidado, con respecto á los males que se les esperan de prolongar nuestra dependencia de España, y á los beneficios que nos promete nuestra incorporacion en esta Republica. ¿Quién ahora todo esto? Nadie. Solo falta que se persuadan de que la consumacion de la empresa no puede dilatarse y que ya ha sonado la hora.

¡Union, pues, entre peninsulares y criollos, para salvacion de la patria, las vidas y los intereses comunes!

El empleado, de todas clases, desde las mas subalternas hasta la que ocupa el mismo Capitan General de Cuba, ¿desechará la oferta de su sueldo vitalicio, si en lugar de manifestarse enemigo se adhiere á nuestra causa ó se mantiene neutral, ó elige el lugar de retiro que mas le plazca?

El soldado, brindado por el pueblo cubano con la libertad, la dignidad de ciudadano y una segura perspectiva de fortuna, ¿podrá vacilar un solo momento: abandonará las filas en que hoy sirve de envilecido instrumento de opresion á costa de su propio honor, y se arrojará en nuestros brazos de hermanos para lidiar juntos contra el tirano de todos.

Cuba, condenada en su actual situacion á mantener por un tiempo infinito ese ejército, ¿dudará en asegurar á los soldados españoles que se conviertan á su favor una paga mayor de la que hoy disfrutan, y asegurársela por todo el término de su vida y en el pais en que quieran disfrutarla? Y el soldado, condenado tambien por su parte á sufrir los ultrajes de desautorizados y crueles gefes, ¿dudará un instante en aceptar tan ventajoso cambio? ¿No preferirá ser libre á ser esclavo? ¿No preferirá gozar las dulzuras de ser padre de familia, al aislamiento y desamparo del celibato á que lo sujeta su condicion en la milicia? ¿No preferirá la posesion de alguna propiedad y las esperanzas seguras de enriquecerse con un trabajo libre y honroso, á la miseria y degradacion en que hoy se ve?

Nosotros no creemos equivocarnos: al contrario, tenemos entera fé en el buen éxito de la causa si hay valor para invocarla, si sabemos ser hombres, y si llega á alzarse una vez en los campos de Cuba el grito de ¡Libertad!

Ese será el momento en que salgan á luz, como son ellas, la malicia y la mezquindad con que el Gobierno Metropolitano en Cuba ha procurado sembrar entre nosotros la semilla de la discordia.

Ese será el momento de la Reconciliacion, de la Union, de la Fraternidad!

Ese será el momento en que, cesando los males que devoran hoy las entrañas de nuestro desventurado pais, se abra una nueva era de bienestar comun y perpetua felicidad para Cuba.



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The Great Abduction Case.

Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia.

BEFORE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT, SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND M. M. COHEN, U. S. COM'R.

FOURTH DAY.... TUESDAY, JULY 31.

The developments which the last day's examination elicited have increased, if possible, the interest and excitement of the public in regard to this mysterious case. Long before the appointed hour the court-room was densely crowded.

At 5 o'clock, P. M., precisely, their honors took their seats, and the examination was resumed.

ST. GERMAIN SWORN.—Witness is employed at Mr. Verdelet's counting-house on Common street. Witness being asked what passed between him and Capt. McConnell at the counting-house relative to some two hundred doubloons, said he lent some doubloons on board the schooner Mary Ellen, and for which the mate signed the bills of lading. This occurred on the 3d of July. When witness came back to the store the captain stepped up and said he was not going to Havana, and he was not responsible for the doubloons, because he had not signed the bills of lading. Witness then asked Capt. McConnell to sign them. The captain left witness without saying any thing, and went to Mr. Laborde. Witness then did not know what to do. The captain then came back from Laborde & Xiques's, and said he would take the doubloons at one per cent. Mr. Verdelet said it was too much—that they were only worth one-half per cent., which he was willing to give for them. Capt. McC. then suddenly changed his mind, and said he would not charge any thing provided there were no papers. Witness then tore up the bills of lading, and went after the letter which he had put on board. The captain did not induce witness to tear up the papers; it was done by him voluntarily. Verdelet then told the captain he would give him a letter without a seal. Capt. McC. replied he would take a letter from him sealed or unsealed, but he did not wish to take a sealed one for fear of its containing reports of cholera. Mr. Lallande asked Capt. McC. if he had any passengers. Capt. McC. replied that he had none, and would not take any for \$300.

JOSE LORENTE SWORN.—[The witness speaking Spanish, Mr. Louis Sere acted as interpreter.] Witness is well acquainted with Lorente, and would have been very glad if he had never known him. Witness here recognized him. Witness being asked to state what he knew concerning a conversation with Lorente about Rey, stated that on the 26th or 27th of June last, witness was making some corrections in a pamphlet, which he now hold in his hands, at the house of Mr. Sollee, a printer in Chartres street, and witness not wishing to dine at home, went at 3 o'clock to take his dinner at a restaurant in the public square, when he met Lorente with his two children at the door of the restaurant. They dined together, to wit: Lorente, his two children, witness, and another friend, for which witness paid a dollar. Lorente then took him aside and made to him a degrading proposition. The proposition was as follows: Lorente told witness that he was in a very unpleasant dilemma; that he had either to shoot himself or fulfil an engagement with the Spanish Consul. In the first place he said he had not courage enough to shoot himself, and for the other, he wanted a friend. Lorente said he knew the witness to be in indigent circumstances; that in the city of New Orleans persons who were most prosperous committed base acts. That there was a man in this city who had caused several prisoners of distinction to escape from Havana. Lorente told witness that he (Lorente) was a very able man in an intrigue, and that if the witness wanted to help him, they could take the man, who resided at Mr. Morante's, and sail for Havana, and for so doing they would be very well paid. Lorente said he had secured for himself a very lucrative situation, as the Consul was a very intimate friend of Sr. Mon, the Minister of Finance of Spain. Witness was born in Mexico when that country was under the Government of Spain. Lorente told witness that if he would become a citizen of Spain, he should have good pay and a good situation. Upon Lorente making this proposal to witness, he replied that he would not have any thing to do with the abduction of a man, as he, the witness, lived quietly enough in this city, and he did not wish to violate the laws. Witness had been guilty of two offences in Mexico, and he was in favor of religious toleration.

[The court here requested the witness to confine himself to the facts relative to the case of abduction.] Witness, after the proposition had been made to him, raised his hand to slap Lorente, when a friend of the latter came up, and they both took the direction towards the Spanish Consul's house. Lorente had offered witness a very large amount of money to engage in the abduction. Lorente did not tell the name of the person who desired to effect the abduction,

but said he was a very respectable person. Witness being asked whether he had ever been called upon to suppress this evidence, said that the other night while buying some cigaritas he saw three men talking together, and heard one of them say that the first man that would be killed would be the witness. The man who said this is named Morante, who published the defence of the Spanish Consul in "La Patria." This is all witness knows about it.

CROSS-EXAMINED.—Has known Morante only since this affair. Never knew Rey. Morante's shop is on St. Ann street. Morante advertises as being a chocolate maker, and witness supposes he must be well known. Witness being asked why he did not go to Morante and inform him of this infamous project, replied, because he thought it impossible for a man to entertain such an infamous design, and carry such a plot into execution. Witness thinks he could recognize the two persons who were with Mr. Morante if he was to see them. One of them he thinks is in the employment of Sr. Espasa, but never saw him in company with the Consul. He is a small man, and dressed in black. Witness first saw these men at the corner of St. Louis street and Exchange Place, at the cigar shop situated on that corner. It was on Sunday night, at half-past 7 o'clock, the day after the publication of Mr. Morante in La Patria. Three men at the time were speaking among themselves, but with the intention that witness should hear them. Witness being asked how he knew that their conversation had reference to him, replied because his name was mentioned in connection with the threats.

MR. DUBOUR.—We will here rest the prosecution for the present.

MR. LARCE.—Is that all?
MR. REYNOLDS.—That is all, sir.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

J. W. HINCKS SWORN.—Knows Capt. McConnell, of the brig Mary Ellen. He has been in the Gulf trade for many years. Since he has owned the Mary Ellen he has traded on his own account. He has owned her for four or five months. It sometimes occurs that a vessel conceals the port of her destination. This depends upon the nature of her freight. Never knew Capt. McConnell to clear for St. Thomas and a market, before this last trip. The trip previous he cleared for Matanzas. Capt. McConnell told witness that the reason why he concealed the port of his destination was, to prevent carrying letters and papers from this port. It is prudent when one wishes to bring back a concealed cargo from a port, to conceal the destination in clearing out. The Mary Ellen cleared, the last time, about 1 o'clock, on the 3d of July. The cargo shipped on the Mary Ellen, on her last voyage, belonged to the captain. Knows that Capt. McConnell intended going to Havana this last trip, because the shipping articles and crew list were made out for Havana.

CROSS-EXAMINED.—Witness can give a copy of the crew list, but Capt. McConnell has the shipping articles, which will answer the same purpose.

J. F. LABORDE SWORN.—Has been acquainted with Capt. McConnell for eight or ten years. He has frequently asked witness to go to Havana with him. Knew that Capt. McConnell was going to Havana, this last trip because, witness had written letters by him. He was ready to sail on the 4th of July. Does not know whether he took freight on the 5th.

CROSS-EXAMINED.—Witness thinks she was ready on the 4th; can't say she was ready on the 3d. As the captain takes cargo on his own account, he takes whatever he pleases. Witness believes that the vessel was cleared on the 3d. Witness is employed by his uncle, J. Y. Laborde, of the firm of Laborde & Xiques. Is acquainted with Thos. J. Burke. Has known him for the last six years. Witness being asked if he had not written on paper in relation to this matter of Rey, answered, yes, sir, I have. [A paper was here exhibited to the witness.]

Ques.—Did you not write this paper?
Ans.—Yes, sir, I did. I gave it to Mr. Burke, but addressed it to no one in particular.

MR. WARFIELD here offered to read the paper. [Great commotion.] The opposite counsel objected, but the court ruled it might be read, and it would decide afterwards if it should be admitted in evidence.

"The agent paid Mac 200 doubloons, or \$3400, to take him away. He was tied on board, under the hatches. The object of his being taken there is not that of punishing Rey so much as to ferret out of him who were the parties who employed him to set the two prisoners for political causes free from the castle, some of the most influential families in Havana having been implicated in buying off this turnkey.

"Last night a party of Spaniards, headed by a speaker, went to the Consul, and it appears he showed them some letters and papers exculpating him from all

blame. Some other Spaniards wanted, and actually formed themselves into a company, to go and thrash the Consul, and then send him off in the like manner to Havana. All Spaniards, without exception, are incensed against this Consul, and they hail the Delta as having taken up the affair on hand. The paper will gain much respect and influence with the Spaniards here if it continues hitting the Consul and bringing him

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to punishment."

Witness here pointed out Capt. McConnell as the Mac alluded to in the document. Witness says he specified no agent. Witness intended the paper as a hoax. Witness meant no body by the agent. It is a lie from beginning to end.

Mr. WARFIELD.—To whom did you allude by the word "him" in the second line?

Ans.—I meant, I suppose, Rey. I can explain the whole motive of writing that paper if the court will let me.

Mr. WARFIELD.—I now file this document in evidence.

Examination in Chief Resumed.—Witness being asked to give the whole history of this paper, says: Knowing that Mr. Thos. Burke was a sort of printer's devil in the Delta office, first gave me the idea of writing the paper to hoax the Delta. In a conversation I had with him that night, I told him I had much of importance to communicate to him. I made this statement for the purpose of making Burke believe I knew more than I did. I wanted to make him believe I knew more about it than I did, but I was afraid to send it to him. The day following Mr. Burke came to my store, and said he came from Mr. McGinness, of the Delta office, and begged me to give all the facts which I knew relative to the case. I first refused, so as to make him believe I really had something interesting. After he begged me a great deal, I consented, and wrote that paper. The first item of the two hundred doubloons, I heard spoken of in some bar-room, or in the street, and the balance of the paper I made up myself. I would have given a longer account, but I was busy and I had no time to give him any more lies.

Mr. WARFIELD.—Not any more lies?

Witness.—Yes; for I intended to have given him a chapter of lies.

This statement was read over to the witness, who being asked if he had made the last answer to the question put, said "Yes—and I can give you a chapter of lies now, if you want them."

Mr. WARFIELD.—No more at present, I thank you.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY REYNOLDS.—Sir, you are under oath.

Cross-Examined.—Witness has had conversations since with Mr. Burke. Conversed with him to-day (yesterday) at 1 o'clock. Am still in the employ of Laborde & Xiques. Witness's uncle, Ignacio Laborde, is the security in this case for the Spanish Consul. This document was written the day after the first article concerning Rey appeared in the Delta. It has no date.

JOHN SMITH SWORN.—Is a shipping master in this port. Supplied the crew for Capt. McConnell last voyage. Saw Capt. McConnell the night he sailed. Being asked to state all he saw that evening witness said: I came down to the schooner about 8 o'clock that evening. McConnell asked me if I had time enough to go and see Mr. Wall before the tow would be ready. I told him it was not customary for the tow to leave before 9 or 10 o'clock. I went around to Mr. Wall's store and sold him some coffee. When I returned to the schooner the captain asked me if all the crew were on board. The mate told me that the cook was not on board yet, and that my clerk had been there and gone after the cook. I waited for more than half an hour, during which time the steamboat's bell rung several times, when she hailed the schooner and asked if she was ready. In a conversation with Capt. McConnell I asked him if he was all ready, he said he was, and that as soon as the cook came he would shove off; that there was a passenger engaged, but as he had not come he would not wait for him. At that time I saw the cook, two negroes carrying his baggage, and my clerk coming along. I ran up to the cook and hurried him on board. I then sung out to the steamer that we were all ready. Capt. McConnell sung out to single the line and let go. I then shook hands with McConnell and said good-by to him, when he went aboard of the schooner. Turning around and looking up the wharf I saw three or four men coming along—three in a row, arm in arm. Some one said the schooner is off. The men picked up a man and launched him over the rail. The rail was even with the wharf. I sung out to Capt. McConnell, there is a passenger. Capt. McConnell said let him come aft, or something to that effect. The schooner's bows had swung off, though her stern was still alongside the wharf. I then saw a dark object, which I supposed was the man put on board, with something white in his hand, which I took for his hat. The schooner then swung off from the wharf and I went home. The schooner sailed a few minutes afterwards.

By MR. LARUE.—The men were coming towards the schooner the last time that I was counting off. One had a stick in his hand. Four or five helped the man over the rail; I believe I helped him myself. The men were not hurrying to get off when I first saw them, but they were when they heard the schooner was going off. It was a very dark night, and the man was lifted over to get him on board. Any sober man

might have stumbled. The men were forty feet from the vessel when witness first saw them. The man made no resistance. Saw the same object or person afterwards climbing up the poop deck; he had his hat in his hand. The vessel was just going off when the man was put on board.

By THE U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—*Cross-Examined.*—When witness went with Capt. McConnell to Mr. Wall's, to sell the coffee, they were absent only half an hour. The men were 200 feet from witness when he first saw them. Witness was then standing about half way down the wharf. At that time I saw Mr. Rogers and Mr. Eagle. Witness also saw Mr. Orton when witness left the cook on board, and afterwards saw him on the levee. Capt. McConnell told witness, in the conversation he had with him about the passenger, that he was a friend of the Spanish Consul. Don't know who engaged the passage for him. Don't know that the passenger had a passport from the Spanish Consul. I. Is one square from the vessel to Mr. Wall's. Witness thought the men who came down with the man might be his friends, who came to see him off. Witness thinks there were only four persons who came with the man. Saw no baggage. Thinks that notwithstanding it was a dark night, he could have seen if a man had been carried between the four men. Witness was midway up the wharf. They were then on the end of the wharf.

By COMMISSIONER.—Does not know this man John, who is said to have gone to California. When witness first saw these men they were coming towards the schooner. Some one sung out, "The schooner is off." They then picked up the man by the shoulders and legs and hurried him down, and witness helped to pass him over the rail.

[A dispute here arose as to the previous statements of the witness.]

By MR. WARFIELD.—Did not hear the man say a word. Don't know whether any thing was said at the gangway, but thinks some one said, "We have got the steward on board, and have had a great deal of trouble with the drunken fellow." No one was at the gangway to receive him. He was passed right aboard, and witness saw him afterwards going up to the quarter-deck. Witness thinks it was the same person that was put on board that he afterwards saw going up to the poop-deck. The man who was launched aboard never said a word. Witness does not know whether the men who came down with the man were his friends or foes, but it is usual when a passenger is going off late at night to be accompanied by his friends. Heard no words of "farewell," "adieu," or "good-by" spoken by the friends who brought him down. Does not know who the stout man with a stick was. [The witness was here requested to look at Marie.] This man is of about the same size, and is something like him. Witness shipped the crew of the vessel, also the cook and steward. The steward was a boy. Witness shipped the crew three days before the schooner sailed.

The schooner was not entirely cast off from the wharf until the man was put aboard. Her stern line was still fast. Capt. McC. never told witness the name of the friend of the Spanish Consul. Capt. McC. did not want witness to ship this man as one of the crew. It frequently happens that passengers are too poor to buy a passport, and they then obtain protections and go as one of the crew. Previous to filling up the shipping articles Capt. McC. requested witness to leave one or two blanks to be filled up with the names of some passengers who were going. Capt. McC. did not tell witness that the Spanish Consul had expressed any wish in regard to this matter. The captain merely said that it was a friend of the Spanish Consul who was coming on board. Did not leave any blank in the shipping articles because witness could not get protections, as a small vessel like the Mary Ellen can only carry two men without protections, and the cabin boy and the steward had no protections.

By MR. DUFOR.—Never said, a few days after this occurrence, that witness had seen a d—d rascal of a Spaniard put on board the Mary Ellen. [The witness here laughed.] Witness might have said a thousand things in coffee-houses, and such places, since this thing happened. Some said witness had received a thousand doubloons for it; witness wished he could get it. He would have put a hundred on board at that rate.

By MR. COLLENS.—*Examination in Chief Resumed.*—The witness being asked if Eagle had not told him that he had put a man on board of another vessel that night, the prosecution objected to the question, and after discussion it was withdrawn.

Witness was then asked if he knew Chas. Rogers's character. Objected to as being in improper form; that the question must be put, for truth and veracity. The question being put in form, the witness said he did not know much about him.

Mr. Larue then moved the court to adjourn, it then being 9 o'clock. The court adjourned accordingly to meet again at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

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INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAILS.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1849.

Important Naval Order—Our Home Squadron at Havana—Demand for Rey, &c. &c.

Commodore Parker has been ordered to proceed with the home squadron to Cuba, and demand the abducted Spaniard, Francisco Rey, and restore him to Louisiana.

The whole of the West End—I mean the first ward—has, for the last few days, been in a state of ferment, caused by a heretofore distinguished naval commander whipping his wife most cruelly. The causes of this act, on the part of the gentleman, are entirely unknown. The reputation of the lady, who is the mother of several children, is, to say the least, unexceptionable, and she is respectably connected in New York. I refrain from mentioning names; but I have been informed that all the ladies of the first ward are about getting up a petition to the President, to have the name of the commander stricken from the Navy Register; and if all reports be true, he justly deserves it.

There are many officers, at present in this city, belonging to the Navy, who have all unanimously agreed to cut the commander, and sink him to the point he ought, henceforth, to occupy in society.

NETTLES.

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The Great Abduction Case.

Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia.

BEFORE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT, SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND M. M. COHEN, U. S. COM'R.

FIFTH DAY.... WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1.

The examination for the defence was resumed yesterday at the usual hour, and the intense curiosity excited to hear the concluding testimony was not in the least abated, notwithstanding the heavy rain that suddenly came on at the time. The accused appeared with their counsel; the U. S. District Attorney, the State District Attorney, and the counsel for the prosecution being also present. The parties having signified they were ready, the court ordered the witnesses to be called.

RECORDER GENOIS SWORN.—Witness knows a man by the name of Charles Rogers, a runner for sailor boarding-houses. He is a short stout man. Witness does not know his character for truth and veracity. He bears a very bad character. [The counsel for the prosecution here contended that the defence must confine themselves to general questions concerning the character of Rogers for truth and veracity. The defence argued that there was no authority to inquire into character by any set questions. The court said it had considered the matter, and that in their opinion the point had long been settled. That if it was desired to discredit the witness, the proper questions to be asked were if the witness knows the general character of the person, and if he would believe him under oath.]

The witness was then asked the first question, to which the witness answered he did not know. Mr. Prout then asked the witness if he would believe Rogers under oath, which question was again objected to by the prosecution.

Mr. Foulhouse then addressed the court, and said he believed if Recorder Genois had been permitted to testify, he would have said he would not believe Mr. Rogers under oath.

Mr. Warfield then asked Mr. Foulhouse if he had any more such remarks to make, whereupon Mr. Foulhouse begged the gentleman not to interrupt him.

MANUEL MORENATE SWORN.—[In Spanish, translated by Louis Seré.]—Witness knows Mr. Carrero. Witness remembers a conversation which took place between two of his friends and Mr. Carrero. Witness met Carrero on the night of the 22d of July, about 9 o'clock, at a cigar shop at the corner of St. Louis and Exchange Place, and Antonio Vinau and Jose Dionisio Fernandez. Witness told one of the two named gentlemen that he would like to slap the face of Carrero. Witness wanted to slap him on account of a diligenca which he had with him personally. It had no relation to the affair of the Spanish Consul. Does not know that the gentlemen witness was with were friends of the Consul.

Cross-Examined.—Witness is the person who wrote an article in the Patria in defence of the Spanish Consul in this case.

Examination in Chief Resumed.—Witness wrote the card in the Patria not as a friend of the Consul, but merely to allay the excitement in the city, and as an expression of his own opinion.

ANTONIO VINAU SWORN.—[In Spanish, translated.]—Witness was present at a conversation, which occurred on Sunday, the 22d, between another and Mr. Morenate. Being near the cigar store, witness said to Morenate, "There is your Mexican friend," meaning Carrero, "going to buy cigars." Morenate said, in reply, "I would like to slap his face." Witness asked him, "What for?" Morenate replied, "For a personal affair."

By Commissioner.—Why did you call the attention of Morenate to Carrero?

Witness.—Because I knew what had passed between them.

No cross-examination.

JUAN ORAU SWORN.—Witness being asked if he was present when the conversation above mentioned occurred, said "While standing at the cigar store of Mr. Pona, about ten days ago, in the evening, Carrero came to witness, and told him that Morenate wanted to slap witness. Witness asked him, what for? Carrero replied, that it was a matter relating to Morenate. He did not say in whose presence this occurred, or when."

RECORDER SEZENNAU SWORN.—Witness is generally acquainted with the people in the Third Municipality. Is acquainted with Chas. Rogers. Witness never heard Rogers spoken of out of his office. Witness sees a great many people in his office. Witness spends the most of his time in his office. [The witness was here asked if he ever heard the character of Rogers spoken of in his office. Objected to by prosecution. The court then explained to the witness that the tendency of the question was to draw out the good or bad character of Rogers, what he knew of his general character or reputation for truth and veracity.]

Mr. Collens then asked the witness what he heard of the character of Rogers from those he had heard speak of him.

Mr. Dufour objected to the question being put, as the witness might only have heard the enemies of Rogers speak of him.

Mr. Collens replied, and said he only wanted to know the reputation of Rogers from the witness, as he knew it in the circle in which he moved. The court ruled that the question must be put for the general character of truth and veracity.

As the witness was withdrawing Mr. Larus rose and stated that notwithstanding the ruling of the court, he intended to read an authority to the contrary, and read from Starkie on Ev. p. 182, in regard to the proper mode of impeaching the character of a witness. That the proper question to be put was, whether the witness would believe the party on oath.

Mr. Warfield, *per contra*, quoted from Greenleaf, section 461, and focussed on Evidence, that the question to be put was as to general character.

Mr. Collens replied at length, and the court adhered to its previous decision.

Recorder Sezenneau then retired.

GEORGE COLEMAN SWORN.—Mr. Dufour.—Is the witness connected with Capt. McConnell's schooner? **Answer.**—Yes, sir.

Mr. Dufour.—I now move the court that all the witnesses for the defence composing the crew of the schooner Mary Ellen be separated.

Mr. Foulhouse.—I request then that the witnesses be put under the care of the constable, so that they can have no communication with either the friends of the defence or the prosecution.

Examination Resumed.—Witness is the first mate of the schooner Mary Ellen during her last voyage from Havana. We took in the largest part of the cargo on the 30th of July, the last part we took in on the 1th.

Question.—What prevented you from going on the 1th?

Answer.—I went to the office of the Union Towboat Line, and was told that no boat would go down that night.

There was a Spanish passenger on board. He was a young man about 22, dressed in a black merino coat and light pants and a small Panama hat. Witness first saw the passenger on the afternoon of the 31st of July, about 4 or 5 o'clock. He came down in company with another man, who was stout built, about 5 feet 6 inches, with black mustachios. [Mr. Lorente was here brought forward.] Thinks this gentleman is a *faisimile* of him. The schooner was lying at the time in the First Municipality, opposite the Public Square. The passenger asked witness if he could engage a passage for Havana. Witness told him that he could receive no passengers, as he had orders not to do so. The schooner left the wharf at the First Municipality about midnight, and went down to one of the wharves near the lower Cotton Press. The schooner started with the tow about 9 o'clock. We were detained there about one hour to make up the tow, and on account of the cook saw the cook come on board. He was brought on board by the shipping master's clerk. Witness saw two negroes at the time bringing down his clothing.

When the captain came down he told me to get ready as soon as the cook came down, and to cast off the fastenings. The vessel's bows had swung off about six feet, when the bow lines were let go. There were not three minutes difference in time between the arrival of the cook and the passenger. The passenger came with two friends who seemed to be carrying him down. The passenger was passed or hoisted by those people. On coming on board he went down in the cabin, and witness saw him there about ten minutes afterwards, and he appeared contented and reconciled. Witness did not speak to him. He was sitting on one side of the table and Capt. McConnell on the other side. They were reading papers. One of these papers was the passenger's passport. It was a real Spanish passport and made out in the name of Pedro Romla. He was as much at liberty as any passenger that witness ever saw in the vessel. He went on deck that night between 9 and 10 o'clock. A pilot came on board the next morning between 7 and 8 o'clock. We went out the S. W. Pass that morning.

The pilot staid on board nearly two hours. The pilot's small boat was at that time towing behind about fifteen feet. The small boat came alongside when the pilot came on board, and when he left the vessel. The passenger was on deck during the time the pilot was on board. We were eleven days going to Havana. On our arrival there we anchored at the quarantine ground. We staid there six days. The passenger at that time had free ingress and egress to and from all parts of the vessel.

We unloaded at the quarantine ground. We unloaded by means of lighters coming off to us. When we left our quarantine was not out. About thirty minutes before we sailed, the second mate and one man took the passenger out and put him on board the American brig Andrew Ring, belonging to New York. The Andrew Ring was in quarantine discharging cargo.

Cross-Examined.—Witness understands a little of the Spanish language, but does not speak it fluently. [Mr. Warfield here propounded a Spanish question to witness, who replied, "That is all dog latin to me." A laugh.] Being asked if the passenger said anything to witness, the witness replied, yes, he said "Que es el pasajero Habanero?" which means, do you want a Havana passenger? Witness replied in Spanish that he did not want one. On the 5th of July we took in cargo consisting of cases containing dusters made of peacock feathers and dusters. We took nothing else on board that day. Witness was between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening when the passenger came on board. No one was on the quarter deck but witness at that time. The crew were on shore getting their things on board. The captain and steward were also ashore. Did not see any one near me at the time. It was about sundown when we left for the Third Municipality. The towboat De Soto took us down. There was a youngster about eighteen years of age on board, who acted as our steward. His name is Domingo.

The U. S. Commissioner here requested the clerk to see what answer the witness had given to the passenger when he first came down to ask for a passage. The clerk read the answer—that he had received orders from the captain not to receive any passengers. The Commissioner then told the witness that his reply in Spanish to the passenger was different. The witness explained that he had told the passenger merely that he could receive no passengers, and that the reason he had so; but he had received orders from the captain not to do so; but he did not tell the passenger he had orders not to receive passengers.

Cross-Examination Resumed.—The passenger addressed me about the passage. He did not ask for the captain, nor did he make any reply, but returned on shore. Domingo is here—he was sent out of court a short time since. Witness was standing about the fore rigging when he first saw the men and passenger

coming on board. They were about thirty or forty feet from the vessel when witness first saw them—the night was very dark. Witness saw two men escorting the passenger, one on each arm, and a third helped him on board; but witness is not certain of the fact. They were hurrying along, as they had heard the vessel was about leaving, and the towboat's bell was ringing. The passenger was launched aboard. The vessel's poop-deck was even with the wharf, and he was passed aboard. Witness then saw the passenger go into the cabin. The descent from the poop-deck is about five feet. About ten minutes afterwards witness saw the passenger go into the cabin. There was a light in the cabin, and the captain was there reading the passport, and witness looked over it.

By Commissioner.—How came you to look over the passport?

Ans.—Because I was in the habit of looking at the passengers' passports.

Witness only saw the name of the passenger and the Spanish seal. The name was Pedro Romla. The passport was in Spanish; a part of it was printed and a part written. The passport at the time was lying on the table. Witness had no particular object in looking at the passport; it was merely to see the name. Witness was not in the cabin over three or four minutes. Witness then took charge of the deck, and ordered the second mate to turn in. The captain and the passenger were speaking in the Spanish language. Did not take notice whether the passenger had his hat on or no. Thinks it was lying on the table. The steamer went off with the tow immediately. The passenger came on deck about 9 or 10 o'clock. We were then near the Barracks. Did not see any baggage belonging to the passenger. The Andrew Ring was lying at anchor at the quarantine ground when they arrived at Havana. She was aground two days. There were several other vessels lying around her at the time. There was the brig P. Soule, the ship Adelaide of New York, one or two Spanish vessels and one or two of Bremen. The brig Soule lay about three to four hundred feet from us, perhaps more. The Andrew Ring was lying on the inside shore of us, about the same distance, and the P. Soule more towards the city. We remained six days at anchor. The captain did not leave the vessel during that time, and no one came on board.

The captain never went over the vessel's side. One man and second mate took the passenger in the small boat to the Andrew Ring. Heard the captain give no further orders, but to put the passenger on board the Andrew Ring, as he could not be landed on account of the quarantine. Does not know what arrangements were made to put the passenger on board the Andrew Ring. It is customary to transfer passengers from one vessel to another. Does not know how he came to be put on board the Andrew Ring. Does not know the pilot who took the Mary Ellen over the bar. Does not know his name. [Mr. Larus here informed the prosecution that his name was Richardson, and that a telegraphic despatch had informed them that he would be here to-night.]

By the Commissioner.—By reconciled witness means that he was content, as any other passenger would be. The fact of the passenger having no baggage caused no remark as witness heard of.

By Mr. Warfield.—The crew consisted of nine all told on board the vessel, including crew, captain, cook and steward, and a passenger named Robinson, who went with us as one of the crew.

By U. S. District Attorney.—Witness did not tell the captain a passenger had applied for passage, witness was busy, and witness had little time to speak to him. The captain said he expected a passenger, but told witness not to delay the vessel's time. [The captain came down about 12 o'clock. Witness had no conversation with the passenger whilst ever. He employed himself taking his meals and smoking cigars. The reason why the passenger was put on board the Andrew Ring was because she was the nearest vessel to us. Witness is well acquainted with Capt. Williams of the Soule, and Capt. Adams of the Adelaide. There was communication with the shore twice a day. Letters came on board from the consignee, and letters were sent ashore. The doctor's boat visited us twice a day.]

By Mr. Warfield.—The man who asked witness if he wanted a Havana passenger, was the same man who afterwards came on board, and whom he carried to Havana.

By Commissioner.—Did it not astonish you that the man whom you had refused a passage should afterwards come on board.

Ans.—No, sir.

By Mr. Warfield.—Never heard this passenger's name mentioned on the voyage. The steward always called him in Spanish to his meals. He was never called by any name to the knowledge of the witness. It was a week previous to the passenger's coming on board that the captain told witness to refuse passengers. Witness always sat at the same table with the passenger. There were five of us sat down to table—the passenger, Capt. McConnell, the 2d mate, Mr. Robinson, and myself.

By Mr. Collens.—The P. Soule went out of quarantine to the wharf when the Mary Ellen left Havana.

Domingo Valeron Sworn.—[In Spanish, translated.] Witness was employed on board the Mary Ellen on her last voyage from Havana. There was a Spanish passenger on board, with a white hat. It was a small, low-crowned Panama hat. Witness first saw the man on board some two or three miles down the river. The passenger was on deck smoking his cigar as a gentleman. Witness was steward on board the vessel. A pilot came on board when we arrived at the Pass; the pilot remained on board about two hours; the pilot's boat was alongside the vessel—the boat was alongside all the time. The passenger spoke the Spanish language. The only conversation that witness had with the passenger he told him he was going to Havana to collect \$3000. The passenger was well treated; he slept in a berth near the captain's; witness made up the berth. We were about ten days on the voyage. We staid six days in quarantine at Havana. When they left Havana

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the passenger was put on board an American brig.

Cross-Examination.—Does not know the day they left Havana. Witness slipped on the Mary Ellen about four days before she sailed. Witness was on board between 4 and 5 o'clock on the evening that the Mary Ellen left for Havana. Did not see any one come on board at that hour; does not know what persons were on board at that time; there were three sailors on board at the time from 4 to 5 o'clock; they were on board all that time; they were forward at the time—witness was near the caboose foremast.

Witness was at that time attending to his duties at the caboose and in different parts of the vessel. The caboose is nearly in the middle of the vessel. Witness cannot see persons coming on board while in the caboose house. Does not know what time the mate came on board that afternoon. There were others on board the schooner besides witness and the three sailors. Does not remember whether the captain was on board between 3 and 4 o'clock that day. The captain came on board about half-past 9 o'clock, when the vessel was about to sail. Did not see the captain come on board at any time that afternoon. Did not see any one come on board that afternoon. Does not recollect when Mr. Coleman, the mate, came on board.

BY COMMISSIONER.—Was the passenger called for any purpose during the passage?

Ans.—He was not.

Ques.—By what name did he go on board the vessel?

Ans.—I do not know. [Great commotion.]

MR. COLEMAN.—It is my wish and intention as the testimony is taken down that the witnesses shall have an opportunity of explaining their testimony.

BY MR. WARFIELD.—The passenger took his meals with the captain, mate, second mate, and another passenger. Witness served as steward on board the vessel. Never observed the captain and the passenger conversing together.

BY MR. DUFOUR.—Mr. Coleman, the mate, was on board at 6 o'clock, P. M., when the schooner left. He was on board at 5 o'clock. Witness was walking on deck, forward, when he saw Mr. Coleman at 5 o'clock. Coleman at that time was giving orders to the sailors. Witness was in the caboose when Coleman came on board that evening. Witness was alone when Coleman came on board.

Mr. Collins here remarked to the court that the prosecution had no right to assume facts and ask the witness questions upon them. He did not think it a fair way to cross-examine a witness.

MR. DUFOUR replied that there was anything unfair in the manner of cross-examining the witness, and that there could be no misunderstanding about it.

MR. LARUP quoted from Starke that facts could not be assumed which had not been proved.

MR. DUFOUR.—Mr. Coleman has stated himself that he was on board; therefore we do not assume any fact not proved. My question is, where was witness when Coleman came on board?

The Commissioner ruled the question should be put. The witness answered he was in the caboose.

Cross-Examination Resumed.—Does not know when Coleman came on board. Does not know if it was before or after sunset when Coleman came on board. It was about night-fall. Does not know where Mr. Coleman spent his evening. There was no body on board from the time witness came on board at 3 o'clock, until sunset, but witness and the three sailors. [Witness was here again asked the question, and told not to reply without he understood it. He again answered the question in the same way.] Witnesses did not converse frequently with the passenger—his only conversation witness had with him he told witness he was going to collect \$500 at Havana. Being asked how the passenger came to tell this to witness, he replied the passenger asked witness how many days it would take to go to Havana, and witness replied he did not know, and then it was he told witness he was going to get the money. Witness was near the caboose when the schooner sailed from the wharf at the Third Municipality. Witness did not see the passenger come on board. Did not see the passenger that morning. Did not see him until they got two miles down the river.

Direct Examination Resumed.—The mate slept on board the night before the schooner sailed. Did not see the mate leave the vessel, or go on shore.

A motion was now made to adjourn, it being 10 o'clock; when Mr. Dufour proposed that the witnesses, consisting of the crew of the Mary Ellen, should be kept in care of the constable until tomorrow, at 12 o'clock. Mr. Collins objected, unless that all the witnesses should be imprisoned. The court said it would then prefer going on with the examination, which the counsel agreed to.—[New applause.]

R. SMITH SWORN.—Was employed on the Mary Ellen during her last voyage. We took one passenger over to Havana. He spoke the Spanish language. He had on a coat, black pants and a white hat. Witness first saw him for the first time in the cabin, after the vessel got under weigh. He was sitting on a chair when witness first saw him. They had left the wharf about half an hour when witness first saw him. Mr. Robinson was in the cabin with him.

BY COMMISSIONER.—If Robinson was the name of one passenger, what was the name of the other?

Ans.—I don't know.

Witness saw the passenger afterwards come on deck. We went out the S. W. Pass. The pilot came on board in a small boat, which was towed alongside, a little ways astern, until we went over the bar. The passenger at that time was on deck walking fore and aft, smoking a cigar. He was treated the same as any other passenger. We were eleven days on the passage. We remained in Havana five or six days. The passenger during that time was on board. When we left Havana the passenger was put on board the Mary Ring. Witness and one of the sailors took him on board the Ring. Witness is second mate of the schooner Mary Ellen. Has been on board nearly three months. He finished loading the vessel on the 3d of July, in the day time. On the 5th inst. we took a cash of ice on board. We took our stores on board two days previous in that. Don't know when the box

of feathers came on board, as he took no account of cargo. The mate kept the account of cargo.

Cross-Examination.—On the 5th of July the mate was on deck, and witness was there the most of the day. The crew was not there all day—we had given them liberty to go and get their clothing. The captain that day was sometimes on board and sometimes away. Witness went on shore a little before sundown the day the schooner left and was absent about half an hour. Witness was ashore once or twice before that.

Witness had been on board nearly half the day when he left to go ashore. Three of the sailors were on board with witness, also the mate and the steward. These men were on board after sundown. Witness had been ashore off and on, two or three times. The men were not on board before sunset. The steward, Domingo, was on board the whole evening, before and after sundown. Don't know if he was on board at 3 o'clock. Coleman left the schooner several times on the day of the sailing of the schooner, but did not during the early part of the day. Witness was sometimes below and sometimes on deck. The captain came on board just as the cook came on board. He had been on board two hours before. Saw no other persons on board that afternoon but the witness, three sailors and the steward. Coleman at times was sometimes forward and sometimes aft. The witness was here asked if he did not obey the orders of the mate and act as his aide-de-camp. The witness replied, "No sir, there is no camp aboard of a ship." [A laugh.]

BY COMMISSIONER.—The passenger had no baggage that the witness saw. Witness was chock forward when the schooner was leaving.

BY MR. WARFIELD.—The passenger dined with us. Never heard his name called. Has seen Domingo and the passenger frequently talking together—every day.

The passenger laid down and got up whenever he liked, and saw the passenger talking Spanish with Domingo, the steward, every day. Don't know by what name the passenger was addressed when spoken to, or called to his meals. Never saw the mate talking to him. The mate only speaks a word or two of Spanish.

BY COMMISSIONER.—Witness did not take any notice of the passenger when he came on board, and did not see him.

BY MR. WARFIELD.—Who called this man to his meals?

Ans.—The steward.

Ques.—How did he call him?

Ans.—I don't know, sir, he called him "Hombre come to breakfast." [Great laughter.]

Witness never had any conversation with him. The reason why the passenger was transferred to the Ring was because he had to be quarantined. One of the sailors named John went with witness to carry the passenger on the brig Mary Ring. Witness thinks there is but one man named Joe belonging to the Mary Ellen. The captain of the Mary Ring did not come on board the Mary Ellen nor did Capt. McConnell go on board of the Mary Ring.

JOSEPH LONARD SWORN.—Witness was a seaman on board the Mary Ellen during her last voyage. Saw passenger on board; he had on a white Panama hat. He spoke the Spanish language. The first time witness saw the passenger was when going down the river. He asked witness to go forward and get him some fire to light his cigar. Witness said he could not, because he was at the helm. The passenger then tried to get a light out of the binnacle, but could not, and went below. Does not know what Pass they went out. The pilot came on board in a boat. Cannot say how long the boat was alongside; witness had work to attend to. The passenger was then on deck; he was treated as a gentleman passenger. The passenger on arriving at Havana was put on board the American brig Andrew Ring, of New York.

Cross-Examination.—Does not know that the passenger had any baggage aboard.

Ques.—Do you call a man a gentleman-passenger that had only a suit of clothes to his back?

Ans.—I did not ask him what clothes he had, it was none of my business. I belonged forward, and the passenger aft.

Witness was forward, standing on the forward bow, when the vessel left the wharf. Saw no one come on board. Witness was not aware of any passenger coming on board. Heard some one say, just as they were about leaving, "Here is the cook!" Witness heard the cook's voice, he was drunk, and witness was not much better.—[A laugh.] Did not hear the captain make any reply. Heard the old cook bawling out, himself.

HENRY PETERSON SWORN.—Was a seaman on board the Mary Ellen during her last voyage. There were two passengers on board that voyage. Witness does not know who they were. One had on a Panama hat. He spoke Spanish, the other spoke English. Did not see the man with the Panama hat until the next morning when we were going over the bar. Witness was close to the forecabin when the vessel shoved off. At that time witness was taking a glass of grog. [Laughter.] Was piloted over the bar. Does not know how long the pilot staid on board—a good while. After the boat came alongside, she was dropped astern. The passenger was treated first rate. The man with the Panama hat was on deck when the pilot came on board. The passenger was put on board of a New York brig called the Andrew Ring, when they arrived at Havana.

No cross-examination.

JOSEPH AUGUSTINE SWORN.—Witness was the cook on board the Mary Ellen during her last voyage. We left on the 5th July. Witness came on board in the evening, between half-past 8 and 9 o'clock. Mr. Smith's runner came to witness and told him the vessel was waiting for him, and brought witness on board. When witness came to the wharf Mr. Smith's runner said "Here is Joe," and Mr. Smith then picked up the end of a line and struck witness, saying, "You rascal, we have been waiting half an hour for you." The captain said "That is Joe—don't hurt him." The captain said, "Joe, are you drunk?" I

answered the question "No," and jumped aboard with my bag in my hand; a black man had my bedding, and he shoved it on board. I went into the galley, and then into the boat that was hoisted up on the larboard side of the vessel, undressed myself and lay down on one of the thwart. I saw the passenger at 5 o'clock next morning, when I went to make a fire in my galley. I first saw the passenger sitting down on the starboard side of the booby hatch. I did not speak to him nor he to me. He was dressed in a pair of black pants and was in his shirt sleeves. He wore a Panama hat [laughter.] He always spoke to witness in Spanish. We went out through the S. W. Pass. Had a pilot on board. The passenger was then on deck. He was treated as a passenger on board the vessel. [Witness repeated this answer three times very emphatically.] He was left on board the American brig Andrew Ring, of New York.

Cross-Examination.—Does not speak French. Was born in Dominica. Speaks a little Spanish. Did not see any passenger come on board at the time the schooner was about to be hoisted off. Witness was in the small boat when the schooner was hoisted off. Witness was a little drunk at the time. The passenger was not tied up or manacled on board the schooner. He was not in confinement during the voyage.

Ques.—Have you not stated on the first day that you returned from Havana that a Spaniard had been brought, tied up on board the Mary Ellen, when she left this port on the 5th July.

Ans.—No; I heard it was so said on board of the vessel, and persons tried to pump it out of me; but it is a lie.

Ques.—Have you not also stated, the day that you would not speak, because it would ruin Capt. McConnell.

Ans.—No, sir.

Examination in Chief Resumed.—On the night we arrived several persons came on board and spoke on this subject. A young cabin boy named Juan and a white man named Joseph, a friend of witness's, asked him what they did with that man whom they carried to Havana? They said nothing to witness about making money. Witness told them the story was false. The same evening at a coffee-house witness was asked what they did with the man who was gagged and carried to Havana? Witness replied that it was false, that no man had been gagged. The next day no one spoke to witness but Capt. McConnell.

Cross-Examination.—Witness is sometimes called by the name of "Crying Joe."

MR. DUFOUR.—May it please the court I desire the attendance of this witness to-morrow, as it is now 12 o'clock at night, I suppose we shall adjourn.

THE COURT.—Yes. I suppose no objection will be made.

MR. DUFOUR.—Have the gentlemen many more witnesses to examine.

MR. LARUP.—Yes, sir, we have many; enough to occupy the court for three or four days. The court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Evening Picayune.

2 August 1849, 1

The Abduction of Juan Francisco Rey.

Gen. Taylor has given orders for prompt action in the case of the New Orleans abduction.

Second Despatch.

The Abduction Case.

BALTIMORE, July 27, A. M.—The Spanish abduction case at New Orleans is exciting much attention in New York. Mr. Villaverde, one of the persons whom Rey, alias Garcia, allowed to escape, is now in the latter city. His crime was that of patronizing *La Verdad*, a Spanish paper, published in New York, and advocating the independence of Cuba; also introducing it into that island.

The N. Y. Post publishes a letter from Machin, the agent of *La Verdad* in New Orleans, written a short time previously to his supposed suicide, and showing that Don Fulgencio Llorente had been endeavoring to entrap him, proposing to pay all his debts if he would go back to Cuba. Machin suspected him to be a Spanish spy, and declined the proposal. Llorente then left Machin, telling him, with a threat, that his (Machin's) life was in danger if he ventured to remain.

Machin writes to the editor of the *Verdad* his opinions and his advice; his letter is dated the 7th of July, and on the 8th, the next day, he is found in his room with his brains blown out.

The Post concludes its article as follows: "The first thing to be done, and it is to be done with all possible despatch, is to send to Havana, there to demand the restoration of the person kidnapped from under the very shadow of our flag; and, further, that a Spanish frigate, or national steamer, convey him back to New Orleans.]

"Damages are to be exacted for the benefit of the individual and condign punishment is to be inflicted on all ascertained to have been accomplices in this outrage, even though a Captain-General should be one of the number."

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

2 August 1849, 2

The United States steamer Alleghany, Lieutenant William W. Hunter, commanding, arrived at our navy-yard, from the Mediterranean, Tuesday night, at half-past 11 o'clock. All well. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant commanding, William W. Hunter; lieutenants, William Reynolds and George M. Colvocoresses; purser, Levi D. Stamm; surgeon, Robert Woodworth; assistant surgeon, John A. Pettit; acting master, R. B. Lowry; acting chief engineer, Alexander McCausland; passed midshipman, W. W. Wilkinson; midshipmen, George B. Hodge, John J. Laughlin, and Henry Wilson; captain's clerk, John B. Peachy; second assistant engineers, Michael Quinn and George F. Hebard; third assistant engineers, N. P. Patterson, James G. Young, Archibald H. Roane, and Peter C. Bogardus; acting boatswain, David Green; acting gunner, William Burneice.

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

3 August 1849, 2

Virginia Legislature.
Correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette (and
Fauquier White Sulphur Springs.)
July 31, 1849.
Last evening the supper given by the mem-
bers of the General Assembly to Ellwood Fish-
er Esq., came off. Col. Hopkins, Speaker of
the House, presided, (in the absence of General
Scott who is sick) and was assisted by C. J.
Faulkner, James French Strother, and George
Wythe Munford Esq.
After the regular toasts were announced,
(which we take leave to say were in admirable
taste) the President called out the guest of the
evening by an appropriate toast, which he pre-
faced by a neat speech.
Mr. Fisher responded in terms highly antia-
factory to the audience. I suppose you will
see the report of this speech, and will be able
to judge of its merits. Next in order, the Hon.
H. S. Foote, of Mississippi, was called out and
responded in a very brief speech. Then the
ex-Governor, Wm. Smith, was toasted as the
"Sword of the South." He declined the honor
of such a designation, but assured them he was
always ready to do battle for the South, be-
cause she was in the right.
A letter from Judge Scott was then read. It
was in reply to the letter of the Committee of
Invitation and was expressed in terms of high
commendation of Mr. Fisher's pamphlet in
vindication of the South. It was received with
manifestations of decided approval. Your read-
ers will of course see it, as it will be published.
Conway Robinson, Esq., an invited guest, was
toasted, and made a very appropriate reply.
The regular toasts, as well to the invited
guests present as those absent, being over, there
was a shower of volunteers from all parts of
the Assembly. I cannot pretend in the com-
pass of a letter to give you all the witty things

said. I may say, however, that it all passed off
finely and to the entire satisfaction of all con-
cerned.

To-day, the House met as usual, notwithstand-
ing the frolic of the past night. The first thing
in order was the report of the Committee of
Conference between the two Houses upon mat-
ters of disagreement. The report was made by
Mr. Strother and adopted. The only amend-
ment of any importance in the report, was that
restoring Company Musters as they were afore-
time.

The 4th volume of the Civil Code was then
taken up, and Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, offered a
substitute for the Jury bill reported by the Re-
visors and which the House had passed over,
after amending. This gave rise to a discussion
which lasted nearly the whole day. Mr. Scott's
substitute was defeated. Then the old law, as
in the revival of 1819, was adopted. It was af-
terwards reconsidered and Mr. Scott's substi-
tute with an amendment, was again defeated,
and at the hour of adjournment, after a day
consumed in discussion, the House left off
where they began, with the Committee's report
unaltered.

The difference in the two bills of the Revi-
sors and Mr. Scott's, upon which we think the
House is divided, is in relation to the mode of
paying juries. In the Committee's it is left for
the County Courts to adopt the system or not,
and if they determine to pay them, it is charge-
able on the County thus adopting it. Mr. Scott's
requires payment out of the Treasury.

Eastern men seem to be irreconcilably op-
posed to the principle of Mr. Scott's bill, while
Western men are very much in favor of it. —
Perhaps we might guess the reason of this
difference of opinion. To-morrow there will
be a violent effort made to engross the bill
as it is. D.

3 August 1849, 1
Naval Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STEAMER ALLEGHANY, AT WASHINGTON.—The United States steamer Alleghany, under the command of Lieut. Wm. W. Hunter, arrived off this city on Tuesday evening from a cruise on the Brazil and River La Platte stations, and last from the Mediterranean. Her passage was made in twenty-four running days from Gibraltar, touching at Madiera and the Bermudas; the first American man-of-war that has ever visited that important group of islands, almost within sight of our coast. She made the run from Gibraltar to Madiera, distance 840 miles, in three days; from Madiera to Bermuda, 2,450 miles, in seventeen days; and from Bermuda to Cape Henry, 670 miles, in four days; performing a distance of 3,760 miles in the above named time, averaging over 156 miles a day, and announcing her own arrival at Washington. Her cruise has been a most active one, and her properties as a steamer and sailer have been rigidly and successfully tested in all weathers. The experiment of this mode of propelling war-steamers has, in the Alleghany, passed through such an ordeal as to give gratifying assurance of its entire success. The officers and crew are all well. The following is a list of them:—

Lieutenant Commanding, William W. Hunter; Lieutenants, William Reynolds and George M. Calvo; Purser, Levi D. Stamm; Surgeon, Robert Woodworth; Assistant Surgeon, John A. Pettit; Acting Master, R. B. Lowry; Acting Chief Engineer, Alexander McCausland; Passed Midshipman, W. W. Wilkinson; Midshipmen, George B. Hodge, Henry Laughlin, and Henry Wilson; Captain's Clerk, John S. Peachy; Second Assistant Engineers, Michael Quinn and George F. Hebard; Third Assistant Engineers, N. P. Patterson, James O. Young, Archibald H. Roane, and Peter C. Bogardus; Acting Boatswain, David Green; Acting Gunner, William Buruelce.

We copy the following letter from the Baltimore Sun:—

U. S. STEAMER ALLEGHANY, }
OFF WASHINGTON, July 31, 1849. }

We have just arrived from Gibraltar, having stopped at Madiera and Bermuda, in twenty-four days. At Funchal, we found the United States ship Portsmouth, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Cooper, just returned from a cruise on the Coast of Africa. The Decatur, Bainbridge, and Porpoise, were on the coast, and the Yorktown had gone to Cadix for repairs. A national salute was fired from the Portsmouth on the 4th, and the day was celebrated on board that ship in most becoming style. The civil and military authorities, and the various Consuls, were present. The only American vessel there, when we left, was the brig—Captain Johnson, bound for New York.

We entered the port of St. George, in the Bermudas, to the perfect delight of the good people. It happened that we were the first United States war vessel that, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, had ever entered there; and, more than this, that her Majesty's steamers, vessels of smaller size than the Alleghany, had been inhibited, by an order of the government, not to make St. George their depot, because of the alleged want of water. The unexpected appearance of a large and long American steamer astonished even those of the St. Georgians, who, for years, had maintained that such vessels could safely enter their harbor, and this practical illustration of the truth of their reasoning gave them unbounded joy.

It had just the contrary effect upon the good people of Hamilton, who had for years maintained the opposite, their interest being different, and who consoled themselves by saying, that "no one but a Yankee sailor would think of going into St. George." It is a "fixed fact," however, that "a pretty considerably good-sized Yankee ship" can enter that harbor; and, more than that, it is really the easiest of access of any harbor in the group.

We were entertained, while at St. George, by the officers of the celebrated 42d. Regiment of Royal Highlanders, under command of Colonel McDougall, and by the Royal Artillery and Engineers, Colonel Andrews, in the most hospitable manner. I merely mention this to shew, that whatever may be our feelings of rivalry, in no instance, during our cruise, have we been met by the officers of the British navy or army, save with the warmest feelings, respect, and hospitality.

Capt. Pitcairn, Adjutant of the 42d, came passenger with us. He intends making a tour of the States.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE
3 August 1849, 2

**AN AMERICAN FLEET ORDERED TO HAVANA—
THE NEW ORLEANS ABDUCTION CASE.**—It appears
that Commodore Parker has been ordered to pro-
ceed with the home squadron to Cuba, and de-
mand the release of the Spaniard, Francisco Rey,
who was abducted, as is alleged, from New Or-
leans, through the instrumentality of the Spanish
Consul at that port, and conveyed clandestinely to
Havana. This promptness is very commendable,
and we rejoice at this action of the administration
in the matter. Commodore Parker should not
only demand the release of the Spaniard, but
should likewise obtain reparation for the insult
which the Spanish Consul offered to our flag. The
pride of the Spanish government of Havana will,
no doubt, be touched by this movement on the
part of our government, and they may possibly re-
fuse our demand, and show fight. We hope they
will, and that it may be necessary, to thrash them
into doing right. If they do, we will have a
chance of sending General Scott and a few mus-
kings to Cuba, to try the mettle of the Cubans.

We hope, too, that the administration will take
proper notice of the interference of England with
the rights of American citizens in Mosquito. Mr.
Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, will not, it is said,
go on his mission until the month of October.
He, however, is not a fit person to man-
age such a business. He wants the ne-
cessary talent and mind. We ought to have a
special mission for the purpose immediately, or
authorize Mr. Bancroft to settle the matter, al-
though he is almost too much English in his feel-
ings, having been too much praised and courted
by the aristocracy of that country. The whole
power of the government should be invoked in
the matter, rather than permit the British govern-
ment to carry out its views in regard to the drunken
and besotted *protégé* of theirs, the boy-king of
Mosquito. We should also despatch a minister to
Nicaragua, to consult with its government on the
subject, and unite with it in driving the British
away. This matter must not be allowed to get
cold, for the insidious government of England are
no doubt playing a deep game there—one that, if
not nipped in the bud at once, may give us a great
deal of trouble hereafter.

The administration made a great mistake in re-
gard to the expedition in search of Sir John Frank-
lin; but they can retrieve themselves by acting
promptly towards the government of Cuba in the
one case, and that of England on the Mosquito
question in the other.

3 August 1849, 2

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1849.

The reported abduction of the young Spaniard from New Orleans is now the engrossing subject of conversation everywhere, and the matter has, it is said, already been before the Cabinet. It is distinctly understood that the Government only waits until the facts shall be established, to act, and to act promptly. The fact that the emissaries of any foreign power should dare to seize an individual in the streets of one of the great cities of the country, strikes all with amazement, and if the matter be brought home to the Spanish Consul, nothing but the immediate surrender of the prisoner and the amplest indemnity will satisfy the people. The President, it is stated, expressed himself most indignantly on the affair, and avowed a determination to cause it to be sifted to the utmost. The nature of the offence with which the young man is charged, that of assisting in the escape of a prisoner or prisoners charged with political offences, adds to the excitement, and all seem aware that had the refugee been a murderer or a pirate, the Cuban authorities would not have thought it worth while to take such a step. The arrivals from your city are, and will continue to be anxiously looked for until the whole matter is definitely explained.

Yesterday was the commencement of the Catholic College at Georgetown, and the ceremonies attracted a large crowd from the city, among whom were the President, and Col. Bliss and lady. The premiums were distributed by the President in person, and it was remarked that a very large proportion of those of the pupils who participated conspicuously in the ceremonies were from your State. The President of the College, the Rev. Father Ryder, S. J., is well known throughout the United States, and has almost an European reputation. There was, after the conclusion of the exercises, a sumptuous collation.

The address of Mr. Calhoun attracts but little attention in this community, though to the northward and south of us, little else is talked of. The high position and dignified bearing of Mr. Calhoun make him more than an equal of Mr. Benton, who in this case has awakened a giant. All commend the dignified contempt with which he looks down on the Missourian, and acknowledge that before the test of his logic what had seemed bullion is commuted into tinsel. The course of Mr. Calhoun the leading thinkers deem to be entirely devoid of reference to party, and induced by devotion to that region he certainly has loved well if not wisely.

I hear that some removals have been made to-day by Mr. Ewing, but the great moving of the waters will not take place until the first of the month, when it is intimated "we shall see what we shall see."

A friend who sits at my side informs me that a letter has just been received from a gentleman of great eminence in Missouri, who has made things of this sort a matter of particular study, stating that the late Commissioner of Patents exceeded the actual wheat crop in his report by one million of bushels, and that the over-estimate of the corn crop was not less.

It is rumored about the city that several large defalcations have been discovered in one of the departments, and soon will be made public.

There is no indication of cholera in this neighborhood, and the occasional storms, with thunder and lightning, keep the air pure and healthy.

Yours, &c.

Phi. Ro.

Foreign Intrigue—The Abduction Case.

A new incident has just been revealed to the public, that tends to invest the foreign agencies lately so active in this city, with a fouler character than ever. Our telegraphic despatches from New York, which we published last evening, broadly insinuate that one of the friends of the abducted man, Juan Francisco Rey *alias* Garcia, a Spaniard named Machin, deceased, was assassinated here, on the 8th ult.; and points out Fulgencio Llorente, the individual who has figured so conspicuously in the examination before Judge Bright and Commissioner Cohen, as the perpetrator and instigator of the vile deed. To be squeamish or measly-mouthed in a case of alleged murder such as this, no matter who may suffer by implication, would, even in a private citizen, be carrying forbearance to the extreme of weakness, but in a journalist it would be a shameful betrayal of his trust. We do not intend to incur this censure.

The N. Y. Post has published a letter from Machin, the deceased man, dated New Orleans, the 7th July, giving the editor of a journal in New York, for which he was the agent here, his opinion on the threat made by Llorente to take his life. The very next day, the 8th, Machin was found with his brains blown out. We have consulted our files and find that on the 9th our city intelligence recorded the suicide of E. P. Machin, said to have destroyed himself through love and jealousy. We know not what evidence was adduced at the coroner's inquest held on the occasion. It may have been conclusive as to the motive for the alleged suicide, returned by the jury in the verdict, and it may have been the reverse—the evidence, for example, of an interested party, which sufficed in the absence of any accuser. Now, however, that we have it broadly surmised, on documents of undoubted authenticity—we mean the two letters of the deceased, written to his friend in New York, both animadverting on the threat of death to him by Llorente—we insist that there are grounds sufficient to enable our magistrates to institute a rigid investigation into the whole affair. An affidavit should be forthwith made by one of the friends of the deceased, deposing that he has good reason to believe that Machin was foully dealt with. The presumption *prima facie* that Machin did not commit suicide is very strong. On the 7th he writes "opinions and advice," the natural offspring of a mind cool and collected, and the next day, without any extraordinary incident, that we know of, intervening, he blows out his brains!

Machin was one of Rey's *alias* Garcia's friends and confidants; Llorente is traced to their society, alternately whispering to them his pernicious counsels, and intimidating them with his dark threats. The two unhappy men are deeply mixed up with political refugees or with schemes for the political regeneration of Cuba, their adopted country. How far this Llorente is identified with the accredited Spanish agent in New Orleans, Don Carlos de España, we leave to the decision of the law authorities, who have undertaken to investigate the case of the alleged abduction. We will not prejudge.

Our fellow-citizens will not fail to remark that the President is justly incensed by the bare idea that any foreign agent should dare to perpetrate such an outrage as that involved in the case of Rey. Should the fact be brought home to the Spanish Government—here the Consul sinks into insignificance—he will exact signal reparation; or inflict punishment that shall prove a terror to all others, who may henceforward meditate a similar insult to the honor of our country. This is quite in character with the old hero. We call particular attention to our Washington letter, and the telegraphic despatch in reference thereto.

The N. Y. Post in the extract we gave yesterday, intimates that the news of the alleged abduction had created considerable excitement in that city. Its opinions as to the mode by which reparation should be made by the Spanish Government in Cuba are worthy of the highest commendation. Rey should be brought back to New Orleans, in a Spanish man-of-war; as the outrage was committed in the obscurity of midnight, it should be expiated in broad day that all the world may see how republicans act and force others to act, when the honor of their country has been trespassed on.

3 August 1849, 2

The Great Abduction Case.

Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia.

BEFORE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGBT, SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND M. M. COHEN, U. S. COM'N.

SIXTH DAY.....THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

The court convened this morning at 15 minutes after 10 o'clock, all the parties being present. The examination was resumed by the witnesses being called. The court mentioned that the Spanish Consul had been present, but had retired on account of indisposition, and would be sent for when required. Attachments were issued for several witnesses.

DUQUENRY SWORN.—Witness is employed by the Spanish Consul; is chancellor to the Spanish Consul; has been employed since January, 1847; has heard of Juan Garcia and Fernandez; heard of them for the first time on the 16th of last May.

Ques.—In what manner did you first hear of them?
Ans.—An *exerte* was received from the Captain General of Havana. The *exerte* was issued by the tribunal of Havana. There was another document with it; there was a letter giving a description of these men. The object of the *exerte* was to inform the Consul that the case was pending against the individual mentioned in the *exerte*, and asking him for information and assistance.

The *exerte* was sent back to Havana. The reason it was sent back to Havana is that it is customary so to do.
A letter containing the order from the tribunal of Havana was then presented to the witness, who read it, concerning V. Fernandez, Cevillo Villaverde and Juan Garcia, the jailer, requesting the Spanish Consul to do all he could to bring them to justice. The Consul replied to this letter, and addressed the Captain General at Havana. This is the original copy of the letter written by the Consul. [The witness holding a paper in his hand.] Witness wrote the letter from these minutes written by the Consul, and afterwards copied it in the letter book. [The prosecution here called for the letter book. The defence objected to it, stating that the original of the letter written by the Consul himself was before the court.]

By COMMISSIONER.—But why not send for the letter book, and let us see if the original and copy agree?
Mr. COLLINS.—Why, if the court please, it will be taking up the time of the court to send after the letter book; besides the rules do not permit the records of the Consul to be made public; they are strictly private. We offer the original, the best evidence; what more can they desire?

Mr. LARUE.—Sir, if this course is proceeded in you violate all the diplomatic relations existing between nations. What have you a right to call for the records of a foreign Minister, and make him expose the policy and secrets of his Government? Mr. Larue in a speech of some length contended that the records of the Consul were sacred, and could not be exposed.

The U. S. District Attorney replied that he did not think the prosecution was liable to the charge that they wished to pry into the secrets of the Spanish Consul. But he contended that a document had been offered in evidence to prove a record, and he felt authorized to call for it. The document offered was but a memorandum, and not the original letter. The original had been sent to Havana, and he desired to see the copy.

Mr. FOUHOUZE.—I did not expect this objection from the gentlemen on the other side; it cannot surely be urged with seriousness that they have a right to bring here the records of the Spanish Consul. It is laid down in the 2d book of Vattel on international law, that where no special law exists, the law of nations shall be the law. He would refer the gentlemen to the statutes of the United States at large, to the treaties existing between this country, France, and Spain. Where is their right to bring into this court the archives of the Spanish Consul. Mr. Foulhouze was educated in Philadelphia. He well remembered the remarks of an old Quaker in a case of great excitement, where public opinion was much against the accused; he said—"You should remember we are not here to satisfy public opinion or curiosity, but to do justice. Christ felt a victim to public opinion, and the people shouted at his crucifixion."

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I wish to explain my position. I object to this paper going before the court as evidence. We do not want the gentlemen to bring the records or books of the Consul here without they wish to.

Mr. PREAUX.—I now hold a book in my hand to show them they have no right whatever to call for the records of the Consul. I read from Vattel, vol. 1, p. 306, French edition. I regret I cannot speak as well English as my mother tongue.

U. S. COMMISSIONER.—Well, sir, speak in your mother tongue; we both (the justice and commissioner) understand and speak French.

Mr. PREAUX.—Yes, sir; but I wish to be heard and well understood by all.

U. S. COMMISSIONER.—What has the crowd to do with it, so long as we understand you?

Mr. HUNTON.—I prefer that the gentleman speak the vernacular.

Mr. Preaux proceeded, and reading from the book, made translations at different paragraphs. It appeared, according to modern international law, it is one of the duties of a consul to watch the interest and rights of his nation; and the consul, having charge of the interest of his sovereign, is accountable to him for his actions, and he is commissioned by his sovereign and is recognized as such, and he is entitled to protection by the laws of nations. The sovereign who agrees to receive him must protect him in all the discharge of his duty, and protect him in his privileges and liberties. He must be protected from the criminal jurisdiction of the nation in which he resides, unless in the case of a commission of an enormous

prove that the commission of an enormous crime alone could affect the consul, not a mere misdemeanor. His person, for such an offence, was inviolate; and, in such case even, he could only be sent home to his sovereign for punishment. Mr. Preaux then read the *requerimiento* of the Spanish Consul, by which he was recognized as a consul in the United States by the President, and to be treated upon terms with the most favored nations. He would now ask what right this tribunal had to call for the records of the Spanish Government, in the care and protection of the Spanish Consul.

U. S. COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Preaux, will you be good enough to refer us to the treaty made by this Government with Spain, exempting a Consul from arrest, except in cases of high crimes?

Mr. PREAUX.—Yes, sir; my colleague, Mr. Collins, is looking for it. I know that the treaty exists, and that the Consul cannot be made amenable to any tribunal here for a mere misdemeanor, but on the contrary, must be protected.

Mr. Collins read from the statutes of the United States a section of a treaty with France, by which the papers of Consuls, Vice Consuls, and their Clerks or Secretaries, were held sacred and entitled to immunity.

Mr. Preaux made a proposition that the Commissioner might go himself to the Spanish Consul and read the record.

The U. S. District Attorney thought that the question might be thus settled; but other gentlemen for the tribunal objected to such a course.

Mr. Warfield contended that the document was not authenticated, and therefore was no evidence.

Mr. Reynolds, in a long speech, objected to the proposition, and characterized it as not an American proceeding—this was an American court. He denied that the Consul came here of his own accord, but that he had been forced here by a writ of arrest. Mr. R. then quoted from Kent, to show that a consul was regarded only in the light of a commercial agent.

U. S. COMMISSIONER.—I would remark, that in a case reported in 10th Sergeant & Rawl, Pennsylvania Reports, a Consul who was charged with a rape was discharged on the ground of his being a foreign consul, the court deciding that it had no jurisdiction.

The defence being asked why they objected to permit this record to come before the court.

Mr. Collins arose and said that it was upon the ground that as we, as a nation, desired to respect foreign consuls, we expected our consuls would be respected, and maintained and supported in their rights in foreign ports. How could we expect our consuls abroad to be protected and respected when the State of Louisiana is permitted to trample upon the rights of a foreign consul residing among us. He would not have an example made here of any infringements of the law of nations for the sake of the honor of the country.

Examination resumed.—The Consul handed witness this paper (the rough draft of the letter) to copy, and witness made a faithful copy of it without any alterations or additions. The paper was just as it is now when it was handed to the witness, with the erasures in it. [The paper being handed to witness he was requested to translate it.] The following is the translation:

"I return to your Excellency the *exerte*, after having tried to accomplish the object for which it was sent; for the laws of this country, in the condition of the individual, and the crime committed, do not permit it to be executed in any other manner. Notwithstanding, I flatter myself that the means I have put in action will hereafter give your Excellency further information relative to the person who effected the escape of the individuals referred to in the annexed *exerte*. God preserve you, &c.
1st June, 1849. (No Signatures.)
To the Capt. Gen. of Havana."

Ques.—Was the Consul desirous of obtaining information concerning those persons who had escaped?
Ans.—Yes, sir, a gentleman was sent for who came to the office to give the information.

Ques.—What was his name?
Ans.—His name was Mr. Trescazes.

This was about the end of May. Mr. Trescazes told the Consul he was no longer connected with the police. The Consul said he was very sorry for it. Witness was here asked to tell all that occurred.

The Consul told Mr. Trescazes that there were some individuals who had come over from Havana, and he wanted him to set a watch on them. Trescazes said he was no longer attached to the police. The Consul replied he was sorry for it. They then walked out of the office to the corridor; and, after remaining there a few moments, the Consul returned alone. The street door, from the door of the office, is about two or three steps. They did not go up stairs. Witness thinks they had not time to go up-stairs to hold a conversation. They might have gone up stairs, but could not have remained long. Witness was under the impression they were in the corridor. Does not think they would have had time to go up stairs and hold a conversation relative to Rey and Fernandez, which has been stated in the testimony.

Ques.—Ascending the stairs, how are the rooms laid out?
Ans.—The parlor fronts on the street; at the right hand there is a door, on the left a wall. This parlor up stairs is no office. It contains a hair sofa, chairs, and a square table. It is a marble-top square table. A lamp generally stands upon it. There are pictures about the walls. The names of these individuals were not given to Mr. Trescazes in the office. Witness at that time knew the names. Their names were Vicente Fernandez and Juan Garcia. There was no information given in the office of any other names. Witness has seen the man Garcia. Does not recollect where he saw him first, but saw him in the office.

Ques.—Tell us all the particulars, sir, of what you know about him.
Ans.—One day a carriage stopped before the Consul's door—a white after a gentleman, whom witness had known by the name of Ayala, entered the office; he said—

[Mr. Dufour objected to anything that the party said. The Commissioner ruled the witness should go on.] He said to Don Carlos de Espana, Garcia is in the care and protection of the Spanish Consul. He would now ask what right this tribunal had to call for the records of the Spanish Government, in the care and protection of the Spanish Consul.

U. S. COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Preaux, will you be good enough to refer us to the treaty made by this Government with Spain, exempting a Consul from arrest, except in cases of high crimes?
Mr. PREAUX.—Yes, sir; my colleague, Mr. Collins, is looking for it. I know that the treaty exists, and that the Consul cannot be made amenable to any tribunal here for a mere misdemeanor, but on the contrary, must be protected.

Mr. Collins read from the statutes of the United States a section of a treaty with France, by which the papers of Consuls, Vice Consuls, and their Clerks or Secretaries, were held sacred and entitled to immunity.

appeared somewhat displeased. He went up stairs and came down directly after with his coat.

Ques.—Ordinary dress, sir, or disguised?

Ans.—No, sir—no dress. The Consul and Ayala entered the carriage. Half an hour after they came back in company with Mr. Lorente and Garcia. When they were in the office, the Consul said: "Sr. Garcia, you have nothing to fear here; this is the office of her Catholic Majesty. There are the seals of office." He then pointed to me, and said: "Mr. Garcia, this is my clerk." Then all the gentlemen went up stairs with him into the parlor, where they remained for some time; after which, Mr. Ayala went away by himself. He was soon followed by Lorente and Garcia. This was all that occurred on the first visit. On the second visit he made the declaration. Witness thinks it was on the 28th of June, as it was on that day the declaration was signed. Garcia came that day in company with Mr. Lorente. Both stopped at the entrance of the office, but did not come in. The Consul, who was in the office, went up stairs with these two gentlemen. After they had been up stairs some time, Mr. Lorente came down in the office and asked for the seal of office, which witness gave him. Three-quarters or half an hour after, the Consul himself came down with a paper in his hand, which he told witness to copy, which witness did. Witness during this time had occasion to go up stairs once, but then he did not go in the room where they were.

Witness saw the Consul and spoke to him at the door. Witness noticed the persons when they went out. Witness's desk is just behind the door which opens on the entry. There were three signatures to this paper—Juan Garcia, Fulgencio Lorente and Carlos de Espana. The seal of the Consul was attached. Witness did not affix his signature to it. The paper was a fresh document, the ink was not yet dry when witness received it to copy. Witness made a copy of it. Witness returned the original to the Consul. The Consul forwarded it to Havana. Witness thinks it was sent to Havana; the Consul told him so, but don't know of his own knowledge. [A paper being here handed to the witness.] This is the signature of the Spanish Consul and his seal of office. This is the usual form in which official copies of documents are made out.

By U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Have you made a copy of this paper in a book?
Ans.—No, sir. This paper becomes filed, and (the acts themselves on being so filed together are made into a book. This is the only copy witness ever made. Witness thinks the original was sent off by the P. Soule, about four days afterwards. Witness transcribes the official documents. Does not copy the private letters of the Consul. Witness does not know whether the letter in which this document was enclosed was a private or an official letter.

By U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Have you ever made any copies of documents like this before?
Ans.—No, sir—none before.

By Mr. DUFOR.—Have you ever made any since I answer the question, sir.

Ans.—No, sir. They do not send originals of documents away as a general rule, except in a case like this when the originals are required.

Mr. DUFOR.—I now object to the introduction of this document. I may object to it, sir, upon two grounds—upon fact and upon law. No attempt has been made to show that Garcia ever signed the original. It seems, however, that there is one witness to this document, Mr. Fulgencio Lorente. But why, sir, did not the official of the Consul give a witness to this document? Why did not the chancellor, now in court, sign this mysterious document? Sir, it is a great and portentous sign in this mysterious affair that the signature of Juan (Garcia) was not witnessed by others than Lorente. A party cannot make testimony for himself, and this document comes from the Spanish Consul.

The U. S. District Attorney followed on the same side. The document was not a private or a public one, but of an extraordinary nature going to show that Garcia left the city voluntarily. Where is the proof that Garcia ever signed this paper? We contend that Garcia was forcibly abducted, and if this copy of a private paper not proven ever to have been in existence, we pending in evidence, it might be proved that a man signed his own death warrant. Mr. Hunton further contended that the document could not be admitted as testimony.

Mr. Collins, *per contra*, replied at length. He contended that if the original had been either sent to Havana, or was among the archives of the Spanish Government, at the Consul's office, the official copy would be evidence in any case. The power to give an authenticated copy of a record is vested in the keeper of the record, and the Consul in this case was the proper person, and the only person to give an authenticated copy of the act. Mr. Collins read from Starkie, on evidence, p. 204, in support of his position. The debate was continued by the prosecution, and Mr. Collins again replied, contending that the official document was valid, and could alone be made valid by the seal of the Consul. No declaration authenticated by authorities here would be received at Havana without the Consul's seal as evidence. The original was of necessity sent to Havana, just as much as the original of a document is sent to a place for the action of a certain power upon it.

Mr. Larue followed and read from the statutes at large of the United States, vol. 8, p. 150; treaty of Spain of 1795, and that of the treaty of France, p. 103, which declare the powers of consuls to take depositions and declarations on board of vessels or on land in certain cases.

Mr. Warfield assumed the ground that the power of consuls to take declarations related to third parties only. He contended that if the original were here, the document being signed by Lorente and Espana, parties accused before this court, the document could not be offered in evidence. Mr. Warfield argued the point at length.

Mr. Collins replied, that if all the gentlemen had said were true, it did not affect Marie, Eagle or Capt. McConnell. He contended it was not a paper made up for a special defence by the Spanish Consul.

By JUSTICE BRIGBT.—What does this paper pur-

3 August 1849, 2

Mr. COLLINS.—Nothing more, sir, than a declaration made by Rey relative to the facts of his escape from Havana with Hernandez, and his desire to return to Havana. Nothing more, sir, than if a criminal was to make a declaration before your honor, and your honor was to take it down.

Mr. Collins here continued the debate, showing the height and character of the official seal of the Consul, and dwelt at length upon the legitimacy of the document as evidence.

Mr. Warfield replied, and characterized the arguments of the learned opposite counsel as pettyfogging and miserable quibbling, to which the counsel for the defence disclaimed to reply.

U. S. COMMISSIONER.—As it is now near three o'clock, after consulting with the justice we have concluded to take the point under our consideration, and render a decision at the next session of the court.

Mr. Foulhouze begged to address a few words to the court in relation to the Spanish Consul. He has appeared before this court ready and willing to answer all charges, and he has made no objection whatever, from the beginning, to the course pursued by the prosecution, nor has he claimed any of his privileges. If the decisions of this court, so far as objections and matters of law are concerned, prevent him from having all his documentary testimony laid before this court, Mr. Foulhouse should have recourse to the press to satisfy the public that he is and ever has been willing that the most searching investigation should be made in the case.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

3 August 1849, 3

Florida.—Further Indian Outbreaks.

A slip from the Savannah Georgian, dated July 28, has the following information from Florida :

By passengers on the Florida boat, arrived this morning, 10 o'clock, we learn that a further outbreak of the Indians was made at Charlotte's Harbor, on the Gulf coast, nearly simultaneous with that on Indian river—so near that the expresses from east and west met at Tampa.

The Indians, some fifteen or twenty in number, came in at the trading store at the mouth of Pease creek, at the head of Charlotte's Harbor, and inquired for Mr. Kennedy, the principal in the establishment. He being absent, they killed the clerk and another man, and wounded several others—among them women—plundered the store, set fire to it, and burned it to the ground. They then decamped with their plunder, and drove off with them a number of cattle.

No suspicions of hostility were entertained by the inhabitants, who were of course entirely unprepared for an attack, or for defence. An express was sent to Tampa, and the officer in command immediately despatched one of the two companies at that post, to give protection to those of the settlers in the neighborhood of the depredations. There was not a sufficient available force to pursue the Indians into their recesses.

The express from Tampa was sent by the citizens with despatches for Washington, which met the Florida steamer at Palatki. The frontier is almost entirely deserted, as it is believed that the Indians contemplate another desperate war. In both instances, at Indian river and Charlotte's Harbor, when the Indians first made their appearance, they were perfectly friendly, and received the hospitality of the whites, which they returned in the savage manner described.

The greatest alarm and confusion prevail among the frontier settlers, all of whom are abandoning their settlements and their crops, and fleeing for safety to places of security, leaving their all, in many instances, to the mercies of the relentless savages.

We stated the number of the Indian warriors in a former notice at two hundred and fifty. This we believed a full estimate; but we are now informed that at Tampa and Charlotte's Harbor the estimate is much larger—from five to six hundred.

Mr. Russell, who was wounded in the arm at Indian river by the Indians, has been obliged to have the arm amputated.

The Floridian & Journal.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

4 August 1849, 3

We are authorized and requested to announce
Col. ALFRED A. FISHER as a candidate for re-
lection to the office of Sheriff of Leon County, at the
ensuing election in October next.

4 August 1848, 3

National Politics.

MISSISSIPPI WHIGS AND GENERAL TAYLOR AND SLAVE.
The following, among other resolutions, were adopted by the Whig State Convention of Mississippi, on the 16th ult.

Resolved, That the whigs and friends of Gen. Taylor in Mississippi, have a firm and abiding confidence in his honesty, intelligence, and patriotism, and that they hail his election as a proud monument to the wisdom and republicanism of the people, whom he will serve with a singleness of heart and purity of purpose, unsurpassed since the administration of the immortal Washington.

Resolved, That we give the most hearty approval to his administrative policy, so ably evinced in his noble stand in vindication of our neutral rights—a policy which re-establishes the doctrine and practice of the father of his country, and gives assurance to the world that he will maintain, at all hazards, peace and concord at home, friendship and neutrality abroad.

Resolved, that we behold with undiminished disgust, the bitter and indiscriminate denunciations of a grossly partisan press, clamoring against removals from office, without knowing the cause, which induced such removals, and falsely pronouncing them proscriptive, when they were in obedience to the Jefferson rule, called for by a just spirit of reform, as indicated by the will of the majority, and imperatively demanded by the highest regard for equality of rights, justice, and the public good.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as Gen. Taylor found nearly all the officers of the government filled with members of one party only, his course in making removals and appointing his own friends is not proscription, but justice; and is in accordance with his pledge that he would be the President of a whole people, and not of a party.

Resolved, That the government of the United States have no power to pass or permit the existence of any law to deprive any citizen of the United States of his private rights of life, liberty, or property within the territories; nor can any citizen be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, without due process of law within the territories, by any law of the United States, or by a law of the territory, any more than within the States.

Resolved, That although the legislative power of the general government does extend to the territories, for the purpose of protecting and securing to all citizens alike their private rights of property, acquired under the laws of their respective States, and removed by them to their lands, purchased from the United States, within the territories, we deny that the legislative power extends to the territories for the purpose of destroying or depriving the citizen of any State, be it slave holding or non-slave holding, of such private rights of property.

Resolved, That the question of the power of Congress to make laws to destroy the property of slaveholders in slaves, when removed into the territories, is a question above party and in which all parties at the South ought to be united.

Resolved, That we therefore highly approve of the call of a central convention, without distinction of party, upon this subject, in October, next, at Jackson, and recommending the several counties of this State to send delegates to said convention, that the voice of Mississippi may fully be heard on the subject.

Alford Francis
Alford Chas
Ellis J R
Ellis L D
Edwards John
Egan John
Eaton Albert
Ebaugh George
Eggar T A
Egan James
Eveon Horace
Eunans Alfred
Evans W M B
Ezekiel Abram
Evas J G
Eglish John

Edwards Geo
Eichelberger A L
Egan Daniel
Egerton Frederick
Ely Henry G
Egan Andrew
Edwards Capt Wm
Eley J S
Eds Sejalula
Evans Thomas
Evans Donia
Evans John
Eugelbrecht Theo-
dore
Ething Joseph J
Ething George

Edward M
Eiconoid J A
Eibot Heran
Earle James
Ellis Samuel
Ellis A
Eklins Joseph R
Eliot Jonathan
Edward Theo G
Ewing John
Evan J G
Evan Daniel
Evan Wm
Emaring Adam
Etkhof Peter

Hargu James
Haskins W M
Harbridge G
Hawkins Eliza
Hawkins Peter
Hayden John
Hayden James
Hearnes Thomas
Hegarty James
Henshaw Wm
Heinstein H
Henderson Alex S
Hillman Wm
Hickson James-2
Hinman Gleason E
Hollingsworth Rev
Samuel
Holt Stephen
Holland George
Horn Alfred A
Hornigman & Stea-
ger

Harvey J
Hart Deet
Hassard Thomas
Hawkshaw Jas
Haw Joseph
Haven Carlos W
Hansen Johannes
Heart George
Hearings Thomas
Hearry M
Hehrick D A
Heater Wm
Hill George
Hill Leonard
Hicks John
Holsten Samuel
Hogan John
Holland Thomas
Holcomt Franklin
Holl J (Barclay st)
Hopper Edward C
Horaby Frea

Massius Henry
Harrott W
Houghton James
Hastory Robert
Hawes George R
Hawley Chas B
Hoyer A
Hebblewhity Saml
Helm James
Henson George
Henry Kaufolph
Henwood Richard
Higgins Michael
Hibbard Wm H
Hickey Patrick
Hogan Wm
Hodson John
Hoffelt John-3
Hodges John T
Holdhan Thomas
Horn Andrew J
Hornigman A
Horgan Anthony
Hoy Thomas
Houston S
Howell Thomas J
Hoyt Chas
Hutcheon Mr
Hughes John
Huber Christian
Hunt John
Hunt L C
Hutchins Augustus
Huntinton Rev Je-
dediah-2

Flagg M
Farrall John Jas
Farr Power & W
Fatzmann H
Frank Charles
Flanders Wm
Fishery James G
Fritts M
Foyris Capt
Fleantauk Edw
Fitzpatrick W W
Friedenbush Chas
Fitzpatrick Daal
Fish Edward
Filbert John
Fitzma Wm
Fiske Alexan'r P
Fitch Rowell
Finnagan James
Fitzpatrick Chas
Foley John
Ford Thomas
Fox Deaby
Foster Charles
Foster Richard E
Fuller D S
Fullerton Jas
Fry Mr
Farrall James

Fayol John
France Robt-3
Frater James
Fraser Leslie
Francis Charles
Farson John
Foster M-r-gan
Franch J F
Ferrost & Co E
Franch J W
Field Jas A
Fisher Carl
Flin Thomas
Fitzgerald James
Fitzpatrick Peter
Finn Wm
Fitzgerald John
Fisher Elwood
Fisher Leonard
Fridge Edward
Foot P T
Foster Mr
Foster Chester M
Fountain Ernest
Fry F
Falton W
Frambrech Abhm
Fry Jas O

Farr Ann
Farras Miss Henry
Faulk Henrick
Fleavoy John
Faber Z H
Fales Chas W-3
Farmer John
Fathersone Davl
Flemming Jas S
Flemming Robert
Farris John W
Forum John Capt
Fitzpatrick Theo
Frisa Joseph
Fisher Districk
Finn Laurence
Frista Stoppel
Fits Am
Friman Phillip
Fites Theo Dr-3
Flood James
Ferde Martin
Fester James
Foster Timothy
Frost John
Yacko Peter
Feller Walter
Furry Michael

Hopkins Chas
Hoy James
Hoyt G P B
Houston Peter
Huchlge John
Hux George
Hurley James
Hughes James
Hughes John
Hyde Henry C
Hunt Ralph
Hyde Alvan
Hurley Lawrence
Hankerson James
Irvine Edward
Ives Wm

Jacobs John
Jackson John-3
Jarrell Wm
Jelliff Wm B
Jennings Michael
Jenson H
Johnson Joseph
Johnson Thomas
Johan Alex dr
Jones J W
Joston Thomas
Joseph S
Jarong John
Judd James A
Judson Dr
Hert-
mah J

Irvine James
Irvine Edward
Jacomonde Mens
Jacobus Henry
James John Wm
Jannage Solomon G
Jenkinson James
Jenkinson John
Johnson James
Jones Thomas
Jones D H
Jones S T
Jones Jacob W
Juda David
Justice Bolton
Judson & Co
Judson Chas H

Grady James-2
Grant Andrew
Gallagher James
Garde Edmond
Garriss John
Gaughan Peter
Garrow John O
Griffin Oliver J
Gay Mr
Goffey Patrick
Gray William
Gray John
Groat Stacy T
Gleeson Patrick
Gleeson Patrick
Green Nathaniel
Gregory H
Gregory O H
Greiss Theodore
Griggs Mr
Gilmor Wm
Gillman H D
Gill Wm
Gilbert S J
Gilmer J C
Gunn Dr
Goss Chas Henry
Gluy Jas
Grentt Frederick
Goman John
Goodridge C W
Goodwin Geo S
Gorden Leonard
Goodale Francis
Gorman Capt Alben
M
Gandeshiner Henry
Guff John F
Gulbert S H
Gunderson Capt M

Grady Dennis
Garvey Chas
Gavan Wm
Gault Roberts
Galligan Patrick
Gardner Wm
Graham Wm R
Garner George
Graham Michael
Galloway Geo B
Gaus John
Gates D F
Gay H B
Greenleaf Rev Jon A
Green James
Greely Geo H
Gleeson Timothy
Gillia James
Gibbons George
Gibbs Hance H
Gilmers Robert
Gillia Bernard
Gill Wm O
Gibbons John
Grimm Joseph
Goodwin Wm
Groves Mess Wm &
Co
Gomler & Mantz
Groy W
Goodale Augustus
Goodman David H
Gorman Jas
Gorman Jrdan
Gorman Wm
Glinch Mathias
Gilmah Guthrie
Guro Z C
Guff Mess
Grady John

Glas Andrew
Grant Rv J
Galscher Wm
Gallager
Graham Deot Jas
Graham Capt Jas W
Gan James
Garlos Charles
Gray Thos
Gray Wm T
Greeb Robert
Gregory & Huntley
Green Wm
Grady James
Gresuing Terrace
Goulianddy Mr
Gibbons Michael
Gilligan Patrick
Gilliet Augustus C
Gillander Mathew
Gilliek
Gilbert John Boler
Gibbons Dwight-2
Goodwin A W
Goodin Frederick
Glocester James
Gordon E D
Goodman Walter A
L L D
Golas M B
Gom alphon
Gorman Wm
Gouldson S V
Golding Daniel
Gunnab B
Guttory John
Gayot Julia
Glyn Michael
Griffa Wm

Jagger Robert
Jacobs A B
Jack Claudius A
Jannings H
Jeffers James
Jennings Col Jas H
Johnson Wm
Johnson & Sloan-2
Johnson Alex dr
Jones J W
Joston Thomas
Joseph S
Jarong John
Judd James A
Judson Dr
Hert-
mah J

Kaliski M
Kattenhorn Horren
Kelley Daniel
Keenan John
Keen Mr
Kellogg Warren S-2
Kelley Patrick
Keleghan Pakt
Kent Mr William St
Keas John
Keredy Wm
Kenan Wm
Kenedy Daniel
Kidney John
King Joseph N
Kinner Jesse C
Kinner Daniel
Koh Charles
Kloppenburgh Karl
Kuckles Joseph
Kimble Andrew

Kashant Charles
Klatt Karl
Kelly John
Kelley John
Kreinsterg Henry
Keith Calvin
Keenan Denise
Kensels Patrick
Kent Ralph
Kern John
Kerr Walter
Kent Capt Ruel D
Kilroy John
Killride James
Kinkade Thomas
Kingsland Thomas
King John
Knowlton Chas
Koppel S B
Kandas Nicholas
Kuch Carl S

Hammills Jas P
Hacket Robert
Hanlon Chas
Hammer John
Hammer Wm S
Hacket Robert
Hamer Moses
Hanley Richard
Hall Col John F
Hanson J Monsieur
Hall Smith
Hadley Capt J E
Hageden John
Harrison Thos
Hart David
Harmon H M
Hart George W
Haskin W B
Haskin Wm

Hamilton Jas
Hamilton Patrick
Hale Daniel W
Hanna John
Handy E T
Hambold E F
Hall Mr (Pearlst)
Hall Joseph B
Hanson Henry
Hase Moses
Hamilton Harry R
Hamilton John
Hart Joseph
Harrer Richard
Hartman A
Hartman F
Harwood Chas
Hart M
Hartman Saml J

Halstead Jas
Haalotd John
Hanna Wm
Halsey Wm S
Hansly Joseph G
Hamill Robert
Hall Rev E E
Hancock John L
Hall Abraham
Hall Martin
Hanna Mr
Hamilton Henry
Harris T D
Hasera Amalia
Howkin C N
Harris W H
Hart John
Harley John L
Hart Mr

Lacrolse Mr
Lacy David Augus-
tus
Laughrane Patrick
Langdon William
Lange Dr
Lare Patrick
Lawrence John M
Lawrence & Town-
send
Kilckweis Louis
Legare Monsieur
Legrange & Ray-
mond
Leminger John
Leuce Capt Jas C
Leray David
Lewis Joseph
Leonard Chas E
Leira Mr
Lively Wm H
Linclly A
Livingston Eugene
A
Excelsior Council, O. U. A. M.
Franklin Council, No. 1, O. of
U. A. M.
Fenton Lodge
Secretary of States
Lodge, 3
Rights
Louisine Joseph

Lailalley T T S
Lalree E D
Laing George
Langers Mr
Larranza Juan
Lagans Solomon, Jr
Lawson Henry
Lawrence Sidney
Lanahan Geo O
Lane William
Lealand & Kerr
Leecraft D L
Leat Louis
Lech R & C-2
Leicut Monsieur
Leard P Lewis
Lewis M & Co
Lezgue Paul
Lenxhaw
Loetman Louis
Lindsay G N
Linnsen Anton B
Livermore Dexter
Liegmiting John
U. A. M.
New York Council, 10, O. of
U. A. M.
Abland Division
Harman Lodge
Secy of Moral Varan Lodge

Krang Mr
Knapp Brush
Keaf R
Keating Thos
Kallisher Michael
Kellogg Geo H
Keane James
Ketcham Hly
Kenny John
Kimmel E
Kenedy Thomas
Kernagan Richard
Kierstead J B
Kilbey Allen
Kinney Owen
Kinzlie Jacob
Koch Lansens
Koch Andreas
Kooch John
Kuffer Jacob

Lalree Lawrence
Lalrie Edward
Lalrge Samuel
Lalthe Appleton
Lawrence John
Laphan Freeman
Lamb J A
Lamont D G Dolt
Lathrop Leonard
Larays Richard
Legrats William
Leacock Revd
Leipseger Mr
Lecky J
Lenaud John B
Lenard Rubin
Lew Peter
Leslie Capt
Levington John-2
Lisser Harris
Little L
Little John
Little George
Lobson Ella

4 August 1849, 4

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|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| Lloyd M
Lord Richard
Loring Louis Ewd
Lour Toy
Lynch John
Lynch A L
Lynch Daniel
Luther J C
Lyver J
Lyon Samuel | Lorense Joseph
Lopes Joseph
Low M A
Lott Uriah
Lyng Paul
Lynech John
Lynech Mr
Ludlow Samuel
Lynch Michael | Lord Daniel N
Loster John
Low Michael
Loag William
Lyachicars John
Lyach Matthew
Lorrence Mr
Lyons Henry
Lyach Dominick | O'Bryan Theo
O'Donovan James
O'Reilly J A
Oskey A D
O'Neill Bernard
O'Dyke Steas
O'Neill M D Jas
O'Donell Edward
O'Brien Shaghton
Orlew John
Owens Jas Leech | O'Connor Barthele-
mew
O'Donnell Michael
O'Connor John
Oakley Wilmet W
Oldfield Wm
Oran John
O'Toole John
O'Shea Thomas | O'Sullivan David
Oldroyd Chas
O'Sullivan Michael
O'Neill Michael
O'Casey D
O'Keefe Richard F
O'Leary John
O'Brien David
O'Connell Maurice
O'Farney R | | | | | |
| Mackey John
Mackey Hugh R
Mack H
Mann George
Mann Owen
Mairard L A
Maiton & Hallett
Maguman Chas
Martin Joseph C
Martin Matthew
Mapherson Duncan
Marvin F B
Martin Thomas
Morane John
Morris Redben
Marshall John G
Maybury Frank
Maun Stephen
May M D
Mathewson J Allan
Mullin Michael
Menche & Backos
Mehan James
Metzner Christopher
Merwin Joseph Whit-
ting
Miller George
Miller Alice
Miers H
Misor Narvin-3
Middleton John
Moloney James
Morrison Wm
Moses Moses
Morice & Mansour
Morrin M
Moshing Charles
Moore Oliver
Morahan John E
Murre Robt L
Monka Thomas
Mortogan James
Mosey Matthew
Mooney Edward
Morris Jacob
Murphy James
Muir Alexander
Murray Charice
Murray & Paise
Murphy James F
Mutholland Jas
Myles J
Myer & Ogdler
Myer E K
Myer Mr
Myer M
Myer M
Mitchell Alex | Maleom George
Maler Williams
Mallott Capt E B
Mann Marquis L
Mallett Capt E
Mange John
Marshall Benj
Martin Samuel
Marshall Mchd D
Marstora Peter
Mauer B E
Marshall Dr J Lu-
thor
Martin Peter
Marlot Monsieur
Martin Herman
Matthews Jos L
Maurys & Co
May John-3
Maye John
Merritt Mr
Merritt Edward
Moses Mr
Meed William
Maryman Hudson B
Merwin Barney
Millenden A L
Miller Dr Wm E
Millington Wm
Mitchell Wm K
Miser D K
Millendon Amada
Moffit Hugh
Monogh Wm C
Moore William
Moore Charles
Montgomery John
Mortality Cap Thos
Morse Eliasa
Moses Daniel
Morgan Robert
Morrill Mr
Mosey James
Moore David F
Murphy David
Murphy Michael
Muir S
Murt Samuel
Murry Peter
Miller J C
Murphy Dennis
Mullen Luke
Mullen John
Mister Michael
Mortagh Peter | Morgan John P
Mack Andus and
Woodruff
Maher Patrick
Mann Don
Maagis Francisco
Mahan John M
Man Joseph B
Mann Joseph
Martie Stephen
Martiny Sr Don
Rafael
Marquis James
Martin Joseph
Martin Wm Alex
Martin Francisco J
Martin Hugh
Maxwell Stephen
Maxwell John
Maybey Capt Z
Mauma Joba
Hedgie Joseph
Meenan Mr
Mety Julius
Meausid Thomas
Merrick & Bookes
Mew Dr Thos O
Miller William
Mery James
Miller Jas F
Mitchell Geo G
Milton Capt Leon
Middletch Chas
Molloy Thomas
Moran Michael
Morris Wm L J
Moore John
More Thos H
Morris Wm B
Mouaghan Thos
Moss James T
Morgan William
Moorhead John
Montmoronic II
Moore Calvin P
Murtha John
Murphy Wm
Mutter W
Muck J
Murphy Matthew
Muller Christiana
Murphy Maria
Murdin Edw G
Murtach James
Munell Lawyer
Morgan Robert | Quinn Michael
Quinn Timothy
Quinn Matt-3 | Park John
Parker Barthele-
mew
Paredes Antonio
Palmer B
Paine Ferdinand
Pardee Rev Isaac
Platts Adams
Playfair R
Page Wm H
Peck Robert
Peck Albert L
Preble Capt
Pessay J W H
Pessenger Edward
Pike Samuel B
Pittso Eugene
Pitts George
Pitts A O
Pitts S
Pittham E C
Pierston Daniel
Powel Wm
Power Horace
Potel Leroy
Pohsey Wm
Porter J J
Pollock James
Potter John
Priest Patrick
Purdy Johnson | Peckard A B
Palmer Joseph H
Parkhurst Chas
Parkin Junius
Parrelles Edw S
Glat st
Perovial Wm
Poulinson C M K
Platt Henry B
Pay Wm
Page Wm H
Pfort Joseph
Penacet F L
Pretymann Jos H
Prendergast Pat
Perry John
Pigeons Mendeur
Pigott Wm
Pittman Jacob
Pinney Edward C
Pitkin Wm
Pign Dealis
Prince James C
Proglor Julius
Palm Adam
Potts George
Porgant Mons
Poole Mark
Ponchon Antonio
Povost Geo B
Purves James | Partridge James H
Palmer Thomas
Palmer Jean B
Parker Mr
Parscott Samuel
Pascy Robt
Patton Willie
Pattison Robert
Platt Wm L
Peck George
Purkis Capt Wm-3
Peat & Co
Pearce David
Perry David O
Penfield Francis
Preston Rev Thos B
Pierce Geo W
Pigot & Makor
Pike Samuel B
Phillips Joshua B
Phillips Wm F
Poyse Robert
Post Nelson
Pond Harrison
Pound Martin
Potts John
Polly Grollie
Polhemus John
Powers C-3
Powers James
Pulson John F | Quinn John
Quirk Patrick
Quinn John
Quinn John
Quinn John | Ranclett Edward
Rassey Peter
Rassey R
Randolph Robt S
Rappell J J
Raecliff Thomas
Reich Charles
Reed O P
Reilly Wm
Reese Mr
Reedford Mr
Reed O F
Reid Timothy
Riley Phillip
Riley Thomas
Reim Francis
Riley Alex S
Richard Mr
Richard Wm
Rockwell David S
Roderge Edmund
Rhodes Wood & Co
Rogers Francis
Robins Newell
Redolf Dr S F
Rourke James
Rowan Wm
Rowlstone Joseph
Reed John M
Roper Isaac
Rose Miles L
Rooster James
Ryan Daniel
Ryan Wm
Ryan Daniel
Ryan Phillip
Ryan John-3
Russell Henry | Rhall Patrick
Raymond M
Roche Mons
Randal John Hen
Ralston Alexander
Reid George
Rehnd Francis
Rees Jacob
Reusch John
Reilly Hugh
Redford Richard
Reiser Joseph
Reed Isaac F
Richard John
Richard J W
Ricaman John J
Rich German J
Richards D M
Richardson Augus-
tus L
Rogers Andrew S
Roe John
Roberts John H
Robinson Edward
Robinson G O
Roech Benjamin
Rowan M
Roes Sam
Roeet Y D D
Roeland Andrew
Roerback Orrille A
Ryan James
Ruggles John
Ryan Martin
Ruby Frederick B
Ryan James N
Ryder Joseph | Ryan Stephen O
Richard Owen
Raymond Ward J
Randolph Wm B
Rale Thomas
Rambert Jacob
Reynolds Oliver W
Reilly Charles
Reynolds Park
Reedy W J D
Reynolds Edward
Reeder H
Reid Samuel
Ritch & Nead
Ritching Louis
Rice W H
Riegray Dr He-
ronad
Robbins John
Rogers Edward
Robbins Mr
Rogers Edward
Robinson W
Robinson Owen
Roberts Michael
Roche John
Rochefeld Robert
Roesigne Augustus
Rowland John
Rowland George
Rochebild Simon J
Ryan Wm
Rydey James
Ryan Daniel
Rutherford Thos
Russell Walter W
Ryan Juror |
| Mack Mr
Newby Joseph
Neibergan Joseph
Newell Stewart
Newman John
Nicherson & Co
Eben
Nickerson S M
Nielson James | Neeson H A
Nelson Peter
Newton Frederick
Noble John
Noblist William
Nolan John
Nolan James
Noble's Geo M
Noonan Dan | Newland Thos
Newell Joseph
Newton Mark
Neron Mr
North Wm
Nichols & Son
Nichols James B
Newree & Co Chas
Norton T | Samson Geo
Sandford Nathan
Shannon Samuel
Saire Henry J
Sarnalson S
Standish Miles C
Stamers William
Stansen Rev Alex
Scanlan Wm
Smale T
Sangy Augusta
Shaw John
Saunders Frederick
Swartz Samuel C
Sweet Thomas W
Speer Wm-4
Saly J N & T H
Seeley | Shugard, McKitt &
Co
Sands Amos
Shannon Patrick
Stanly Daniel
Stain Wm
Scanlin Thomas
Samuel John
Sandford S K
Soranton & Austin
Sharkey James-3
Sarlous Mathew
Shaw John E
Shapter Samuel
Seal Gideon
Striker Mr Edw
Searle & Son B | Schwayer Bernard
Stag John F
Shannon Patrick
Stanis John B
Shannon Dr S M-3
Saford Nathaniel
Shanley Joseph
Shanley Patrick
Starr Thomas
Savage James
Shaw Capt C H
Shaw J S
Shaw W H
Shedy Daniel
Seaman James Ja-
meson
Stedman Marshall B | | | | | |

4 August 1849, 4

Earl Rev Addison
Snell Dr J K
Sweetay Martin
Sherwood Jeremiah
Stevens J O
Bohmerhorn A
Sberman S G
Serry James
Seamaneth Fredk
Stewart Mr (17th at
Stephens Joseph
Shephard Daniel
Stevens Samuel
Silver Abraham P
Esler Jacob S
Sinclair Robert
Spranger E E
Simmons A H
Sink Richard
Sill John T-3
Singer Mr
Shel Winefred
Smith Cattel
Stirling Thos B-2
Smith Garret
Sheridan Patrick
Smith Chas
Smith Woodhull
Smith Felix
Smitznagel Jacob
Smith Chas
Smith W Jordan
Slopen Rhort G
Stacy Mr (Shoe-
maker
Scott James
Slate Joseph
Schoolcraft Robt
Scott John B
Spartan Thomas
Scott Wm
School Vander
Stone Geo H
Sporthose H T
Schults Mayer
Sturris Wm B
Shutte G
Skuton Chas
Sullman John

Taub Thomas
Trainer Jenn L
Tasopall Mons
Thatcher Capt
Thatum Thomas
Taylor Thomas
Taylor Wm R
Tremain Wm B
Temple Patrick
Tienken C
Thidell Fitzgerald
Tompkins J F
Todd John
Howlam John
Townsend S R
Thompson James
Thompson John
Thompson A
Thomson John W
Toggia Sor D
Tode Wm
Thompson Reverend
Henry A
Todd John
Trowbridge Chas S
Thompson John A
Towers John
Thurston Charles
Tyrell Nathan M
Turey John
Tullie John J

Sears E P
Smead Professor M
J-3
Sherwood Wm
Spencer Alex
Spencer Hon B F
Sheridan Patt
Stevens Anthony
Stewart T D
Stevens - Mr East
Broadway
Stephens J W
Sterling A G
Shephard Wm
Sigere Samuel
Simonsen Geo P
Swift Pratt
Shillings Hirm
Schmidt John
Schlaiser Wm T
Simpson J Alex
Stilly & Coman
Smith Sidney T
Smith Silas
Smith H W
Smith Chas E
Shipman James J
Smith Capt Kem-
ball Ryder
Smyth Patt-2
Smith G Morran
Smith Maroon
Scoley James B
Stookbridge Henry
Spooner, Draper &
Co-2
Scott George
Stowley Edward
Schroff Mons
Sandholm Branham
Snow Rollin
Scott David
Sullivan Timothy
Stuart Wm H
Strusse H
Stuart Robert
Sturliaga Oliver T
Surdaval Winfred
Sadeler John

Treas Joseph
Tevares A A-3
Tanner Thomas
Taylor John G-2
Taylor & Eldridge
Talaapone R M
Treaser Daniel
Tredwen Chas
Tenans John
Tilow Alp
Thorpe & Chatsfield
Townsend C
Thomas Archibald
& Son
Townsend John D
Thompson James
Thompson Willas T
Thompson Chas G
Thompson Peter
Towner D F
Tosser George A
Tezvalin Edward
Tolle Henry
Throw H-4
Thompson John W
Toohay Cornelius
Tool Patrick
Thurm Edward
Turner U
Turk Philip

Sherry John
Stern Charles
Stevens John L
Stevenson Jr Theo
Sterling Joseph
Stevens Wm Z
Stewart Chas T
Spencer Chas E
Swett Wm H
Sheridan Mich
Stinson Wm
Singleton J
Swift Chas W
Stibron James
Billiman & Son H
Spring C
Simms Wm
Sigler Wm H
Spigel Isaac
Smith Thomas
Smith Ira
Smith Henry
Smith Belknop
Smith Wm
Smith Joseph D
Smith Patrick
Smith Wm
Smith Henry W
Smith Bryan H
Sleas T G
Selemons A-5
Steele A
Stroess J D
Stones Robert
Sporthose Mr
Short Samuel F
Seel Patrick
Soper De La Roy
Sporrock John
Sturtevant S
Shubkegel Phill
Swares Layrass
Snyder David H
Sylvester Bela F
Stubblefield Jas M
Smith James
Sullivan Mathew

Tyres Henry B
Taylor James
Tracy John
Taylor T
Traa Richard
Trahera Wm O
Taylor Wm
Thomson James
Terry James
Triakney A
Theirman Harz
Tevons George
Thompson Cas O
Thompson II
Tolle J F R
Thompson Henry S
Thompson & Sarag
Thompson John
Thomas J & Son
Trowbridge Timothy
Thorne Hiram
Towie John A
Tolley Michael
Thomas Mr
Townsend John K
Tyri Michael
Tuttle Edmand B
Terahull Andrew
Turney Sol John
Tyte A

Upton Samuel
Underwood Hy

Vittuo James
Vignacia D Pedro
Virance Duttonio
Vial Wm
Vostkrecher Dr
Valla Michel
Veyret Fury

Vandoren John
Vandercock John
Van Zant Albert
Van Pelt David

Watt Samuel
Walker Anson
Whall Mr
Wall Grass
Whaley Geo W
Walsh Michael
Wand Chas A
Waters Patrick
Watson Benjamin
Waters, Maymead
& Hutchison
Warlaw James
Waterbury Lawnes
Wells John
Weather James
Weaver Phillip D
Weed John K
Weil L
Whelock Geo A
Wencherl Claton
Weller Samuel
Wheeler Joseph B
West Wm
Wetton George
Williams John
Wilcox Moses
Wilams Robt
Wilson Henry M
Wilgy Samuel
Willey Wm
William Jas M
Wilght A
Williams n Anthony
Williams Richard
W. Dis Art
Williams P Peter
Williams Chas P
William Obadiah
Waltt John T
Wilkinson Anthony
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Whiting H W
Whitehead
White John Merritt
White Galen
Whitten ere Alfred A
Whitlan John
Wood n
Wood Br
Woolson Mr
Wood Geo L
Wood W A
Woodward Luther W
Wyle David
Wood Joseph S

Young Thomas
York John

Zebor Maximilian

U
Underwood Nelson
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V
Villaman E
Vlespt Simon Lol
Yanderbilt O
Vitreich M
Vente Thos U
Valentine Israel
Vogler John E

Van
Van Grauber F W
Vanderbeck John
Vandergouk Corso-
lius

W
Waitfelder Marx
Walker James
Wallace Mr
Walst Christian Ide
Walker J M
Waltes W John
Way John J
Wand Wm
Waters Patrick
Wand A Columbo
Wanzhealer Simon
Ward Thomas
Warren James
Wardon Henry
Wells M D
Wheatley Richd
Wells Wm H
Weithouse Doct
Weed Fred K A
Wheter Alica
Wells H M
Wyckoff H L
Weston J L
Westfeld Edward
Wengel T II
West T O
Williams Robert
Wilmamy Theoda
Williams J H
Willis Chas C
Willis Charles
Wilson Y B
Williams Abraham
Williams D Bread-
way
Willits Peter D
Williams & Mo-
Gown
Willia George
Williams J
Willson Thos
Wise S
White Henry
Wise
White R B
White I & Bro
Wind George
Whitney B S
Werdin Landis
Weds Benjamin
Wood Charles Henry
Wood Stanley B
Wood H S
Wood Joseph B
Wainwright Sr

W
William F

Young Thomas
Yickart D Pedro Marinos

Ulrich Gottlieb
Varnay John E
Voorehess Augustus
Veautis
Vegrassat C S
Vidian Richard W
Vanghan Augustus
W
Van
Van Felt & Conant
Van Winkle Wm
Van Grandt Wm J
VanOuden Abraham

W
Whale Wm
Waipole James
Walcha Thomas
Wadsworth, Dyer &
Co
Water & Willam
Walsh Edmand
Watson James
Ward & Dayton
Watson James
Ward Henry
Warring Dani H
Watson Wm J
Weed George
Waigale Hendrich
Weldon Charles
Walt Thomas
Wellman Jas
Weaver J W
Woods Charles
Willet Henry C
Westheim Adolph
West John
Westworth Chas
West Isaac
Wilson A
Wilson Geo W
William n A W
William Wm
Willie John
Wilson Benj
Willie S
William D
William Francis
Willits James
Williams John
Willist Edward
Whigman Thos
Willis John J
Willis Charles
Willis W W
Winds John
Wink M
Whitid E
Wolton August
Winkelmann Es/ FF
Walter U
Wuester Franck
Wort Stephen
Woodward J C
Woodruff Adolmen A
Wood of James H
Worle Nichl
Wyman James B

WILLIAM F. SHADY, P. A.

5 August 1849, 4

Movements of Individuals.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.—Among the arrivals at the hotels yesterday, are, at the Irving House, Capt. Garland, U. S. M. corps, and lady; Dr. J. Simpson, U. S. A.; R. A. Prentiss, U. S. N.; Dr. Arthur, U. S. A.; F. H. Quitman, Natchez; and C. A. Challenge, French Consul General to the republic of Guatemala. At the Astor—Lieut. Com'g Baldwin, U. S. Ship *Nantillus*, and lady.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings has re-considered his determination not to attend the Peace Convention at Paris, and will leave for France on the 8th inst.

5 August 1849, 1

Washington Correspondence.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1849.

The abduction of the young Spaniard from your city yet continues to engross attention, and is talked of in every *colerie* from the Cabinet and that nearest to it to the lowest and most insignificant *café* in the city. Old Zack, it is well understood, has his pride roused, and has expressed an inclination, they say, in case the affair be not satisfactorily explained, to tip the Dons a touch of Buena Vista. Steps have already been taken by the Government to get at the truth of this affair, and to act decisively in case the matter be brought home to the Spanish Consul and Cuban authorities.

The Government has already sent a large body of troops to Florida to nip in the bud the incipient troubles in that State. An officer of rank and reputation has been charged with the direction of affairs. Had the terms of the contract, with those who directed the emigration after Worth's victory, been literally complied with and payments been withheld till the Indians were all removed, there would now have been no trouble. The fact is that the contracting and paying out of money during the whole ten years of the war, were disgraceful pieces of business, and it is thought not improbable that the present outrages have been provoked by designing men, to induce the expenditure of money in Florida. At all events, it is hoped, and considered probable, that the war will now be brought to a close, and the depredators punished as they deserve. One reason why I think the troubles, in both the war of 1834 and those of later date, have been designedly created by other parties than the Indians themselves, is the fact that since their removal to the West the Seminoles have been, by all odds, the most quiet and peaceful of the tribes on the frontier.

A great commotion has been created by the discovery of the defalcation of the collector of Cincinnati, which would never have been brought to light except by the removal of the official. The circumstance has caused much quarrelling in the Democratic ranks, and I have little doubt will be the text of many barangues justifying the removal of others. A friend, entirely unconnected with either of the parties, assures me that the incumbents left by the last Administration are bound to go, and that their efforts can but prolong the struggle and increase their sufferings. They seem, however, resolved to die hard, and hang on with a tenacity worthy of the best cause.

Washington is almost deserted, few remaining except the office-holders and those of the office-seekers who cannot get away or have sure prospects of obtaining places. I learn that to-day Mr. Fwing, the Secretary of the Home Department, discharged twenty-four clerks from the General Land Office, of whom eighteen held permanent and six temporary situations.

The news of the restoration of the Pope has been received, and the different accounts leave us altogether in doubt whether to regret the suppression of a rising republic or to rejoice that rebels against lawful authority have been put down.

It is not improbable that before long some misunderstanding will arise between the French, Spanish and Neopolitan armies in the Papal States, which will lead to bloodshed and war.

Yours,

PHI. RO.

5 August 1849, 2

THE GREAT ABDUCTION CASE.

Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia.
BEFORE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT, SECOND JUSTICE OF
THE PEACE, AND M. M. COREN, U. S. COM'Y.
SEVENTH DAY....SATURDAY, AUGUST 4.

This case was resumed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Cohen informed the court that he had received a letter from Mr. Huston, U. S. District Attorney, stating that he could not attend, but would be represented by his partner, E. A. Bradford, Esq.

J. RICHARDSON, a Balize pilot, was first called. Recollects the last time the Mary Ellen went out. It was on the 6th of July, about 6 o'clock in the morning. Was on board about an hour and a half. Saw two persons whom he took to be passengers on board. One was a small-sized, delicate-looking man; took him to be a Spaniard. His complexion was very light; did not hear him speak, and does not recollect precisely how he was dressed. Witness remembers that he had a light hat on, but does not know what kind of a hat it was. Saw him on deck just before leaving the vessel, and saw him go down to breakfast with the other passenger and the captain. Witness went below afterwards, and saw the two passengers at breakfast with the captain. The other passenger was a stout-built man. Did not notice any restraint upon the actions of either passenger. The small man was very observant. Had he been in any distress, and needed assistance, witness would have rendered it to him. He might have jumped on board of witness's boat, if he had wanted to do so. There were six men on board of witness's boat. Witness does not speak Spanish. Some of witness's crew were on board the Mary Ellen. There were but two white men among witness's crew; witness does not recollect them.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Warfield.—Does not recollect what kind of a coat, vest or cravat the small passenger had on. He had neither whiskers nor mustache. Judged that he was a Spaniard, from his hat, his dress and his countenance. Did not hear him speak, and does not know whether the captain spoke to him or not when they went to breakfast. Does not know any of the officers of the Mary Ellen except the captain. Had never taken her to sea before. Merely supposed the two persons at breakfast with the captain were passengers. Would not recollect the persons if he were to see them. Has known Capt. McConnell by sight three or four years. Does not recollect upon what house the order for the pilotage was given. The order was given to the clerk at the Balize. Did not notice either of the passengers until he had been on board twenty or twenty-five minutes.

Witness does not recollect the name of the white men on board his boat. Could not swear positively that there were any white men on board. The boat's crews are changed so often.

By Mr. COLLENS.—It is usual when a vessel is going out of all the crew to be on deck, and they are generally very busy.

Duquesne, the Chancellor or Secretary of the Spanish Consul, was called, and Mr. Cohen then read a paper that the court had determined not to receive in evidence, the alleged copy of Rey's declaration, made before Don Carlos de Espana. No proof of the existence of any original had been adduced.

By Mr. COLLENS.—You have stated that Garcia made three visits to the Consul's office. Tell us what occurred at the last visit. Witness.—I only saw him passing through the corridor on his way up stairs. It was on the 3d or 4th of July. Witness saw no more on that occasion. Garcia was alone. Witness made out a passport for Garcia. The Consul came to witness on the 5th of July, between 2 and 3 o'clock, and told him to make a passport for Don Pedro Murza y Rosado. The name was first understood to be Garcia, and when he said it was Murza, Mr. Reynolds objected and said the books must be produced. Judge Bright said that question had been settled, and Mr. Foulhouze contended that the books could not be called for. Mr. Cohen said that the witness had, he thought, altered the name at the suggestion of the counsel for the defence. Judge Bright remarked that it was better to let the witness go on and testify to the best of his knowledge and belief, and the examination proceeded.

Witness gave the passport to the Consul. The Consul had given direction to make out the passport in that way. The directions came in a letter from the Secretary of the Captain General of Cuba. The letter to question was here produced by the counsel for the defence, and was identified by the witness. Mr. Dufour objected, unless the signature was proved.

By Mr. COLLENS.—The Consul corresponds with Sr. Sandeval, the Secretary.

Witness knows his handwriting. The letter is his. Has seen his signature on passports, &c. The letter was here translated by Mr. Foulhouze and read to the court:

HAVANA, June 27, 1849.

To Sr. Don Carlos de Espana:

My Dear Sir and Esteemed Friend—By yesterday's

steamer I received your interesting letter, dated June 19th and 20th. I avail myself of the departure of the other steamer to answer it. The point at issue requires it, and there is not a moment to lose.

Should the man spoken of comply with what he has offered, and should you decide to let him come, it will be proper to give him a passport under a supposed name, and to write to me at the same time in order that we may know it as soon as he arrives, and take all proper measures accordingly.

In case he has not departed when you receive this letter, have a care to send him here as soon as possible, giving him a passport under the name of Don Pedro Murza y Rosado. I will be prepared from the very moment the vessel enters the mouth of the port, though the receiving of his letter may be deferred on account of obstacles in the post office.

It is very important that the secret be kept, that all remain wholly concealed, that he accelerate his journey after having furnished you with all the information he can before his departure, and under the seal of secrecy. You must also advise him as to the conduct he will have to observe during the navigation. In order that he may remain unknown, and that his arrival here be not divulged.

As to your being cited before a court, I have already told you in my last that it seems to me to be very strange, and so it is. You should not be so anxious as you appear to be about it, though what happens to you is very unpleasant.

I will thank you for a few numbers of that *Nuevo Telegrafo*, which begins to speak. I am desirous to know his opinion. You may direct it to me under cover.

It is altogether false that the General has either sent or even thought of sending his resignation in any way or manner. He is well and much engaged at work.

As you have written to me that our man will leave by one of the vessels which are soon to sail for here, I am on the watch for the first which shall arrive. It will be of a great use for us to obtain through this means some important information about the foolish designs of the traitors, and you will have rendered a great service.

At his arrival here we will proceed so that he will have nothing to fear, and in no way be discovered. The quarantine will not impede it.

Very respectfully, yours,

CRISPIN X. DE SANDEVAL.

After some argument, the court decided to receive it in evidence. The examination of the witness was then resumed. Mr. Cohen asked him if he had any record at his office which would show how Garcia's passport was made out. Witness has a book of passports, in which that was copied. Witness has seen in the Consul's office other papers relating to the Garcia affair.

A package was here shown to the witness. He recognized it. It was received about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning last, and was opened in the presence of witness. It contained a letter from the Secretary of the Captain General, and also a letter from Juan Garcia. One letter was received from the Captain General. It was sealed with the official seal. The same seal is generally placed upon official documents. Is acquainted with the signature of the Captain General. Has seen it often. Recognizes that appended to the letter.

Mr. Dufour stated that the letter of the Captain General was in reply to one from the Consul, of the 27th June, and he would call for that letter. The letter was translated by Mr. Foulhouze. It acknowledges the receipt of Rey's declaration, alleged to have been taken before the Consul. Mr. Dufour insisted upon having the letter of the 27th, before recurring to the one in court. Judge Bright said the court did not dictate to the defence as to what evidence they should produce. If they chose to submit broken links of their chain of evidence, they could do so.

Mr. Sandeval's letter was here shown to the witness. Mr. Dufour again rose and objected decidedly to the reception of the letters in evidence. He asserted boldly that "the letters were all fabricated for the occasion, and placed on board the British steamer on the 27th of July, the day on which the Consul was absent from the court on the plea of sickness." Mr. Dufour continued at length, commenting on the papers produced and the rumored declaration of Rey. He contended that even if Rey had made a declaration, there must have been some motive. He had either made it with a promise of reward, or fear of punishment.

Mr. Larue then addressed the court in regard to the letters, and the objections of the prosecution to their admissibility as testimony.

Mr. Warfield followed in reply to Mr. Larue. He contended that the proceedings against the Consul could have been known in Havana, and were known, on the day the letters objected to were dated, the 27th July. He stated that a letter was received by *La Patria* from Havana, dated 27th, mentioning the Rey affair, and stating that it was well known throughout the city of Havana. The brig *Salvadora* cleared from this port on the 20th, the day the affidavit was made, and could have carried out the news.

Mr. Collens contended that the *Salvadora* had not arrived at Havana on the 27th, the day the British steamer sailed.

Mr. Bradford continued the argument, objecting to

the admission of the letters on purely legal grounds. Mr. Cohen then recapitulated the grounds upon which the letters were offered and objected to, stated that the court was inclined to receive the documents for what they were worth, taking into consideration all the objections made. The letter from the Secretary of the Captain General to the Consul, was here translated. It is dated the 27th, and announces the safe arrival of Garcia, and that he is in quarantine.

Mr. Collens here offered again, the declaration of Garcia, which was ruled out at the commencement of the examination. He contended that it should be admitted, as the letter of Mr. Sandeval showed that the original declaration had been received in Havana.

Mr. Cohen did not think this fact was by any means conclusive. It did not prove the existence of any original, and this was the grand object on. The document was refused, and the examination of the witness was resumed.

Witness has seen Garcia's signature once. Saw it on the declaration. The declaration was here shown and the witness was asked if he knew the signature. He was asked if that (the signature to the declaration) was Garcia's. Witness thought it was. Question objected to. Witness thought it was. Question signed. Some argument followed, and it was decided that no comparison with a signature that was not proved genuine could be received in evidence.

Mr. Cohen asked the witness why the *casuals* mentioned was sent back to Havana. He replied that it was usual to send back all documents of that kind.

By Mr. DUFOUR.—It was received on the 16th May, and was returned on the 1st of June.

By Mr. DUFOUR.—There on three days elapsed between the first and second visit of Garcia to the Consul's office. Does not recollect when he made the first visit. The second was made on the 28th, the day he made his declaration. When Garcia came to the office the second time, he came with *Llorente*, Ayala and the Consul. He saw the carriage stop and saw the parties come in together. The Consul and

Llorente were absent about half an hour before they returned with Garcia and Ayala. This was between 12 and 2 o'clock. Witness was alone in the Consul's office. Garcia appeared to be very anxious. Witness did not hear any conversation on the second visit. Mr. Ayala called for Havana on the evening of the 27th, on the brig *F. Sobie*. Ayala was often in the Consul's office. Letters from the Consul were entrusted to the captain of the brig. Knows of none being given to Ayala. Does not think Ayala was sent to Havana by the Consul. Does not believe he was from the Consul. Never heard the Consul mention anything of the kind. When the Consul, Garcia and the others were in the Consul's room on the second visit of Garcia, *Llorente* remained by stairs alone some minutes after the Consul came down. It was before the answer received from Havana that witness saw Mr. Traceras in the Consul's office. Among other things, the Consul told Traceras that he wanted him to set a vigil on certain persons. Witness was busy when Traceras came in. Didn't pay attention when he went out. The Consul returned in a few minutes after they went into the corridor. Does not know that they went up stairs. M. Traceras, in company with another gentleman, called at the Consul's office more than six months previously to this time. Witness thinks he would have known it if the Consul and Traceras had gone up stairs. In answer to the order of the Captain General, the Consul stated to him that he would endeavor to procure more information in regard to the persons who had aided the escape of prisoners from Havana. The Consul told witness that he had written for a pardon for Garcia. This was about the beginning of June. Capt. McConnell speaks Spanish; he often spoke it when he came into the office in his (witness's) presence. He generally conversed with the Consul in English. The letter concerning the passport was received on the 2d or 3d of July.

Witness does not know when the answer was sent back. The Consul has private correspondence, which witness knows nothing about. Does not know that Capt. McConnell got letters from the Consul on his last trip. The Consul writes a letter by the *Mary Ellen* in regard to the health of New Orleans. He stated that there was no cholera. Capt. McConnell obtained a "clean" bill of health. There were some notes on the bill of health, regarding cases of sickness in the hospital.

By Mr. COHEN.—Witness does not know who sent Garcia's passport. The *Mary Ellen* was not chartered by the Consul, in witness's knowledge. He (the Consul) might have done it without witness's knowledge. Capt. McConnell came to the Consul's office the first time on the 5th of July. It was before dinner. He was there on the 3d. When witness made out the passport he was aware that he was inserting a fictitious name. The passport contained a description of Juan Garcia. The Consul gave him the description, and took the passport away with him.

By Mr. COLLENS.—Capt. McConnell brought this manifest to the Consul's office on the 3d of July. Does not know to whom the goods were consigned. It is not usual for captains to give a list of their passengers; the passengers are known at the office, as they have to come for their passports.

This concluded the examination of the witness, and it being 10 o'clock, the court adjourned to Monday evening, at 5 o'clock.

5 August 1849, 2

The Abduction Case.

The Mobile papers of Thursday last published a statement purporting to have come from Havana, by the British steamer Trent, to the effect that our Consul at Havana had ascertained that the Spaniard Rey, of accidental present notoriety, had declared that he was satisfied with being there, and that it was by his own free will that he had come previously to the receipt or publication of this information, it was suggested to us, we think with much plausibility, that such a denouement might be expected. The reasons through which this provision was arrived at are evident. Rey or his late personally we consider insignificant to the question which agitates the country. Have the laws of the United States been trampled on; have they been violated by individuals, by the interference or at the dictation of a foreign Government? It is this that is binding on us to ascertain. The investigation by proper proceedings and due course of law is in progress and ought not to stop, until the public and country be satisfied with a legal decision for or against the parties now under accusation. It is not subsequent events, or consequences qualifying the fact, which constitute the particular charge that has led to the judicial investigation set on foot. Rey himself, we have always thought was of insignificant consequence, as personally concerned, for the authorities of Cuba to make any bold and dangerous attempt to lay hold of him. He was so wanted, because he might be made subservient to other purposes, disclosures, &c.; for example, to denounce those who sheltered the refugees previously to his leaving the island. The affair of Rey, however, has now taken such a turn that the Cuba authorities have a vital object to attain in clearing their skirts from our suspicions.

They certainly must wish at any cost to hush up the fact, if fact there has been. And we on the same ground must be as eager to ferret it out. For this we must take our own proofs, and satisfactorily to ourselves. We must weigh and sift and analyse scrupulously. Now as to Rey's declaration, suppose he came hither on purpose to repeat that declaration; we reflect and ask what value it would intrinsically have? Even if there had not been the storm which this has evoked, very probably the issue for him, in the voyage he took in the Mary Ellen, would have been perfectly satisfactory. And yet he might have been unwilling to go; he might have been forced, which is the fact that it behooves us to ascertain. According to those portions of the testimony that go to confirm the suspicion of his abduction, he must be a poor soul to have allowed himself to have been so kidnapped. He does not know our country; he had not a due estimate of the force and protection of our laws; he was ignorant of our language, and from the duration and

circumstances of his stay here, it is highly probable that he has the most incorrect ideas of us *Americanos*, who are regular bug-bears to all the Spanish race—a species of anthropophagi, as our experience in Mexico made known to us. What value, then, could be given to his testimony taken now in Havana, or even here? True, if here he might be cross-questioned, and to our *ingenuity* we might be indebted for finding other evidence leading to confirm us in our well-grounded suspicions, or to absolve the Spanish authorities from censure. Rey possibly may have been satisfied that he was going to fare well from the moment he had left port, although doubtful of it before; and once on board, he made up his mind and put on a good face.

But let us not yet abandon the inquiry, but persevere in order to ascertain what has actually occurred. There are contradictions in the statements made officially by Don Carlos de España, her Catholic Majesty's Consul. It appears Villaverde escaped at the time with Fernandez, which he conceals; nay, even pretends to deny. We ought to examine every incongruity, obtain all the testimony we can, canvas and qualify them, in short, leave no stone unturned to ascertain the facts. And here we would ask, why do we not move to obtain testimony, by commission or otherwise, from Fernandez, now gone to Mexico? He is a debtor in Cuba, he cannot hope soon to return, or to have to sue for favor from the government; we may learn something from him. There is another man from whom much light might probably be obtained to aid in clearing up this mysterious affair. He is the individual mentioned by the N. Y. Evening Post; he is now in that city—Don Corlilio Villaverde, the political refugee—and would come hither instantly if required to bear testimony in the case, or to go before a magistrate or commissioner duly authorized to take it on oath. Nothing presses us, therefore let us proceed with fairness, but with firmness and deliberation. Allow time to work on its unerring path; it is sure infallibly to unfold nefarious transactions, as also to dissipate false, groundless suspicions. It may reveal much, we know not how; but at all events let us admit it as a moderator to the court and bench before which the present investigation is going on.

We have casually heard that information is in the city that when the Mary Ellen reached Havana, she hoisted a private signal which was answered from the land. A boat then put off, boarded the schooner, and took Rey ashore. This is the newest rumor afloat. It is also said that from the strict quarantine regulations in force at Havana, Gen. Campbell, our Consul, could not have communicated with the Trent during the short time the latter was off the port. Besides, if Rey was placed on board the American brig by Capt. McConnell, how could Gen. Campbell have had access to him to question him, as it is reported he did?

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
5 August 1849, 3

A sumptuous and crowded supper came off on Monday night, at the Warrenton Springs, in honor of Ellwood Fisher, esq., the author of the celebrated letters on the South: It was given by the members of the legislature (now in session at that place) and the visitors at the Springs, and the citizens of the vicinity. Col. Hopkins, Speaker of the House of Delegates, presided. Mr. Hopkins called out Mr. Fisher with a toast and a few remarks, who responded in a very impressive manner. He was followed, in like manner, by Gen. Foote, the senator from Mississippi, by ex-Governor William Smith, by Mr. Conway Robinson, of Richmond, and by other gentlemen.

Appointments by the President.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

Hiram Roberts, collector, Savannah, Georgia, vice William B. Bulloch, removed.

Bryan Morell, naval officer, Savannah, Georgia, vice Jacob de la Motta, removed.

William P. White, appraiser, Savannah, Georgia, vice William Mackey, removed.

John C. Clark, of New York, to be First Auditor of the Treasury, vice William Collins, removed.

[*National Intelligencer.*]

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

7 August 1849, 2

The alleged Spanish Abduction.

New Orleans papers of the morning of the 27th ult. have reached us, by which we learn that the excitement on the previous day in that city, caused by the report that Francisco Rey or Garcia, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the Mary Ellen at Havana, had been executed, was intense. The excitement, however, was allayed by the publication of two affidavits, by the captain, Ramon Puy Server, and Mr. Griver, a passenger in the Spanish bark Alvear, reported to have brought the news, that up to the date of that vessel's departure no execution had occurred in the city. The Mary Ellen had arrived, but was subjected to a quarantine of twenty days.

On the 25th, Don Carlos de Espana, Llorente, and Eagle, appeared before Judge Bright, according to the terms of their recognizances, when the counsel of the former offered to the court the *exequatur* of the President recognising him as consul of Spain for that port. After some discussion the United States Commissioner, M. M. Cohen, was joined in the examination with Judge Bright, and the testimony of Jose Morante was begun, which consumed the whole of Friday. At a late hour the court adjourned, the bonds of the Spanish consul having been transferred to the United States Commissioner until the decision of the case. Previously a motion to postpone the hearing had been refused by Judge Bright.

On the 25th the trial was continued, and several witnesses were examined to prove the complicity of the Spanish consul, and the existence of a plan to carry Rey from N. Orleans.

We have ascertained that the statement made by the Spanish consul at New Orleans, in regard to the alleged abduction is as follows: Juan Garcia, under-keeper of the prison in Havana, deserted his post, taking with him Don Vicente Fernandez, who was detained there in custody on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy; and with this prisoner and another named Don Cerito Villaverde, embarked in the American schooner *Delfina*, for New Orleans. But once there, they abandoned him to his fate; and he, laboring under extreme want, and irritated at having been thus deceived, forwarded a request to the Captain General of Havana, petitioning for pardon, and asking leave to return there, in order that he might point out the place where the fraudulent merchant had deposited \$200,000, belonging to his creditors, with the intention no doubt of exporting that sum when it should be possible or convenient to do so; and also that he might make some other revelations which concerned the safety of the Island. The request was granted by the Captain General.— But, when Garcia was informed of this, he begged the consul to give him a passport under the assumed name of Pedro Mugar y Romeo, resolving to conceal his intended return to Cuba, and to embark secretly, fearing lest his accomplices should endeavour to prevent it by violence or other criminal means. And thus he effected his escape.

We have reason to know that the Government is now engaged in ascertaining the facts of this case.—*Republic.*

7 August 1849, 2

Canadian Annexation. Upset—A New Canadian Confederacy Proposed.

Our readers will find, in another part of to-day's paper, a highly important document, which has been addressed to the people of Canada by the members of the British League, which recently convened at Kingston, for the purpose of taking the present condition of Canada into consideration, and adopting measures for improving the commercial and manufacturing interests of those provinces. It is a plain, calm, and unpretentious paper, and will no doubt have great influence on the minds of those to whom it is addressed, and may bring about, at some late or early day, before the day of judgment, the measure which is proposed by the League for benefitting Canada.

The present depressed state of the provinces is attributed by the League to the free trade policy of Great Britain—to the withdrawal of the discrimination in favor of Canadian produce, which threw Canada into a ruinous competition with those to whom the ports of England are more immediately and cheaply accessible. The remedies proposed are, a federal union of all the British American provinces—retrenchment and economy in the public expenditure, and protection to home industry. The United States is but once alluded to in the address, and then as a mighty and prosperous nation.

It was expected by a great many in the United States that the British League would have declared for something like annexation of the Canadas to this republic; but after reading the proceedings of the League, and the debates of the members, we were satisfied that such a change had not at any time been seriously contemplated by any but a very small portion of the people. The Canadians have been reared under royalty, are attached to a monarchical form of government, and think that it is the only government under which they can prosper. This was plainly evinced during the sitting of the League. Indeed, one of the first things the members did was to pass a declaration of attachment to the mother country. As soon as we observed this, we knew the annexation game was over.

We have no doubt that a federal union of all the British American colonies will tend greatly to the advantage and prosperity of each and all of them. By the establishment of a federal congress to legislate for the whole confederacy, the French supremacy, so odious to the British portion of the inhabitants, would be impossible; for the addition of

British representatives that would be brought from the other colonies into the halls of legislation, would give a vast preponderance over those returned by the French. It would also create a community and identity of interest and feelings, as well as diminish the public expenditures. We do not know whether it is contemplated that each province shall have its separate provincial legislature, as the American States have, leaving the federal legislature to act on general matters only concerning the good of all, as in our Congress at Washington; or for there to be no provincial legislatures, but a general one at the seat of the general government, wherever it may be. If the latter were adopted, there would, of course, be a very great diminution in the expenses of government, and in the taxation, as a matter of course; for the whole expense of the federal government would not be a great deal more than is now paid for the support of each separate provincial legislature.

Be this as it may, there is apparently no desire among the Canadians to be annexed to the United States; nor, under all the circumstances, do we think it would be to our interest that such should, for the present, at least, be consummated. It would cause an excitement concerning slavery, to which all others would be trifles. The animosity and ill-feeling between the North and South on that subject, now too virulent, would be increased, for the latter would never consent to any extension of the anti-slavery influence, unless that of slavery were extended likewise. The excitement which has been caused by that most ridiculous of all measures, the Wilmot proviso, which is now happily subsiding, and which will disappear, we hope, entirely when California demands to be admitted into the Union as a State, next winter—this Wilmot proviso excitement would be increased a hundred-fold, and might produce a collision between the two sections of the Union, that might result in a deplorable and irreparable injury to both, and to the stability and permanence of the republic. The League, therefore, having declared for a federal union of all the British American provinces, General Scott has written his letter and given his opinion on the annexation of those colonies, to no purpose. It was but a "hearty plate of soup." The idea of annexing Cuba, too, must go overboard for the present, unless the difficulty growing out of the abduction case in New Orleans should ripen into a war with Spain, and oblige us to take Cuba as indemnity for the past and security for the future, in much the same way as we treated Mexico.

The Daily Piripate.

7 August 1849, 1

✓ FROM HAVANA.—The brig P. Soulé, Capt. Williams, which left Havana at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 28th ult., has just arrived in port. We are informed that Capt. W. confirms the report of Capt. Downer, pilot of the British steamer Trent, relative to the Spaniard, Juan Francisco Rey, and states that in a conversation he had with Gen. Campbell, our Consul, on the evening of the 27th ult., that gentleman assured him that Rey was quite satisfied with his position at Havana. &c.

The Great Abduction Case.

Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia.

BEFORE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT, SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND M. M. COHEN, U. S. COM'G.

EIGHTH DAY....MONDAY, JULY 6.

The examination of this case was resumed at 5 o'clock last evening, the State being represented as usual, by Messrs. Dufour, Warfield and Reynolds, and the United States by Mr. Hunton, and the defence by Messrs. Larue, Collens, Proux and Foulhouze. The arrival of Capt. Williams of the brig P. Soulb, in some degree raised the excitement, and the court-room was about as crowded as on the previous days.

CAPT. WILLIAMS was the first witness called by the defence. Witness left New Orleans for Havana on the 20th or 21st of June. Arrived in Havana on the 6th or 7th of July. Remained in Havana until the 28th. Capt. McConnell was there during a portion of the time. Does not recollect the day on which he, Capt. McConnell, arrived. Witness stayed out his quarantine time, and then went into the port of Havana. A New York brig, the Andrew King, was lying there. Did not see the American Consul on board the brig, but met him when coming off shore, and he told witness he was going on board the King. Saw the consul on the day before he, witness, sailed, the 27th. Met him in Bishop street, Havana. He was going down to the captain of the port, as he said, to get a permit to go off to the brig. The witness went on to state some things as positive, which he had only heard.

Mr. Hunton and his associates made strenuous objections.

Mr. Larue made a speech of considerable length and force in answer to some of the arguments of the counsel for the prosecution. He stated that despatches from the American Consul at Havana had arrived, and gone on to Washington. He was confident that these despatches would settle the whole affair.

Mr. Proux followed, contending that whatever Gen. Campbell had said in his official capacity was good, legal evidence.

Mr. Hunton replied. He was surprised to hear such arguments from Mr. Proux. He was confident that Mr. Larue himself would not urge the point. The statements of Gen. Campbell were not evidence. He wanted to have the affair thoroughly investigated, but he wanted to rely entirely upon legitimate testimony.

The court decided that no street conversation could be taken in evidence, and the examination of the witness was resumed.

Gen. Campbell was going in the direction of the vessel when witness saw him. Witness saw him the next morning, (the 28th.) Witness brought some letters over with the name of Gen. Campbell endorsed on the back. Does not know to whom the letters were directed. Did not look over them, but merely put them in the post office. The brig Salvador had not arrived at Havana when witness left. Does not recollect when the British steamer arrived.

By Mr. WARFIELD.—Was taking in cargo on the 24th and 25th at the wharf. Knows that the British steamer from Mobile Point arrived about that time. Three steamers came in about the same time.

REAR FOWLER was next called. Witness is the stewardess who loaded the schooner Mary Ellen the last time she went out. He commenced loading her about the 1st July. Was engaged in loading her on the 3d. Worked until about half past 6 o'clock in the evening. She was loaded principally with lard. Had between sixty or seventy barrels of lard on deck. The hold was full. Witness put some other articles on board. Some kegs of nails were stowed in the cabin. Did not finish stowing the deck load until the morning of the 4th. Put some things in the cabin on the 4th and also on the 5th. One state-room was filled with lard, and another with stores. The state-rooms were the two aft ones. Does not know whether the vessel was ready to sail on the 4th or not. The captain blamed witness on the 3d for not having the cargo all in.

JOHN KROMS was next called. Was one of the crew on the Mary Ellen, on the last voyage. Was shipped under some name that does not exactly belong to him. Thinks the name was O. Farry. Does not recollect the day of the month, but it was between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, when the schooner first left the wharf. Saw a great many people come on board, but did not know whether they were passengers. Does not recollect the day of the month he left Havana. One of the passengers was left in Ha-

vana. He looked something like a Spaniard or Portuguese. Took him on board an American brig, witness and the second mate took him on board. Saw no force used. The boat was brought alongside, and the man stepped down into it. He went on board the brig voluntarily. This man was on deck when the schooner was going over the bar at the Balize. One thing which made witness think he was a Spaniard, was his dark complexion, and witness has heard him speaking a language which he thought to be Spanish. Thinks there was a man on board called Robinson. Does not know what his name was in the shipping articles.

JOHN COOK was next called. Resides on the corner of Ferdinand and Levee streets. Recollects the departure of the Mary Ellen on her last voyage. Was on the wharf when she went away. Witness was sitting at his door when he saw Mr. Eagle pass. Witness asked him if he was in a hurry. There was a man with him. He said he was going down to a tow, which was below the Mary Ellen. He said the man wanted to go away. Some time after he passed witness went down to a coffee-house. While witness was drinking, three or four men came in. One of the men who was drinking was talking considerably, and appeared to be very anxious about something. Thinks he had something on. When witness got through drinking he went out on the levee, near the Mary Ellen. Heard word passed to Capt. McConnell from the towboat asking him if he was ready. He replied that he was, but was waiting for a passenger, and if he did not come in a minute he would shove off. About that time some one said the passenger was coming. Some one on board the schooner said if he didn't come he would lose his passage, and said to some one on shore, "Help him on board, or he will lose his passage." There appeared to be four or five men with the passenger, and they helped him on board. They took hold of him and lifted him over the rail. Did not hear any thing in particular said. He did not notice. When the passenger got on board he stood with his hat in his hand. He waved his hat. He then got on top of the cabin. The schooner was then going off. The night was dark. Witness recognized some of the men who were assisting the passenger on board. Saw Mr. Smith, Charles Rogers, and two others whom he did not know.

By Mr. HUNTON.—The party of men were about twenty feet from the vessel when he first discovered them. They were about this distance from the vessel when they took hold of him. The passenger walked up until the word was given to help him on board. His feet were put on the rail and he was shoved over, regaining an upright position when he got on deck.

By Mr. DUFOUR.—Was not the man carried from the levee on the wharf up to the schooner? No. Did not see the captain say, put him in the cabin? Did not hear any such word. Heard some one on board say, let him come aft.

By Mr. COHEN.—Witness saw Eagle on the wharf. Did not see him take hold of the passenger. He was, however, on the wharf at the time.

By Mr. DUFOUR.—Witness did not hear any one on board say any thing, at the moment the man was passed over the rail. Did not know Capt. McConnell's voice from that of any other man. Eagle was about twenty feet from the passenger, when the latter was lifted up. Eagle went towards the man, as several others did when the man was passed on board.

JOHN RING was called. Is a runner in the employ of John C. Smith, the shipping master. Was on the wharf when the Mary Ellen went away the last time. First saw the passenger about half past 5 o'clock. He was on the levee near the wharf. He was standing there. Does not know whether he was speaking or not. Witness was about the centre of the wharf. There were three or four persons with the passenger. They all went towards the vessel. Does not know whether the passenger walked or not. Witness did not notice any thing peculiar about the dress or appearance of the man. Never saw him on board the schooner. Saw him walk aft. Thinks he went into the cabin. Witness thinks he saw Mr. Orton on the wharf that night. Is sure he did. He was neither drunk nor sober. He was "betwixt and between." Saw Mr. Orton at the head of the wharf next to the levee when he (witness) was going away. This was after the passenger had gone on board. He was the width of the wharf from the vessel. It was about ten minutes after the passenger went on board that witness saw Orton.

Cross-Examined.—Is the person who went for the cook and brought him back. Had a conversation with the counsel, Mr. Dufour, about what he had seen after the affidavit was made. Thinks it was after Eagle's arrest. Capt. Smith was out of town at this time. The conversation took place in Mr. Dufour's office. Told Mr. Dufour that the passenger appeared to him to have been crowded forward into the schooner. Said also that the transaction seemed to have been very strange. Told Mr. Dufour also that

among others he asked Capt. Smith who the man was, and received no reply. Asked if he was a passenger, and no answer was given. Mr. Orton was a perfect stranger to him (witness). Conversing with him that night. Knew him to be Orton, as always knows a man after seeing him once.

By Mr. COLLINS.—Did not go to Mr. Dufour's office of his own account. Mr. Somebody, don't know who, came for him. Was not asked for his testimony under oath. Felt himself at liberty to tell Mr. Dufour any thing he thought proper to tell him.

By Mr. DUFOUR.—Never saw the man who came for him. At the conclusion of his examination the witness requested to state that Mr. Orton called upon him and introduced Mr. Somebody to him, a "Spanish gentleman of very large proportions," who told witness that some one up in Coalhouse street wanted to see him. This was told by Orton. After he had finished witness asked who the person was who wanted to see him. He would not mention. Witness, whose name he would not mention, told him he could not go that day. He, Orton, then said that the next day would do, and asked witness to mention the hour it would be convenient for him to come. Witness said he would go at 10 o'clock

the next day, but did not go. After that Mr. Dufour went for witness. Mr. Casanas was here called up, and the witness recognized him as the fat Spanish gentleman.

By Mr. DUFOUR.—Cannot give any positive answer whether he went to Mr. Dufour's office the day after he saw Orton or not. Swears positively that he did not go to Mr. Dufour's office at 10 o'clock the next day. Does not recollect whether he was at Mr. D.'s office on that day, Tuesday.

FRANCIS ROMANOSA called. Gave his evidence in Spanish. Knows Mr. Casanas. He, Mr. C., called upon him in relation to this affair three or four days before the original affidavit was made.

Mr. COLLINS here stated that he wanted to show that Mr. Casanas had been about town with a subscription list to raise money for the purpose of buying witnesses. Mr. Dufour objected decidedly. Mr. Casanas had nothing to do with the case. Judge Bright remarked that if a witness was brought to the stand, and it was charged that he had been bought by Mr. Casanas, then evidence to show this fact would be admissible. Mr. Hunton was quite sure that he had had nothing to do with buying witnesses, and therefore, on the part of the United States, he would object. Mr. Reynolds also repudiated, on the part of the State, and the examination of the witness closed.

Mr. SUMMERS was called. Lives at the corner of Ferdinand and Levee streets. Remembers when the Mary Ellen left for Havana. Was on board that night. Saw little of the passengers, as he did not pay much attention. Was sitting on a wharf with another gentleman. Saw a number of people about the wharf, and heard some talk about a passenger. Saw persons going on board the schooner, and saw others coming off from her. As the vessel was about casting off, heard some person say something about a passenger. Heard some one say that he would lose his passage. Saw five or six persons together, but did not move from his seat. Saw nothing which looked like a scuffle.

No other witnesses for the defence being in court, Mr. Gustave Gourkoud was called by the prosecution. He keeps a store at No. 105 Levee street, between Main and Madison streets. He is acquainted with a man named Manuel Hidalgo, who keeps a coffee-house mostly for colored people. He knows a colored man by the name of "Crying Joe." Witness saw him on the evening the Mary Ellen arrived here from Havana, and saw him the next day at the coffee-house of Hidalgo. It was on Saturday, the 28th of July, or thereabout. Saw him about 7 o'clock in the evening.

The witness was asked what he heard this colored man say about the abduction of Rey. The defence objected, and Mr. Larue produced authority sustaining the objection. Messrs. Dufour and Warfield replied and also produced authority. Considerable argument followed, and the court finally overruled the objection and the examination was resumed.

Witness was sitting at his own door, between 6 and 7 o'clock on the evening of the arrival of the Mary Ellen from Havana, when "Crying Joe" came along. Asked him whether he was on board at the time that passenger was taken on board. He replied that he was. He said the passenger was taken by three or four more and put on the deck of the vessel. He said so more to witness at that time.

Witness thinks "Joe" told him he was tied, but does not recollect distinctly. When "Joe" left witness he went into the coffee-house. "Joe" spoke to witness in French.

It was now 10 o'clock, and attachments having been ordered to be issued, to secure the attendance of several witnesses, the court adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, this morning.

The Evening Picayune.

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The Great Abduction Case.

Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia.

BEFORE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT, SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND M. M. COHEN, U. S. COM'R.

NINTH DAY....TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

This case was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. WILLIAM ROBINSON was called for the defence. Was asked if he was one of the passengers of the Mary Ellen on her last trip. Could not say he was a passenger, as he was on the shipping articles. Was registered under a fictitious name as captain's clerk. Recollects the name as Clewley. Went in that way to save getting a passport. Captain told him he could go that way, and come back with him without any trouble. Went on board on the 5th of July, between 1 and 2 o'clock. The vessel was then lying one or two above the Ferry Landing, First Municipality. The vessel went down below to the Cotton Press some time in the evening. Saw one young man, as passenger, come on board. Was standing on deck at the time. Saw him a few feet from the vessel for the first time. He was carried on board. The man who were with him appeared to be in a great hurry to get him on the vessel, and the cook had just come on board, and the schooner was about shoving off. The man was set down on his feet when he was put on board. The rill of the vessel and the wharf were about on a level, and the man was set down on the rill. Thinks some person called to the captain to hold on.

Witness thinks he heard the captain say take him in the cabin or put him below. Some persons who came on board with him, or who were on board, put their hands to his shoulders and walked aft with him. He (the passenger) walked down into the cabin and the men jumped ashore. The cabin door was some few steps from the place where the passenger was put over the rill. Witness went into the cabin soon after they got under weigh. Heard nothing to give him the impression that the passenger was unwilling to go. He spoke to witness in Spanish, and among other things which witness did not understand, said something about *rima*. Does not know whether he went on deck that night or not. Witness was on deck frequently. Saw him the next morning. He was on deck at the time the pilot was on board. He was allowed the full liberty of the vessel. He took his meals with the captain. Slept in a state-room near the captain. Witness heard the passenger and the captain conversing and laughing together. Supposed they were joking, but could not understand them. Arrived at Havana on the evening of the 17th and went into quarantine. During all this time, the passenger was free and unrestrained on board. He did not show any signs of discontent or hard feeling toward the captain. They always appeared to be very friendly. Remained in quarantine from the 17th to the evening of the 23d.

The passenger was put on board the brig Andrew Ring about half an hour before the Mary Ellen left. Was taken on board the brig by one of the Mary Ellen's boats. He shook hands with the captain and with witness before leaving the vessel, and with a smiling countenance bid them good-bye. Saw nothing during the whole passage that would induce him to believe that the passenger had been forced on board.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Hulton.—Knows Capt. McConnell, but has not known him very long. Was not invited by Capt. McConnell to go to Havana. Went to see the captain a few evenings before he left, and told him that he wanted to go to Havana for his health. Capt. McConnell said he could go under certain restrictions. He must be put on the articles as his clerk, and remain on board the vessel at Havana. Believes these were all the restrictions or conditions imposed on him. This was done to save getting out a passport. He was not very "flush" of money. Did not hear that there was to be any other passenger until he saw him on board. Never saw the passenger until he saw him on board. Never heard his name on board.

JOSE RAMON AYALA was called. Knows the Spanish Consul and Mr. Llorente. Knew Juan Garcia from the moment he arrived in New Orleans. Garcia was also known under the name of Francisco Rey. He, Garcia, came to New Orleans in company with Vicente Fernandez, both of them being fugitives. Garcia first arrived at the house of Mr. Caléjas. Witness went to the cigar store of Mr. Fernandez, and informed him of Garcia's arrival. Fernandez went to Mrs. Tarfor's boarding-house on Canal street. Garcia, in company with three or four others, took rooms in a house on Gravier street, where they remained until the overflow, when they left. Garcia afterwards went to room with the clerk of Mr. Fernandez, who keeps the cigar store, corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets. When he left this place he slept a few nights in the cigar store of Antoine Hernandez, under the St. Louis Hotel, and then went to the house of Don Manuel Morante. Witness has been in Garcia's company very often. Saw him frequently when he came to the house where witness resided, to see Fernandez. Frequently had conversations with him, Garcia. He complained bitterly about Mr. Fernandez going away, and leaving him here in a strange country, when he, Garcia, had liberated him from a ten years' imprisonment. Fernandez had promised him some \$10,000 to \$12,000, and he had not received any of it. Fernandez told him, Garcia, that he had left him here on account of a suit about a lottery ticket, which required his presence. His (Fernandez's) brother had given a bond for his appearance.

Garcia told witness that Fernandez had spoken to his brother about him, and about sending him on to Mexico as soon as the business relative to the lottery ticket was settled. Garcia was taken to Morante's by Llorente. Garcia was fearful of being murdered at the cigar store "El Corina." There were many fugitives here from the jail in Havana who knew him. Fernandez had suggested to him that he might be murdered.

The witness here stated that he wished to explain something which he considered essential to the matter. The witness commenced relating a statement in Spanish which had been made to him by Llorente. Some portion of it was objected to, but he stated that Llorente consulted him about removing Garcia to Morante's, saying that he was so frightened where he was that he would lose his senses. Witness told him he thought it very proper to remove him. Soon after Fernandez left for Mexico, witness heard Garcia express a desire to go back to Havana.

The examination is still going on, and our report will be continued in to-morrow morning's paper.

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Supper to Ellwood Fisher.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FACQUEE SPAINOS, JULY 31, 1849.

I have endeavored to collect as many materials as possible of the interesting Supper to Mr. Fisher last night. I group them together with but few comments. I have never known an affair to go off better. It was gay, and happy, and harmonious. It was marked with one feature of peculiar gratification—the solemn and united reprobation, by men of all parties, of the mad schemes of the enemies of the South, and the spontaneous and unanimous outpouring of a firm resolve to do their duty to the South, in the present interesting crisis. In this you will agree with me, after you glance at the character of the actors, and the sentiments offered. The regular toasts are marked with singular appositeness and rare beauty and excellence. They are mostly from the accomplished pen of Mr. Burwell of Bedford, on the Toast Committee. The volunteer toasts, also, are much beyond the average.

The Supper, which commenced soon after 9 and closed at half past 12, took place in the large drawing room at two parallel tables, handsomely lit up and dotted with champagne and other wine bottles. Over 100 Senators, members, and their guests, were seated. Gen. Scott, speaker of the Senate, a cavalier of the old school, was to have presided, but he was, unfortunately, kept away by sickness. The duties of President were admirably performed by Mr. Speaker Hopkins, of the House, ably assisted by Messrs. Faulkner, Strother and G. W. Munford, as Vice Presidents: the latter, on the last reading of the toasts, giving a peculiar emphasis and twang in his inimitably happy manner. Each of the regular toasts was set off by some appropriate air from Weber's delightful band, which the ladies in the ball-room above vouchsafed at a late hour; not, however, without a sweetly arch expression of offended dignity at being treated as "outsiders" on this occasion. Some of them, however, yielded to their curiosity, and glanced their bright flashes at the speakers through the doors and windows.

The striking ceremonies of the evening occurred in the following order:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The Union*—The Ararat upon which rests the ark of human freedom, above the troubled deluge of revolution and of wrong.
2. *The Constitution*—Founded in an honest recognition of reciprocal rights. May it endure as long as it protects them.
3. *Our Institutions*—A problem demonstrated. We look with curiosity upon the "experiment" of monarchy.
4. *Our Rights*—Like the "good name of man or woman," an "immediate jewel," above discussion and incapable of compromise.
5. *Our Party Divisions*—Separated "as a wall upon the right hand and upon the left," they will close in unflinching unity over the advance of any invader.
6. *Washington*—Emulating his patriotism, Virginia has devoted her earlier energies to the service of the Union. Profiting by his wisdom, may her maturer care be devoted to the promotion of her domestic interests. [Drunk standing and in silence.]
7. *The Virginia Delegation to the Federal Convention*—Eulogy cannot gild, nor denunciation tarnish the bright ecstasies of their deathless fame.
8. *Virginia*—She gave an Empire to establish the Union, she would not surrender a principle to preserve it. [Drunk with three cheers.]
9. *Europe*—She fulfils the prophecy of a patriot and a poet: "The King times are fast finishing—there ought to be an universal Republic, and there will be."
10. *France*—Our earliest ally and most constant friend. May she not forget that the spoils of the Vatican were reclaimed in the Hall of the Love.
11. *Woman*. The purest human motive is to win her love, the highest human merit to deserve it. [Animated cheers.]
12. *The Sons of Virginia*—Like their own Washington, they value more the benediction of a mother, than the applause of a world.

Before announcing the following sentiment to Mr. Fisher, the President (Mr. Hopkins) arose, and charging the company to fill their glasses to the brim, said in substance: Gentlemen—We have reached the point of chief interest in this highly spirited entertainment. We have assembled to do honor to one, who, amid those who revile our domestic institutions and scoff at our political principles, and where, to a considerable extent, the maddened spirit of fanaticism against our constitutional rights, rules the hour, has, alike, with his *curse* and his *pen*, boldly espous-

ed our cause, and triumphantly vindicated our title to the guaranties of the Federal Constitution. It is a characteristic trait of the true-hearted Virginia, never to forget his noble old mother, or, when insulted even to the remotest corner of the world, to abandon or to compromise the sacred principles of sovereign equality which first cemented the glorious Union of 1789, and by the constant observance of which, it can alone be preserved and perpetuated. These noble-hearted brothers of ours—these enterprising sons of Virginia, are to be found in every quarter of our vast Republic; and whether you find him, after long years of absence, in the bleak and frozen regions of the lakes—in the sunny climes of the South—in the fertile valley of the Willamette—upon the golden sands of the Colorado—or, pioneering the utmost verge that skirts our Western horizon, still, while he thinks of the land of his nativity, he will exclaim, with the Poet,

"Where'er I go, whatever realms to see,
My heart untravelling, fondly turns to thee."

But I am detaining you, gentlemen, from the rich treat that awaits you, and I will therefore announce the sentiment to our distinguished guest:

13. *Our Guest*—A statesman of enlarged wisdom and enlightened views—his patriotism points, like the needle, alike to the North and to the South. Virginia hail him as a champion, and welcomes him as a son. (Drunk with long and continued applause.)

Mr. FISHER said that the sentiment just announced, and the cordiality with which it had been received, could not fail to fill him with the profoundest emotions of pleasure and of pride.—The institutions and the fame of Virginia were the work and the legacy of a consociation of statesmen and warriors, philosophers and patriots, whose equals it would be difficult to find in history. And to have vindicated Virginia against her traducers, in a manner to obtain the approbation of an assemblage like this, so as to partake in a degree, however humble, of her high renown, was a good fortune in which any man might exult with honest pride. He felt also that he was peculiarly fortunate in the present occasion. If he had listened to the story of Virginia depopulation and decline, which was so actively propagated, he might have expected, on returning to his native State, after an absence of many years, to find his friends departed, and the country desolate, and to

"Feel like one who treads alone,
Some banquet hall deserted."

Instead of that, he had been summoned by friends, and the banquet spread for him, at a house where the hospitality of Virginia was represented, as well as her talent and her power. And it gave him the utmost gratification to be able to declare, that whatever he had gone in the State, the evidence of prosperity and progress was visible. Whether he judged from the face of the country, where improvement and cultivation were extending, until they had climbed, as on yonder mountain, to the highest limits of vegetation, or whether he judged from the faces of the people, so expressive of enjoyment and content, he did not believe a happier people were to be found on the face of the globe.

There was a sentiment, gentlemen, in which we all united, a few moments since, with great and just enthusiasm, expressive of two high attributes of Virginia character, in terms equally sublime, felicitous and true: "To establish the Union Virginia gave an empire, but she would not sacrifice a principle to preserve it." That empire was the territory North-west of the river Ohio, of which I am a citizen. And, surely, no people have more reason to regard Virginia with feelings of gratitude and affection than the people of that country. No region in the world, of equal extent, is blest with a soil of such exuberant and uniform fertility as that, nor with a climate of greater general salubrity—none so well adapted to the settlement and sustenance of a dense population. Yet that vast territory, of one hundred and fifty millions of acres, was wrested from British power by Virginia, when she was struggling for her own independence, and the event was uncertain. History has transmitted to us, as perhaps the most signal instance of Roman magnanimity and fortitude, that when Hannibal, after the successive overthrow of the Roman armies presented himself at the gates of the Rome itself, the people of that city, instead of giving way to despair, instead even of confiding themselves to their own defence, sent out secretly, by one of the gates, a reinforcement to the army of Spala. So Virginia, when her own gates were menaced by a greater power than Carthage, and without having armies to relieve, subjects to control, or tribute to exact, as Rome had in Spala, yet Virginia raised and equipped, and sent over mountains and through wilderness, among savage tribes, a thousand miles, and

victoriously carried the Westward outposts of British power. And when the Treaty of 1783 was negotiated, by which England recognized our independence, our territorial limits were set on the only practicable basis, that of the *vis possiditis*, and Virginia being in possession of the North-western territory, it was reluctantly conceded to us by that treaty. And thus that mighty empire was secured to the Union, together with a control of the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Lakes, and an almost unobstructed march to the Pacific.

Virginia gave this empire to the Union. I know that some of the Northern States claimed that by the charters granted them as colonies, their limits extended more or less into that territory. But it did not occur to them to set up this claim during the war, and enforce it against British possession. I know the Northern colonies claimed, that as the acquisition of this territory was the result of the war jointly waged by all the States, it ought to belong to them in common. But they did not choose to apply this doctrine to their own territorial possessions. Now York had about the same population as Maryland, and about the same resources to carry on the war, but was much more exposed. Yet New York retained some 46,000 square miles of territory, and Maryland only 8,000 or 9,000—no. one fifth. Virginia had the clearest right by charter to the North-west territory—the perfected that title by the expulsion of British power, and was in exclusive possession and jurisdiction. Yet she gave up this territory to the confederation, and thereby gave about one hundred millions of dollars to the treasury of the Union; and the Congress of the confederation, by the ordinance of 1787, gave the occupation and political power of that territory to the Northern section of this Union.

By the secession of Virginia then, the people of the northwestern territory, who are of Northern origin chiefly, have acquired for a home the most fertile region of country on which the sun ever shines.

The people of that region owe more than their country to Virginia; they owe her their principles of government and policy. Coming as they did from the North, they were at first the supporters of the Northern system—that of Adams and Hamilton—but soon a change occurred, and the Southern system of politics was adopted—a system founded by the Statesmen of Virginia; and more recently a large majority of the Congressional delegation from the northwest voted in accordance with the views of their constituents in favor of that system of tariff or taxation known as the favorite of the extreme South. In fact Southern principles of government have prevailed throughout every section of the Union, North and South.

But this is an epoch of revolution. And we have witnessed within the last year an extensive conspiracy in the Northern section of the Union to overthrow the power and the territorial rights of the South. And now we have intelligence of a recent assemblage at Cleveland, a town in Northern Ohio, a part of the northwestern territory, to aid in this scheme of plundering and degrading, among others, this Commonwealth, their ancient benefactor, to whom they owe their political existence. And what is the plea on which it is proposed to perpetrate this injustice and ingratitude? Why, the first, the avowed motive is, to protect the whole of our remote territories from being profaned by the institutions of half the States of this Union, old and new; and this too, when we know that those territories are now the resort of Mexicans and South Americans of every hue and race, of Sandwich Islanders and even of Chinese. There is no law there now to prevent the practice of polygamy—there can be none to prevent the institution of idolatry; and idolatry and polygamists are resorting thither without restraint or without any proposition for restraint. The only people who it is proposed to prohibit from going to California, because they would be a curse to it, are the people of fifteen Southern States and of that particular class to which Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Henry, Pinckney, Rutledge and Carroll belonged; the class from which the people of the North and the South have elected a large majority of their Presidents.

But it is said this class of people may be permitted to go there, only they must not be allowed to take their slaves. Is it true, then, that such a people as those of the fifteen Southern States with their institutions are unfit to belong to this Union, or less fit than a motley mixture of Free Negroes, Indians, Hindoos, Heathens and Mahometans? This ought to have been thought of

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before. The puritans of Massachusetts, who are said by their descendants to have been a very moral and religious people, ought to have rejected the connection and co-operation of the Southern States in the Revolutionary struggle for a common Independence, and in forming our present constitution for a common government.—Slavery, however, then existed in all the colonies of S. A. But it is said that it was then understood that it was to be renounced. Where is the evidence? We are told by those who lately assembled at Cleveland to celebrate the passage of the ordinance of 1787, that the adoption of that measure by the Congress of the Confederation was the grand pronouncement of our Revolutionary statesmen against slavery. The very reverse of this conclusion results from that very measure. When this ordinance passed, there was a South-western as well as a North-western territory—both subject equally to the jurisdiction of that Congress. Why was not slavery prohibited in both, if slavery were regarded as obnoxious to our political system by that body? Provision was made by the same Congress for the government of both these territories. In one, slavery was prohibited in express terms; in the other, its right to remain and to extend was not only not prohibited, it was not weakened even by permission or toleration. It was left as a matter of course: the most perfect recognition of its right that could have been proposed. The prohibition of slavery in the Northwest was special, was in its nature an exception to the general, and, but for it, the inevitable condition and progress of the social and political systems of the time. The object of that prohibition was to equalize the territory and political power of the two sections of the Union, the North and South; as without some such measure the Southern would have preponderated over the Northern system; and for that purpose the ordinance was well adopted. It augmented the territory of the North from a fraction of less than one-fifth to about one-half of the area then held by the Union, and by limiting the number of States to that territory to five, which compelled them to be much larger than the average size of Northern States, the intention was clearly indicated of preserving the equality of the two sections in the Senate; the present constitution being then contemplated. For the event, which has since occurred, was then clearly foreseen, that long before all these five States could be created and admitted those of the South Western territory would enter the Union—Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, in addition to Kentucky, and would equalize the vote of the South in the Senate before the admission of the younger of the North Western States; for the South was in a minority in the Continental Congress, the vote in that body being one for each State. It is thus evident that the ordinance of 1787, instead of being the manifesto of the early government and statesmen of this country against the institutions of the South, and in favor of those of the North, was a most signal recognition of their political equality. It made an equal division of territory between them, and even restrained the North from such a multiplication of States as would have prevented the South from acquiring that equality in the Senate which she did not possess at the beginning. Yet a Convention of Northern men recently assembled to celebrate the passage of that ordinance at Cleveland, in Ohio, the eldest of North Western States; and there, on the soil they owed to Virginia valor and fortitude that acquired it, and to the magnanimity of Virginia that offered it as the richest sacrifice ever made by a people to patriotism,—there, on a soil, the trophy, and the gift of Southern institutions, and on pretence of celebrating an ordinance, which was a solemn recognition and covenant of equality between the North and the South, there was the design proclaimed with all the insolence of fancied power, with all the extravagance of phrenzied fanaticism, with all the turbulence of political hypocrisy, with the consciousness of gross ingratitude and the affectation of exalted motives, there was the design proclaimed of devoting the political power of that very soil to the spoliation of Virginia and the South, to plunder them of their share in a remote territory, and to destroy that political power they have hitherto possessed.

The moralists and deacons of Cleveland and Buffalo have progressed; they have become much holier than the puritan and revolutionary fathers of Massachusetts, and have determined to employ the political power of the Union to prevent the extension of slavery. The people of the South are to be compelled to choose between renouncing their institutions, or renouncing emigration. The right to both has heretofore existed without being questioned by our government; now one of these rights is to be violated. It is admitted even by these political casuists that the Federal Government cannot interfere with slavery in the States, but they nevertheless openly propose to abolish it in the States, by confining it

there until its value as property is destroyed by the excess of the supply beyond the demand. Such is the honesty and consistency of these philanthropists. They acknowledge they are not authorized to do that directly which they are striving to accomplish indirectly, by a usurpation which they think is less obvious or more safe.

But there is another object contemplated in the Northern movement far more dear than the destruction of slavery, and that is the destruction of the Southern power in the Union and the ascendancy of Northern. The South has had too many Presidents. Southern principles of Government have prevailed too long. The South has exercised a predominant power over this country, has directed to a considerable extent its government and policy. But, what is the nature of Southern power? It is not that of numbers, for the South has been in a minority in every Congress yet assembled, and in every electoral College. It is not that of wealth, for although the people of the South are richer in proportion than those of the North, the wealth and population of the South is so dispersed and invested as to be far less available in political contests than those of the North. It is true that the representative and electoral vote of the South is augmented by three-fifths of the number of slaves, and is on that account better concentrated;—but, on the other hand, the North possesses a power nearly as great, and equally concentrated, arising from its foreign population in the five years before their naturalization, whilst they are counted as inhabitants, as the basis of representation, but have no vote. Besides, the North, has a far more commercial country than the South now; has a great predominance in the press—a powerful political engine always in action, whilst the intellectual power of the South is confined chiefly to discussions in Congress.

The power of the South then is neither that of numbers, or wealth or of activity—yet it prevails. Does it succeed by perverting the power of Government? Does it employ patronage and expenditure? So far from it, that Southern policy has been distinguished from Northern, by self-restriction and self-denial. The South has uniformly aimed to restrain the power of the Federal government. The power of the South then must be in the truth of her political principles, in the ability with which she supports them, and in the high character of her citizens who have been given to the councils of the country. It is moral power. The power that must govern, will govern, and ought to govern; and whenever the institutions of a country, or its people, undertake to destroy such power, misgovernment and slavery must ensue.

Although the South has been tenacious of her principles of government, she has not been selfish or exclusive in supporting her own men.—We have had fifteen Presidential elections; at nine of which there were northern candidates, and four times has Virginia supported northern candidates, sometimes, even against their own States, and against her own sons.

And now what is the plan by which it is proposed to overthrow that moral ascendancy which the South has acquired in the public councils. It is to secure a numerical majority in every department of government, and a majority of the electoral colleges. And to accomplish this, the North is to be inflamed by the lust of California gold, to plunder the South of her position of that territory and of New Mexico, in order to destroy equality of the South in the Senate, and thus to deprive her of all restraint on the legislative and executive power, and ultimately to exclude her from the judiciary—thus divesting her of every defence against Northern encroachment which she has hitherto derived from the federative character of our government. These are the means by which the South is to be brought low. Who are the men, the leaders, the schemers in this incendiary plot? The surviving fragments of the fallen houses of Breintree and Kinderhook. Disappointed ambition and fallen power are the customary elements of treason. These two families, and their political retainers, formed a coalition with a fanaticism just strong enough to hold the balance of power in several of the Northern States. The tri-colored party assembled at Buffalo last year, to form a creed and choose a leader. It was gathered amid an outcry of its members at the corruption of the old parties, and with the promise that the standard of principle would now be raised in triumph over the ruins of compromise and expediency. Its creed came forth, and surpassed all previous political confessions of faith, in evasion and equivocation—in dodging and skulking from the pledges and professions of the parties composing that body. Those of the new party, who had seceded from the Democratic, professed to retain all their old principles, but desired to carry them farther. But the resolutions of the Convention equivocated on the Tariff. The Whigs of the new organiza-

tion had never renounced protection, yet they were content to adopt that equivocation as part of their creed. The Abolitionists proper had made furious war on the Mexican war—yet, on that subject, the resolutions were silent as the grave. Such was the devotion to principle, the love of sincerity, and the abhorrence of expediency displayed by that Convention. They proclaimed free speech, but did not themselves have freedom of speech enough to speak out on what themselves regarded as the greatest questions of public policy before the country.—Whilst, however, they evaded the great issues of the day by silence or equivocation, they were explicit in adopting the doctrine of another destructive sect, the agrarians, and passed a resolution asserting the right of every landless person to a farm without pay out of the public lands, and thus proposed to provide for Northern pauperism and the world out of that property that belongs jointly to the South and the North; and thus, after concocting the most extensive scheme of plunder ever before proposed by any public body; after offering the mines of California and the entire public domain as bribes for the votes of the multitude; after deserting every political principle they had before professed, this august body of abortive fanatics and broken down politicians dispersed.

But let not the South imagine, from the absurdity and enormity, the hypocrisy and turpitude of the Buffalo creed, that it is less dangerous. It is a summons to sordid avarice, to low ambition, to reckless fanaticism and to sectional prejudice, to combine for the overthrow of the Constitution and the conquest of all the great principles on which it is founded, and all the virtues and ability by which it has been administered.—Add many a spirit from the vast deep will come at such a spell. Already both of the great parties of the North have responded to the ignoble call—already they have joined in the cry of Southern spoliation and dishonor. Nor let the South underrate the magnitude of the issue. Let her consider the consequences of conceding the North-western territory to the North. That act of magnanimity and patriotism is now, if possible, to be perverted to her ruin. Let her not underrate the value of California. It cannot be cultivated without slave labor, for its cultivation requires irrigation, and can only be carried on in large tracts with considerable capital and great command of labor, such as the South alone can supply; and if the South does not assert her territorial rights, does not retain the power of self defence she now holds in the Senate, her every right will fall successively before Northern aggression, whatever may be their constitutional sanctity or the ability with which they are defended.

The South is now the depository of a stupendous trust—the welfare of the two races which occupy her territory. And of more than that.—The principles on which she is now assailed, are fatal to all government, to all society, to all property, to all civilization. The Northern States, under their peculiar systems of policy, are rapidly assuming the characteristics of communism. The taxation of New York and Ohio, notwithstanding the completion of their public works, already exceeds (including their proportion of Federal taxes) the taxation of Great Britain, as compared with its property. Their taxes, State and Federal, amount to one-fifth of the income of their property. This is equivalent to the sequestration of one-fifth of the property of those States, from its individual holders and its subjection to the control of a popular vote. But in the Northern States a worse condition of things, even than this, is rapidly approaching. Whilst they are continually changing their Constitution and laws to augment the power of the majority, their individual property and social influence of that majority are continually growing less and passing into the hands of the few. Now there is no contrivance of human wisdom, yet known, to reconcile these adverse and hostile movements. The shock of their conflict will soon come. If the South, then, shall retain her power and her rights, the property, the knowledge, the civilization of the North, will ere long stretch out their arms to the South for safety. Let the South, then, be true to herself and to the Union, for on her way even now rests the hope of the present age and of after time.

By the Committee to the Invited Guests,

When the President rose to announce the following sentiment, which, by request, he had himself prepared for Mr. Foote, he said: Your silence, and almost breathless anxiety, gentlemen, admonish me that you anticipate the sentiment I am about to announce. Our truly military Vice President at the further end of the other table, (alluding to Col. Munford) has so repeatedly commanded his gallant soldiers to open their full charged batteries of the sparkling champagne upon us, in this division of the Hall, that we can no longer

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er submit to receive with impunity their well directed volleys. His last command was "a little more grape, Captain Bragg." We have reached that point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue—and I have now to inform him, that we mean to return his charge of "the grape," with the whole undiminished volume of the Mississippi, (bowing to Mr. Foote, who sat on his right.) Here the applause was perfectly tempestuous for several minutes, and when it subsided, Mr. Foote rose, and delivered a short but most eloquent address, amid repeated and deafening cheers.

The Honorable Henry S. Foote, the distinguished Senator, Patriot and Orator, of Mississippi:—Virginia has witnessed his bold and brilliant career in the Senate of the United States, with the highest hopes and the propitious satisfaction. While she yields the statesman to the Union, and the Senator to Mississippi; she yet claims him as her own faithful and distinguished son.

After the applause had subsided, Gen. Foote arose and said—

Mr. President and Gentlemen: It would be wholly impossible, without an entire change of my nature, that I could be otherwise than deeply and powerfully affected by the sentiment which has just been so enthusiastically received by this assemblage, and by the kind language with which its presentation has been accompanied.—Believe me, it is with no affectation that I declare, the surprise which I cannot but feel at the honor so unexpectedly done me on this occasion, as certainly I fear that it is, to a great extent, undeserved also: I am not the less thankful, though, I assure you, for the commendation which has been thus so generously bestowed; and it will be the struggle of my life, in some small degree, hereafter, to justify the encomiums which have been thus lavished upon me, so much in advance of any acts of my own. Having been invited hither, for the purpose of enabling me to

unite with you in the rendition of deserved respect and gratitude to the distinguished gentleman who has just so eloquently addressed us, on account of the extraordinary services rendered by him to the South and the Union, by his bold, efficient and most triumphant vindication of our domestic institutions, against the fierce and untiring hostilities of malignant and unscrupulous adversaries, I have come into your midst with a glad alacrity that I have seldom experienced; and I rejoice, very specially, in the opportunity which I enjoy of declaring my conviction, that the high estimate which you seem to have formed of the value of Mr. Fisher's exertions, is only commensurate with his actual merits. The glory which our noble champion has earned, as a controversial writer and speaker, in the last 12 months, has been won in fields almost wholly unknown to Southern enterprise heretofore. He has been contending with a merciless and ferocious foe, adjudged, until within a year or two past, to be altogether too contemptible for serious notice, and whose very mode of warfare was emphatically such as appeared more or less to menace with much discredit any one who might undertake the work of chastisement. But this foe has gained recently so much in numerical strength, and has assumed of late a demeanor and attitude so marked with audacious effrontery, that the longer postponement of punishment, it would seem, would be almost criminal. The gentleman, in honor of whom we have now assembled, has dared to do in our behalf what no man has ever undertaken to do before: he has carried the war into the heart of Africa itself; he has bearded the lion of Abolition in his very den; he has gone beyond our own confines, and assaulted the strongholds of our adversaries. Putting on the armour of Justice and the Constitution, with the broad-sword of argument upraised in his heroic hand, he has dealt such sturdy and resistless blows upon our presumptuous and vaunting enemies, that I doubt whether whole generations will not roll away ere they will lose all remembrance of their disastrous overthrow. Well may Virginia be proud of her illustrious son, who returns to her bosom once more, adorned with the trophies of an undeniable and glorious victory; but who is yet ready and eager to go forth again whenever it shall be necessary to do battle in defence of Truth and Principle.

And now, perhaps, it would be expedient that I should cease to occupy the attention of this company; but I cannot well refrain here, amidst the assembled legislative wisdom of Virginia, with so many of her patriots, her orators and sages around me and in hearing, to give expression to the high satisfaction which I feel at observing, throughout this multitude, the prevalence of a spirit of internal amity and true concord.

which cannot but be productive of important and lasting consequences. Let but a similar spirit pervade the whole South—let it be breathed by every Southern Senator and Representative in Congress next Winter, and I venture to predict, that before the first day of January, 1850, the dangers which now beset the Union and the South will have disappeared forever. The outraged Constitution will have been signally vindicated, and the fierce, marauding factionists, who have so long disturbed our peace and harmony, will have grown quiet and powerless before the embodied indignation of a patriotic people. It is my confident belief, gentlemen—indeed, there is now no room at all to doubt, that every Southern State will follow the lead of Virginia now as in '98. I cannot suppose it possible that a single State of the South, when the moment of trial shall come, will fail to do her duty to the Constitution and the Union; and when the Abolitionists and Free Soilers of the North shall once ascertain that they will not be permitted longer, with impunity, to prosecute their fell schemes of usurpation and tyranny, my life on it they will recoil from their execution at once, and abandon them entirely and forever. For one sovereign State, at least, I feel authorized explicitly to speak. Never will the valorous State of Mississippi forsake Virginia and South Carolina, in the grand struggle now almost at hand. She holds within her limits not one recreant spirit—no son of hers has ever thought of proving treacherous to the persecuted South. All men, of all parties there, are prepared for the impending crisis; and the Convention of our noble State, which is to assemble in October, will speak upon this subject in a voice that the whole Republic will be able to understand.

[Here Senator Foote received a note from some friend at the table, suggesting a desire that he should particularly notice the late conduct of Colonel Benton; after reading which, Senator Foote proceeded thus:]

I wish it were in my power, without violating my own sense of judgment, to execute the wish of my unknown friend in relation to Colonel Benton; but, really, I could not, at this time, review his course, in such language as would be expressive of the views which I entertain in regard to it, without in some degree imitating his own late example, and assailing a member of the legislative body, to which I belong, when absent.—What I have to say of the senior Senator of Missouri, (except in necessary self-defence,) I prefer saying in his hearing; but tender this reason for forbearance. There is another, still more imperious. I have long cherished a sincere respect for the principle embodied in the familiar Latin maxim, *Nisi de mortuis nisi bonum*; and I am authentically informed, that the distinguished Senator from Missouri is actually at this time no longer in political existence. A few days since, when least expecting a fate so awful, he fell a victim to certain mortal blows inflicted upon him by a valiant Senator from the noble Palmetto State; since the reception of which he has been regarded by all who knew anything of his actual condition, as dead, even beyond all hope of resurrection. I therefore beg leave to conclude, by offering a sentiment, which some present will recognize as a parody upon one which originated with a distinguished son of Virginia some nine or ten years since:

The union of the South for the sake of its Union.

(By Committee to Inquired Guests.)

Ex-Gov. Wm. Smith—The exita sword of the South.

Gov. Smith replied in his usual happy style.

[I had hoped to give a sketch of the excellent speech of ex-Gov. Smith—but I am compelled to defer it.]

Conway Robinson—A learned Councillor and a virtuous man—a worthy representative of that profession which has given to jurisprudence a Wirt, a Wickham, a Johnson and a Leigh.

Mr Robinson responded in the following interesting terms:

You have already had, Mr. President, one discourse from a gentleman who has fully investigated the relations of the North and the South—another from a gentleman, who, all here can see, has a very clear head—and then something more from a Smith, who can manufacture well. After three speeches, such as these, you might, I think, be content to let me pass unnoticed. I am sensible, Mr. President, that I am out of place here. To such a scene as this, I am not accustomed, and I feel wholly unable to make any suitable return for the kindness which dictated your remarks, and the sentiment just offered. It is but a poor return, for me to take up time which can be so much better occupied by others here. To but a very small part of what has been ascribed

to me can I lay any claim. Far, very far, must I ever be behind the names that you have mentioned—names to be ever honored in Virginia, and which deserve to be respected, wherever jurisprudence is respected. Something, Mr. President, I may have attempted for the improvement of the jurisprudence of my native State; something I have endeavored to do, for the improvement of the Code of Virginia—but in this work I have had, for three years and more, efficient and constant co-operation on the part of the able gentleman with whom it pleased the General Assembly to associate me, and the little which I have done, and all that he has done; will amount to nothing, without the support of the Legislature. We have aimed to make the laws more concise and plain; to render them more intelligible than before to the body of the people; to bring them in a small compass, and arrange them in better order; to make further provision for the promotion of justice; to diminish the sources of litigation; and, where litigation is necessary, to simplify the proceedings, and avoid unnecessary delay. These objects, and such as these, we have strived to attain. It is for the Legislature to decide, whether or no the measures which we recommend are proper to be adopted. We cannot but view his proceedings with interest—yet we are far more anxious for it to do what is best than we are for the adoption of any particular measure which we recommend. We wish it to do a work that will be for the honor and welfare of the State, and make Virginia continue to deserve such attention as she has received from him in honor of whom this entertainment is given.—It is in this spirit, Mr. President, that I offer the following sentiment:

The Legislators of Virginia—May they be blessed with the wisdom to see, and the firmness to do, what is best for the Commonwealth.

Judge Esst—His experience, wisdom, and public services, render more impressive, the admirable patriotism of his services.

Here the following manly and admirable letter was read:

Oakwood, July 30th, 1849.

Gentlemen:—I am honored by the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, informing me that the members of the General Assembly propose to give to Mr. Ellwood Fisher a public supper at the Warrenton Springs, and inviting me to unite in paying this compliment to Mr. Fisher, for his able "vindication" of the South.

It would give me great pleasure to accept the invitation; but the state of my health forbids it.

No one can be more grateful to a defender of the South, in this crisis of our affairs; none feel more acutely than I do, the outrage which the threatened legislation by Congress would inflict on Southern feelings and opinions, aggravated as it would be by being an uncalled for and wholly gratuitous display of power by the (so called) Free Soil party.

It persisted in, it will sow the seeds of discord, and may justly be viewed as a forerunner of the tyranny to be expected from the exercise of irresponsible power, stimulated by fanaticism, avarice, and ambitious tyranny, which could not fail to eventuate in the dissolution of our glorious Union, bringing the most dire calamities on the North and the South, the East and the West; making aliens and enemies of those who hitherto have been, and through all time should be, friends and brothers, and throwing the South in the arms of England.

I beg that you will communicate to Mr. Fisher the obligation in which I participate with you, for his defence of the South, and my regret at not being able to acknowledge it in person.

I am, very resp'y, yours, &c.,

JNO. SCOTT.

To E. W. Massey and Wm. D. Hart, Esqrs., Committee, &c.

The Hon John S. Barbour of Culper—Achilles in his tent—but not refusing to fight for the ships of his country.

The Gov. of Virginia—The intelligent, urbane, and accomplished gentleman—the exemplary and attentive public officer.

John S. Pendleton—The accomplished orator and the estimable gentleman. To have him honored amidst the casualties of the political tournament, will bring an dishonor to a knight who has been so often victorious.

Hon. Jeremiah Norton. He gallantly stepped forth in defence of the principles of the South, and most nobly did a Southern constituency sustain him and rally around him.

Judge Richard H. Field. Distinguished alike for urbanity in private life and ability upon the Bench—may he long live to enjoy the respect which is universally accorded to the unpretending excellences of his character.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By President H. L. Hopkins. The Union—

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A union of equal sovereignties: Upon this foundation it is like the House built upon a rock, and may endure forever. But upon a basis of construction of inequality, it is like the House built upon the sand—it will fall, and truly great will be the fall thereof."

By Charles James Faulkner, 1st Vice President. The South: With her the path of honor is the path of safety—rejection of all political combinations with Northern fanaticism—reliance upon the impregnable strength of her own cause—readiness at all times to defend her constitutional rights "at every hazard, and to the last extremity."

By 2d Vice President Strother: The North: May her observance of the Federal Constitution be equal to her interest in the preservation of the Union.

By 3d Vice President Munford. The Institutions of the North and the South: If either should fall by the hand of the other, the verdict of an impartial world will be *Felo de se!*

By Eustace Conway. The South: It may adopt the Culpeper flag in the army of the Revolution—the device a rattlesnake coiled; the motto, "don't tread on me."

By Wm. H. Edwards, Franklin. Gov. John B. Floyd—the able and distinguished chief magistrate of our State: Called from the pure atmosphere and the fertile regions of the beautiful South West, he will administer the government as a patriot and a statesman, and retire from his high official station, with the universal salutation "well done, thou good and faithful servant."

By Senator John S. Carlile. The Constitution of the United States: A letter of attorney in which the powers of the agent are clearly defined and limited.

By A. Hiett, Hampshire. The Union of the States: May no discords ever arise to sever the bonds that now bind them together; but may our glorious Union ever remain, one and inseparable, now and forever.

By N. C. Claiborne, Franklin. Vincent Wicher: By his retirement from public life his district loses a faithful and able representative, and the Senate of Virginia one of its brightest ornaments.

By W. M. Cook, Roanoke. The Wilmot Proviso and every kindred measure: Upon them may the South stand firm "at all hazards and to the last extremity."

By H. W. Thomas. Robert E. Scott of Fauquier: A distinguished statesman and patriot. It is well for Virginia that she has his aid in the revision of her Code.

When this Toast was drunk, Mr. Scott being called for said, "it could not be expected that at this late hour he should detain the company by a speech, but in acknowledgment of the compliment tendered to him, he proposed a sentiment: The Northern and the Southern States: A common danger effected their union, a common interest will preserve it.

By Mr. Guff. The Conway Resolutions of 1849: May the South sustain them.

By N. C. Claiborne. John C. Calhoun: His recent overwhelming response to the Grebraud of the Missouri Falstad, is another evidence of his gigantic intellect and undying attachment to the South.

By W. D. Hart. Northern fanaticism: Let those who would place a fire-brand in the hands of our slaves, remember that the law of retaliation might justify an appeal to elements within their own borders, equally dangerous to their peace. A word to the wise.

By Wm. O. Harris. The States of the Union: Political equals: Withered be the arm that would wield the pen—palsied be the tongue that would deny it.

By W. M. Burwell. Northern fanaticism: It will sever the bonds of the Union, and rivet the chains of the slave.

By Francis L. Smith. Virginia: However her sons may differ about abstract constitutional questions, they will resist, as with one heart and with one arm, any assault upon her domestic institutions.

Col. Spalding said he begged leave to propose a sentiment. There was present this evening a Cuban patriot, as a guest, who was interested in a cause which met with a response from every man present—the advancement of human liberty.

His presence at the board, brought to his mind the recent abduction from a Southern city of a Spanish refugee who was under our flag; and in this connection, he would say to the Captain General of Cuba, that it may prove to him a Molino del Rey!

He gave the health of Mr. Ambrosio Gonzalez.

Mr. Gonzalez said, that in response to the complimentary sentiment which had just been given by one of the Representatives of the Virginia press on this occasion, he returned the thanks of himself and his countrymen, and trusted that he would be permitted to introduce the name of a country, which, though actually out of the pale of the American Union, he felt happy to say, was familiar to the ear, and akin to the heart of the American people.

He gave: To the coming sister of the South—to the future gem State of the Union—the Island of Cuba. She will prove a bulwark against external foes, an inexhaustible source of internal prosperity. May her disenfranchisement form the complement of American Liberty.

By Benoni E. Harrison. Jeremiah Morton of Culpeper: The sun of the South that rose at the setting of the moro's "lone star."

By Francis L. Smith. Col. George W. J. Munford: Not more distinguished as the accomplished Clerk of the House of Delegates, than for his sterling worth and honorable bearing.

By Senator J. C. Crump. Southern rights and institutions, whether invaded by Northern or foreign aggression, will be maintained, even to the sword, and the sword to the hilt.

By Senator Stringer. Wm. Smith: The faithful and fearless advocate of Internal Improvements.

By Thos. Basye. Col. George W. Munford: *Ad unguem factus homo.*

By W. M. Cook. The memory of Mrs. Madison. (Drunk standing.)

By E. C. Robinson. Col. H. L. Hopkins: His able and efficient services as Speaker of the House of Delegates, deserve the unanimous vote of this Assembly.

By Wm. Pitts of Wheeling. The Press of Virginia: When Southern rights are invaded, they are faithfully and fearlessly defended by them.

By Wm. F. Ritchie, (who was presumed to be the oldest representative of the press present:—) Virginia, from the Chesapeake to the Ohio River—one and indivisible. She has taken her position on the side of the Constitution—she will maintain it.

By E. C. Robinson. Our Host: His efforts on the present occasion, deserve the hearty thanks of this assembly.

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

7 August 1849, 2

The New York Herald reports that "Commodore Parker has been ordered to proceed with the home squadron to Cuba, and demand the release of the Spaniard, Francisco Rey, who was abducted, as is alleged, from New Orleans, through the instrumentality of the Spanish consul at that port, and conveyed clandestinely to Havana." Another paper doubts the truth of this report.

7 August 1849, 2

The Abduction Case at New Orleans.

The New Orleans papers present the two first days' proceedings of the court in the case of the Spanish consul and the three other individuals who have been charged with the forcible abduction of Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia. The court is composed of the Hon. George Y. Bright, second justice of the peace, and M. M. Cohen, United States commissioner. The court opened on the 27th July, when the accused appeared, represented by their counsel, Messrs. J. Foulhouze, Robert Preaux, and T. W. Collens. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Cyprien Dufour and P. S. Warfield. Logan Hunton, the United States district attorney, and M. M. Reynolds, district attorney of the State, were also present. W. K. Wanton was sworn as interpreter, and also Thos. Gilmore to reduce the testimony to writing. The counsel of the Spanish consul produced his exequatur, which induced Mr. Justice Bright to call in the aid of Mr. Cohen, United States commissioner. We cannot detail the evidence which was given in on the two first days on the side of the prosecution. It was very minute. The witnesses examined were Jose Morante, Dr. Martin Moll, (who attended Rey when sick,) Wm. Yeomard, Luis Villate, W. S. Brown, James Trescasez, Captain Swiler, (harbor master of the first municipality,) Bernardo Vincence, Mr. Dubelstein, (Mexican vice consul,) and Jose Villarubia. The court sat till 9 o'clock on the night of July 28. It was said that there were near forty witnesses to be examined on the side of the prosecution. During the second day's sitting an incident occurred which gave rise to some excitement, in the midst of the proceedings:

At this point of the examination a gentleman entered the court, inside the bar. As he advanced towards the bench, there was much whispering and a profound sensation among the audience. The intelligence spreading that it was Capt. McConnell, master of the schooner Mary Ellen, in which Rey was taken to Havana, there were subdued expressions of surprise and indignation from many of the spectators. Capt. McConnell immediately communicated with the Spanish consul, and the several counsel for the accused, and thereupon Mr. Preaux and Mr. Collens arose simultaneously and announced to the court the presence of Capt. McConnell, ready to surrender himself and to furnish the necessary bond. The captain then took his seat beside the other parties accused, and the examination was proceeded with.

At the close of the sitting McConnell gave his bond, with security, in the sum of \$2,500.

The following is the last telegraphic account which has been received about the trial:

[Telegraphed for the Union.]

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 1.

The evidence in the case of the Spanish consul, charged with abduction, has been closed upon the part of the prosecution, and the trial will doubtless be concluded this week. Thus far the evidence looks unfavorable to the accused.

8 August 1849, 2

A New and Important Movement in the South—Revolutionary Expedition to Mexico.

Our Southern correspondence to-day—the letters from New Orleans and Charleston—contains some very startling information, as well as some important views, in the present situation and condition of this country, and the state of the public mind. **Our accounts can be relied upon (and the source from which they emanate is highly respectable.) It seems that an expedition is fitting out at New Orleans, destined to attempt a revolutionary movement in Tampico, in Northern Mexico, similar to that which led to the independence and ultimate annexation of Texas to this republic. It is also stated that muskets, fire-arms and other munitions of war, have been purchased in the Northern States, and transported to some point in Mexico, destined, very probably, for the same expedition which is now being formed in New Orleans. In corroboration of our New Orleans intelligence, we can state, positively, that we have been very recently informed of an exportation of twenty thousand muskets from this city, which were sent by a vessel bound to some port in the Gulf of Mexico, and which were furnished by one of the principal government contractors in this region. It is highly probable, therefore, that the information which we have received from New Orleans, corroborated as it is by information within our own knowledge in this neighborhood, and sustained by previous movements in New Mexico—it is highly probable, we say, that all these matters have a common origin, are perfectly authentic, and may burst on the world, to the astonishment of our citizens, before they are aware of what has been perpetrated.**

The bubble of Canadian annexation has burst—the bubble of the annexation of Cuba was never blown up enough to be capable of bursting; and both, for the present, are swept from all chance of probability or expectation. It is highly probable that the restless spirits left in this republic by the Mexican war, and who were unable to reach California, may bestir themselves with such activity as to be able to get up this expedition to New Mexico, create a revolution there, and separate half a dozen of the Northern States from the central government of that weak, distracted and imbecile republic.—The spirit of enterprise which animates the American mind, and particularly the population of the Southern States, will sufficiently account for the expedition now being formed in New Orleans; but there are, in addition to that, causes of a deeper and wider extent bearing on the Southern States, and excited by the tone of the public mind in the North, which would naturally aid and further such an enterprise, and carry it into execution and final success.

It is very evident that the anti-slavery tendencies of both parties, and all parties in the North—that the agitating and anarchical course of Van Buren, Benton, and others,—have created a deep feeling and a determined purpose of action in the Southern

States, and that this feeling and sentiment in the South are increasing every day. We need only refer, for evidence of this, to the correspondence from the South which has frequently appeared in our columns, and particularly to that accurate view of Southern feelings which is given in a letter from Charleston to-day, and which points to a Southern convention and a Southern confederacy as a natural emanation from the anti-slavery tendencies and disunion purposes of Northern politicians. In that state of the public mind to which the South is now tending, and which has been caused by the agitators of the North, we have not the slightest doubt but an enterprise calculated to divide, separate and break up the republic of Mexico, would meet with encouragement, and even be backed by all the Southern influence in that region of the country, in opposition to any interference by the general government at Washington. The Southern statesmen and Southern men are reflecting on the destruction of their constitutional rights on the social question so long interfered with by the North, and they very naturally imagine that while possessing a monopoly of the cotton and rice, and a large proportion of sugar, culture of this continent, they could form a government and a republic of their own, in combination with the greater part of Mexico, that would combine principles of unanimity and safety within their own borders, calculated to confer more happiness than they could have by associating with States which agitate and entertain principles and feelings calculated to reduce them to the condition of San Domingo or the British West India Islands. In connection with these matters, there might likewise be involved, in their estimations and calculations, the territories of New Mexico and California, which might be included in their project. In the absence, therefore, of all channels of enterprise which Canadian or Cuban annexation held out, the remnants of the Mexican army—such of them as were unable to join the California emigration—may be able to muster a force sufficient to reach Tampico, create a revolution there, separate that country, and make the enterprise the basis of a general movement calculated to unite the whole South, including the greater part of Mexico, in one undivided republic of their own.

Such, we understand, are the views of some of the Southern statesmen and politicians, and such may be the motive of the new expedition fitting out for Tampico. It is a complicated and important movement in the present state of the country, agitated as the South has been for the last two years by the anti-slavery movements of the free States of the North. Cuba and Canada are given up. Even the excitement and prospects of California are being resolved into a mere land bubble, and the probability is that the interest of the future may be centered in a different region of country, and may exhibit itself again in the plains and mountains of Mexico.

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INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAIL.

Our Southern Correspondence.
New Orleans, July 29, 1849.

Highly Important Movement in New Orleans—An Invasion of Mexico Threatened—Secret Expedition—Men and Arms on Hand, &c.

Having seen no mention in any of the public journals, at either the North or the South, or even an intimation of an important movement which has been going on in this city for some time past, and which is at this moment being conducted in a secret way, I cannot do better than detail to you its origin, progress, and prospect—pledging myself that startling as it is, and important as it will be at no distant day, on our relations with the neighboring republic of Mexico, what I shall state may be relied upon as true and authentic. Now for the facts.

For some time past, several men, calling themselves agents of an expeditionary enterprise, have been enlisting men in this city with the understanding, private and secret, that they shall perform duty in any service in which their aid may be required when the expedition shall have arrived at its destination. Immediately after the enlistment of each man, he is made acquainted with certain secret signs by which he can recognize his fellow associates, agents or officers; and, as I also learn, each man binds himself to keep the fact of such an expedition being in process of formation to himself, and to reveal it to no one. Another stipulation which those who enlist in this enterprise are obliged to enter into, is that the destination of the expedition is not to be made known to them until the vessel in which they are to embark shall have reached a certain latitude and longitude. When that particular point shall have been reached, the object and intent of the expedition, as well as the point of debarkation, will be fully made known to them, and they will be expected to obey their officers, and perform the military service which they entered into in this city. Fifteen hundred men, or more, have at this time announced their readiness to embark in this enterprise, and the number is increasing every day. A formidable quantity of arms has also been secured, consisting of fifteen or twenty thousand muskets, which were purchased of government contractors in New York, Philadelphia, and other places, and they are safely secured in the place appointed for the expedition to land at. The active men in this affair, the lead-

ers, who command and are now carrying it on, will visit the northern cities, where (in New York, particularly,) they expect to be able to get all such additional recruits as they desire.

I have as yet said nothing of the object of this great movement, nor the point at which the expedition will debark. You recollect very well, that, for some time past, there have been rumors of a revolutionary character in the northern part of Mexico, and that it has been expected by the Mexican government that an attempt would be made to establish an independent republic in the Northern States, to be called the Republic of the Sierra Madre. The subject caused a great deal of anxiety to the central government at Mexico; and troops were sent there some months ago, and other measures adopted, to nip it in the bud. Now, the object of this expedition is to carry out the formation of the republic of the Sierra Madre, to separate that territory from the Mexican republic, proclaim its independence, and maintain it by force. It was in this way that the separation and independence of Texas was brought about; and the scheme in that instance having succeeded so well, it will be tried now in Sierra Madre. The place of debarkation and rendezvous, is Tampico, in the State of Tamaulipas, which, you are aware, is very accessible from New Orleans.

A great many of the soldiers and officers in the late war with Mexico, have joined this movement, and I am credibly informed that it has received the approbation, if, indeed, it has not emanated from, some of the leading citizens of the South.

Some of these statesmen think that the time has arrived when not to recede in a way often threatened, the continual encroachments of the North on the rights of the South, and their repeated and incessant attacks on the institution of slavery, ought justly to be considered cowardly and craven hearted. A dissolution of the Union has been frequently threatened, and this movement is the commencement of a train of events, that will lead to such a consummation, on the part of the South, under the guidance of the leading Southern politicians. The expectation is, that the Sierra Madre would, of course, in due time be annexed to the United States; and as soon as that is accomplished, the South will recede from the Union, and, with the Sierra Madre, form a separate and independent republic, leaving the North to act as it pleases. With such a vast increase of cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar-producing soil, the new Southern republic, it is thought, would be able to control the markets of the world, as far as those staples are concerned.

I believe I have not left any point of consequence connected with this secret expedition, its objects, and purposes, untouched. You may use them or not, as you think proper; but that they are strictly true, I would pledge my existence. I shall write to you again, in a few days, or sooner, if anything important concerning this expedition, not already detailed in this letter, shall reach me.

The Great Abduction Case.

Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia.

BEFORE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT, SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND M. M. COHEN, U. S. COM'R.

NINTH DAY... TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

Testimony of Jose Ramon Ayala Continued.

Garcia told witness that he wanted to see the Spanish Consul and ascertain whether he could not get a pardon, when he should return to Havana. Garcia was taken sick at Marante's. Witness was informed of the fact by Lorente. Witness went to see Garcia, when the latter told him that he was very sick and would like to see the Spanish Consul. He requested witness to go and bring the Consul to him. Witness replied that as it was such a rainy day, he was doubtful whether the Consul would come, but being urged he agreed to go. He left Lorente with Garcia, went to the Place d'Armes and took a carriage. Went to the Consul's office and told him what Garcia wanted. The Consul replied that he could not go in his official capacity to see him, well knowing the laws of the country. Witness told him he did not call upon him as Spanish Consul, but as an individual. The Consul then agreed to go with witness to see Garcia, and he did go. He told Garcia that he had not come to see him in his official capacity, but merely as an individual. Garcia then entreated the Consul to hear him. The Consul answered that he could not unless it were at his office. Garcia replied that he was ready to go with him. The Consul, Lorente, Garcia and witness then entered the carriage and proceeded to the Consul's office. Witness then retired, leaving the parties mentioned in the office. This happened between the 22d and 24th June, and witness left for Havana on the 27th. Garcia never related to witness what occurred in the office, although he saw him in a coffee-house on St. Ann street, one or two days before he (witness) left for Havana. Garcia said that he regretted he was not going with him. Said he expected to be in Havana in a few days. Met him again the same afternoon. He said nothing about having made any declaration before the Spanish Consul. He told witness that he expected to be pardoned through the medium of the Spanish Consul. Witness has seen Garcia write his name very often. Has written letters for Garcia and seen him sign them. The letters were written to certain persons in Havana, asking them for money. The persons to whom the letters were addressed were connected with the failure of the house of Pedro, Blanco & Co. These letters threatened those persons that if they did not send him the money Fernandez had promised him, he would make a declaration before the Spanish Consul, and would return to Havana and expose them. A letter was here shown to the witness and he was asked if he knew it. He replied that he did, that it was the handwriting and signature of Juan Garcia, late second jailor of the jail at Havana. (The letter was translated by Mr. Gomez.) It is addressed to the Spanish Consul from Havana by Garcia.

Cross-Examined.—It was on the 24th, 25th or 26th that Garcia told witness he expected to meet him in Havana. Witness sailed from Havana in the P. Soule on the evening of the 27th, under the name of Jose Augustin Diaz. That name was on his passport. It is not his name. The Consul gave him a letter for Havana when he sailed, but gave him no money. Never told any person that he received money from the Consul to pay the expenses of the trip. If any one has said so, it is false. Witness arrived on Monday last on board the P. Soule. During the time the P. Soule was in quarantine at Havana witness remained on board. He afterwards (on the 23d) went ashore. He stopped "at a house in Havana." When he arrived at Havana he had been absent sixteen years. He called upon his sister and brother-in-law, where he stayed about five minutes. A person who was unknown to him invited witness to accompany him. Witness was taken to a strange house, where he was placed in a small room. Every thing was provided for him, and he remained there five days. At the expiration of that time the same man returned, took him away, and placed him on the P. Soule. Witness is related through the whole island. Witness was not at all curious to know what kind of a house he was in. He was asked whether he did not know that he was in the jail of Havana. His reply was, No, I never was in the Havana jail. When he was taken to the house he was warned by his conductor not to go out—that he was being searched for, and knowing it to be his own interest he did not go out. Witness thinks the house he was in was a private one. Dr. Palmieri was a passenger on the P. Soule. The doctor insulted him on board, and then told on their arrival that his name was not Diaz, but Ayala. This witness supposed to be the cause of his being searched for. As soon as witness arrived at his brother-in-law's house, his brother-in-law told him that he had better hide himself; that it was known throughout the town that he was there, and that he would recommend him to a person who would take care of him. Witness heard the name of the man who conducted him, but does not remember it. The man was dressed as a citizen, and he had a cane with a silver head. The witness was asked if he did not know that the police only carry canes with silver heads. He did not know it. If they do, it must be a regulation adopted since he left Havana.

The letter from Carlos de Espana carried by witness to Havana was addressed to Sr. Sandoval, the Secretary of the Captain General. A few days after the vessel arrived at Havana the Board of Health boat came alongside, by which he received a note from Mr. Sandoval. The note stated that he (Mr. Sandoval)

that he, (Ayala,) under the name of Diaz, was the bearer of a letter. Witness enclosed the letter in the note, and sent it on shore by Dr. Orta. Does not know Sr. Sandoval, and does not know that he saw him while in Havana. The day he (the witness) left on the P. Soule he was informed by the man who put him on board that there was a great excitement about Rey, and that the Spanish Consul was charged with forcing Rey off. All the passengers who came on board were talking about the affair.

Mr. Cohen asked the witness why his passport was made out under a fictitious name. He replied that in 1833 he had a fatal rencontre with one of his cousins in Havana, and had since been absent from that place. Witness obtained his passport from the Spanish Consul himself. The Consul knew his name was not Diaz.

J. A. BONNEVAL was called.—Has had a conversation with Rogers in regard to putting Rey on board the Mary Ellen. Charles Rogers and two or three Spaniards came to witness in the capacity of alderman, and wanted to make an affidavit against the Spanish Consul for the Rey affair. Witness refused to take any affidavit, and referred them to Recorder Jenois as the proper officer. Witness asked Rogers who had engaged him in the affair. He replied that if he had a warrant he could go across the way, to Quadra's coffee-house, and arrest two Spaniards, who had the man Rey taken on board the Mary Ellen.

There being no witnesses for the defence in court, Rufus Smith, an officer of Judge Bright's court, was called by the prosecution.—Witness had charge of five of the crew of the Mary Ellen a few nights since. The five men were called up as witnesses, one at a time. When the five were with witness he had them in the barber's shop below. Witness was most of the time sitting down in the front part of the shop. At one time, in particular, I was standing against a post near the door, with his back to the men. Two of the men were standing near him. Heard one of the men say to the other: "Are we to say that we do know any thing about it, or that we do not?" Did not hear any reply.

Cross-Examined.—Does not know the name of the man who said what he has mentioned. Does not know what they were talking about.

W. S. BROWN recalled for the defence.—The defence wished to show by the witness that Joe Augustine, or "Crying Joe," had told the same story to witness that he told in court. The fact was admitted, and

MR. MANUEL HIDALGO was called.—He keeps a coffee-house, No. 105 Old Levee, First Municipality. Knows the free man of color called "Crying Joe." He recollects the arrival of Joe in the Mary Ellen, on the evening of the 23d ult. It was between three and half past 7 in the evening. Witness asked him where he came from, he replied, "From Havana on the Mary Ellen." Witness asked him (Joe) whether they had carried a Spaniard on board, as there was a rumor here to that effect. Joe replied that such was the case. That it was an "abomination." That he was taken on board "tied up like a crab." At first witness was alone with Joe, but he repeated the same statements to other persons afterwards. Joe said that the man was put below, and that the schooner immediately left. That he was kept below during the voyage, everything that he needed being furnished him—that when they reached Havana, and after unloading the schooner, a Government boat with seven or eight officers in her, came off to the schooner, took the Spaniard away, and put him on board an American vessel, from the North, loaded with coffee.

Witness saw the man Joe the next day at his coffee-house. Witness asked if no one had called upon him in relation to what he had told witness. He said that no one had called upon him and that he did not wish to know anything about the matter. Joe took witness aside and told him that he had seen Capt. McConnell. That the latter told him not to say anything about what occurred on board the Mary Ellen, as he knew a great many Spaniards and he might be compromised.

MR. L. F. ARDOY was called by the prosecution. Is a member of the bar, knows John Cook, who keeps a place on the corner of Ferdinand and Old Levee streets. His reputation for truth and veracity is of the very worst description. Would not believe him under oath.

Cross-Examined.—Has had law suits against him—one in which witness's wife was interested. Never had any personal difficulty with him. Does not recollect the name of any particular person whom he has heard speak against him. The general rumor, however, in the Third Municipality and a portion of the First is, that he is not a man to be believed.

By Mr. Durour.—Knows Charley Rogers. He formerly lived in the same neighborhood with witness, and witness knows his reputation in that neighborhood. From what he knows about him he would believe him under oath. The witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Larue.

MR. W. H. WILDER was called. Knows John Cook and knows his general reputation for truth and veracity to be very bad. Would not believe him under oath. Knows Charley Rogers also. Never heard any thing said against him in regard to truth and veracity.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Larue.—The witness gave the names of six or eight persons in the Third Municipality whom he had heard speak of John Cook. All these persons spoke badly of him in regard to truth and veracity.

The cross-examination was proceeding when the court announced that the hour for adjournment had arrived. The examination was broken off, and the court adjourned to 5 o'clock this evening.

9 August 1849, 2

The following letter, which we find in the News, in relation to the Indian disturbances, has been addressed by Mr. Senator YULEE to the Secretary of War:

St. Augustine, July 30th, 1849.

SIR:—Since I wrote you we have further intelligence of Indian outrage. A number of families from distant quarters have sought shelter here, and the settlements in all the exposed counties are being broken up. The indications impress me with the apprehension that the hostile feeling is general among the Indians, or will speedily become so—especially if not summarily and effectively treated. The occasion calls for prompt and vigorous action.

Not a foot of ground should be yielded.—The population should be covered and maintained in its present locality. The many crops now on the ground should be harvested, under the protection of an adequate military force. The provision crop, which is very abundant, is of essential value to be preserved if general hostilities ensue. To accomplish these purposes effectively, will require one regt. of infantry and one of mounted men. The State can probably furnish this force upon your demand. I have advised the Governor to call out such a force at once.

After providing for the security of the population and the harvesting of the crops, the fall and winter should be employed in removing or exterminating these bloodthirsty savages.

Nothing could be more unprovoked and atrocious than these recent outrages—and now we call upon the Government for full protection to our people and property in the first place, and then for the execution of the TREATY OF PAYNE'S LANDING.

I write you freely and briefly. I beg you to receive my communication in the spirit intended, and to be assured that I will cooperate in the matter with your Department in a spirit of frankness and confidence.

I have the honor to be your obt. servt.,
D. L. YULEE.

Hon. GEORGE W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

The following is the reply of the Secretary of War to the Hon. D. L. YULEE, on receiving the first intelligence of the Indian river affair:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 26th, 1849.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive yours of the 19th inst., and regret to know that the inhabitants on the Peninsula of Florida have been subject to flight, and a citizen actually killed. The imperfect proof collected under circumstances of great excitement can scarcely lead to any satisfactory conclusion whether the act was committed by the remnant of the tribe, (less than four hundred in number,) or only a sudden outbreak by four Indians who were distant from their tribe, and apparently unaccompanied by other Indians; these will be subjects for immediate inquiry. In the meantime, the necessary steps have been taken to place in Florida an adequate force for the protection of its frontiers, and wherever it is ascertained that such force is required.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully, your obt. servt.,
GEO. W. CRAWFORD.
Hon. D. L. YULEE,

Col. SPENCER, the Indian Agent, received despatches on the 1st, for which he has been waiting, in answer to a communication addressed by him to the Department on the 25th of June. Col. S. had at that time visited Tampa, and was induced from appearances in that quarter to inform the Government that the aspect of affairs was threatening, and to urge steps towards removing the Indians. He requested greater facilities for operations than at present at command. His despatches to-day are in reply to this communication.

The Agent departed on the 1st for Tampa, under instructions.

The Indians.

We continue to have flying accounts of further depredations by the Indians—killing men, plundering and burning houses, &c.; but we have no authentic statement of outrage since the attack on the trading house at Charlotte Harbor. We incline to the belief that the startling accounts of subsequent occurrences arise from the fears and confusion of the inhabitants who are flying from their homes in the counties near the line, and taking refuge in the towns. Numbers of people have flocked into Tampa, Ocala, St. Augustine, Garey's Ferry, Pilatka, and some have even taken refuge so far north as Jacksonville. This is the condition of things brought about by the two forays that are known to have taken place. An outbreak once begun, panic ensues, confidence is lost, and the promising settlements in Southern Florida are abandoned.

But these events have fully awakened the State and the General Government to a sense of duty, and will perhaps not be much regretted, if they ultimate in the removal of the savages.

The extract from the letter we publish will show the feeling of the President of the U. S. Orders have been promptly given to the commanders of military posts at Charleston, Savannah, and other Southern points, to hold themselves in readiness to march to our relief, and a body of regulars has already reached St. Augustine from the first named city.

Gov. MOSELEY has acted with becoming promptitude in the premises, and in pursuance of his orders enlistment is going rapidly forward, to relieve and protect the frontier.—A company has been raised in Leon County, and despatched to Tampa under command of Capt. Wm. Fisher; another company is to be enrolled at the same point, and orders have been sent Col. Mitchell, of the 10th regiment, upon information transmitted by him of the necessities of the case, to organize a company of mounted men at Ocala. In addition to the instructions received by Col. Pons to organize a mounted company here, J. W. Bryant, Esq. returned from Tallahassee on Tuesday last with orders to Col. Pons to raise another. Of the company already organized, Thos. Ledwith has been elected Captain, John Roberts 1st Lieut.; Ephraim Harrison 2d Lieut.; and Lawrence Ryan 3d Lieut. Mr. Bryant has also received from the Governor the appointment of Quartermaster.—The Company now organized possesses material for very efficient service if needed.

Gen. L. A. Thompson and Col. B. F. Whitner have been commissioned to confer with the Government at Washington, and

9 August 1849, 4

Movements of Individuals.

Ex-Governor Kent of Maine, and family; Commodore Kearney, and the Misses Hall; J. W. Breedlove, New Orleans; and A. C. Bullitt, Washington, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Jacob Collamer, Postmaster General, stopped at the Irving House yesterday, and left in the afternoon for the East. Lieut. Col. Sir. Henry Dalrymple, R. A., was also a guest at the Irving House yesterday. Lieut. S. C. Barry, U. S. N.; George S. Selden, U. S. A.; Leo D. Walker, U. S. A.; J. M. B. Citta, U. S. N.; Thomas C. Eaton, U. S. N.; T. W. Broadhead, U. S. N.; Hon. A. W. S. White and lady, Indiana; and Hon. E. M. Huntington, Indiana, arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the Irving House.

Hon. Daniel Webster and lady are in New Bedford, Mass.

Major Neighbors, U. S. A., arrived at Houston, Texas, on the 27th ult.

Rev. Dr. Spring, of this city, called on Tuesday, in the Ashburton, for England, and Rev. Dr. McGill, of Pittsburgh, will officiate in his church during his absence.

Hon. S. S. Prentiss, of New Orleans, is in Boston

The Daily Picayune.
9 August 1849, 2

THE REY ABDUCTION CASE.—It appears that certain parties are endeavoring to prejudge the Rey abduction case in favor of the Spanish Consul, by publishing documents which have been offered in testimony, but were rejected by Judge Bright and Commissioner Cohen, as being deficient in that authenticity which would invest them with the attribute of legality. We do not think this step a judicious one on the part of the Consul's friends, particularly in an enlightened community such as that of New Orleans; for no intelligent person will look on them with any favor, coming as they do, stamped with the suspicion which their rejection necessarily infers. Besides, it has been directly stated that those documents were fabricated for a sinister purpose, since the original letters, or copies of them, to which they purport to be replies, although demanded, have not been produced in court to establish their genuineness. Manufactured letters, replies, rejoinders *et hoc genus omne* can be got up to order, at short notice, either here or at Havana. We think that all concerned would best consult their dignity, and thereby their true interests, by scrupulously abstaining from all action that would seem to announce the wish to take the matter out of the hands of the magistrates who are now conducting the investigation.

See First Page for Telegraphic News

THE ABDUCTION CASE.—The evidence in this case came to a close last night. The arguments of counsel will commence this afternoon at 5 o'clock, when it is expected that many dark points in the testimony will be elucidated by the legal gentlemen engaged in the case.

9 August 1849, 2

The Great Abduction Case.

Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia.

BEFORE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT, SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND M. M. COHEN, U. S. COM'R.

TENTH DAY... WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

The investigation was continued yesterday evening at 5 o'clock, P. M., the counsel for the prosecution and defence being present.

CHRISTIAN ERSLEW SWORN.—Mr. Hunton.—I desire that there should be some end put to this investigation. Counsel may desire to spin it out, but I notify the parties that I desire that it should end this evening, and so far as the United States is concerned I am ready to submit it. We have already occupied nine days, and it is time the case was closed.

Commissioner Cohen.—The parties have certain rights which the court cannot curtail, and although it is tired of the case and anxious to bring it to an end, yet the court cannot force the counsel for the defence to close.

Mr. Premur.—As far as the rights of my clients are concerned they must be protected.

Mr. Erslew has known Cook since 1835. Knew him first at Charleston, S. C. Knows his general character for truth and veracity. Have heard people say he was a d—n rascal.

Cross-Examined.—Knows Capt. McConnell. Did not have a conversation with him on the 4th, but had one on the 3d about his gun. Being told to relate what took place, witness said he asked Capt. McConnell for his two cannons on board to fire a salute on the 4th of July. Capt. McConnell said he wanted to use them himself, and to go to sea on the 4th if he could. Capt. McConnell did not tell witness that his vessel had been chartered, but witness told some one else so. Witness told some one that the captain's vessel was tied by a rope yarn, meaning that she was chartered.

JOHN HILDBRAND SWORN.—Knows Mr. Cook; has known him for five years. Knows his character for truth and veracity. Cannot say any thing about his character for truth or falsehood.

No cross-examination.

M. M. REYNOLDS SWORN.—Has known Capt. McConnell for a great many years. Witness has known him since 1827 or 1828. It is a great many years since witness was engaged in the commission business. Considers Capt. McConnell an honest and an upright man.

Do you believe he would be a party to an abduction? Objected to by prosecution.

Do you believe, sir, he would violate the law of his country? Objected to by prosecution.

Mr. Larue then made some remarks to show that he had a right to put the question.

Justice Bright.—The witness has no right to presume an accused person, who has hitherto borne a good character, to be guilty, until he has been proved so, and it is superfluous to ask the question.

Mr. Larue then requested Justice Bright to be sworn to prove the character of Capt. McConnell.

Justice Bright remarked that he thought Mr. Larue was trying to delay the examination of the case, and refused to testify.

JOHN DOLAND SWORN.—Knows Cha. Rogers. Knows him by eye-sight; has seen him on the levee. His character is pretty good—the same as any other runner.

No cross-examination.

PROSECUTION RESUMED.

JOTE RABELL SWORN.—[In Spanish, interpreted by Mr. C. J. Gomez.] Witness keeps a coffee-house on Levee street, between Ferdinand and the next street, adjoining the Cotton Press, Third Municipality. Witness says that on the evening of the 5th of July the Mary Ellen was at the wharf opposite his coffee-house. Saw several persons come from on board to drink at his coffee-house. Cannot tell whether they were of the crew, or passengers. As witness had no barkeeper he had to remain inside the house all the time. Did not see Rey at his house that evening. There are so many persons coming in and out that he seldom takes notice of persons. Witness does not know Rey.

Cross-Examined.—Witness never gave any drugged liquors to any one in his house. He gives nothing but natural drinks. Witness thinks he saw a man with a pair of green spectacles come into the house that evening. Does not know Lorente.

THOS. J. BURKE SWORN.—Knows Jos. M. Laborde; has known him for about six or seven years. Witness has been intimate with him; they lived together and slept together.

Ques.—Will you look at this document and say whether you received it from Mr. Laborde? [The document was here exhibited.]

Ans.—Yes, sir; I received this paper from Mr. Laborde. I received it some two or three days before the affidavit was made in this case.

Witness being requested to state how Laborde came to give it to him, said that Mr. Laborde told witness he had written out all the facts concerning this affair for the Delta, but that on account of the intimacy ex-

isting between Laborde's uncle and the Spanish Consul, he had to do it up. Witness then told Mr. McGinness what Laborde had said, and Mr. McGinness sent witness back to Laborde, who then gave witness this document. The paper was written in the presence of witness, who brought it down and gave it to Mr. McGinness. There was no name signed to it. Laborde told witness when he gave him the document that the Delta had already published all the facts concerning the case, and he (Laborde) had very little to add. Mr. Laborde did not tell witness how he became acquainted with all the facts of this case.

Ques.—Will you be kind enough to state what Capt. Smith told you about this man Rey?

Ans.—We had a conversation one afternoon together on the corner of Chartres and St. Peter streets. It commenced to rain, and we sat down. After conversing a while, Mr. Horton came up and asked Mr. Smith if he did not recollect what Capt. McConnell had said. Mr. Smith said yes. He asked him if he did not recollect that when Capt. McConnell was halled from the steamboat, he replied that if the cook did not come soon he would make a cook of the Spanish Consul's man, or get him to cook; to which Capt. Smith replied yes.

Mr. Larue here objected to the witness giving such testimony.

Mr. Dufour.—If the court please, we offer this only as rebutting testimony, and I will state in justice to Capt. Smith, who is out of town, that he would otherwise have been here to state this fact.

Mr. Larue read authority to show that no rebutting testimony could be offered when the statement had not been made on the stand.

Mr. Hunton maintained that the effect of the question was to prove, in the absence of Capt. Smith, what he had said, not on the stand, but to another person, and that person was the witness. It was then certainly legal to prove what he had said, not as rebutting testimony, but as in addition to Smith's previous testimony.

Mr. Warfield then read that part of Capt. Smith's testimony, and remarked that if Capt. Smith were here he would state what the witness says.

Mr. Larue contended that the testimony of the witness could only be offered to impeach the credibility of Smith.

Mr. Hunton.—We do not desire to impeach his testimony, but to supply what Mr. Smith would have said himself.

Mr. Larue further contended that the question could not be put, nor the testimony received under such circumstances.

The court ruled that what a witness was told in the street was not evidence, but the witness might proceed to state what a former witness had said in order to complete his evidence, and the court would judge of its bearing in the case afterwards. The question was then again put and answered.

FOR DEFENCE.—SALVADOR PRATTS SWORN.—Witness knows Charley Rogers. He is a man of light complexion and a runner on the levee. Witness knows that Rogers had a quarrel with Capt. McConnell about a year and a half ago. When that occasion Rogers said to Capt. McConnell, "You d—d son of a b—h of an Irishman, you shall pay for that one of these days." Rogers then left the vessel and went ashore.

FOR PROSECUTION.—ANTONIO RICARDO SWORN.—[In Spanish, translated.]—Witness is employed by Joseph Morante. Recollects the man Rey, alias Garcia. Recollects seeing him on the 5th of July last. Rey dined that day with the witness at Mr. Morante's chocolate manufactory, No. 52 St. Ann street. Morante was absent the whole of that day, and was not at dinner. Witness and Rey dined that day at about 5 o'clock; they generally dined between 4 and 5 o'clock. Rey was in the shop that day during the morning, until dinner time. Recollects seeing Mr. Villarubin there that day, also Mr. Lorente. Lorente took Rey away after dinner.

Cross-Examined.—Does not recollect the day of the week Rey dined with witness—it was on the 5th of July. Witness knows it was on that day, because he keeps an almanac in which he makes a memorandum of moneys received, &c. Witness also recollects it because Morante was absent all that day. Does not recollect if Rey dined with Morante on the 3d of July. Rey occasionally dined with witness, and sometimes with Morante.

Mr. Hunton.—Well, sir, on the part of the United States we are now through.

Mr. Dufour.—We are through entirely.

Mr. Foulhouze submitted to the court an affidavit signed by the Spanish Consul, asking for continuance for ten days, until intelligence could be received from Havana, when he expected to prove by authenticated documents that the American Consul at Havana, that Rey, alias Garcia, had left voluntarily, and had refused the protection of the American Consul.

Mr. Hunton contended that it was no ground for a continuance. No authenticated documents of a Consul can be used in a criminal case. It was the fundamental principle of the law that the witnesses should confront the prisoner face to face. The defence seemed to exaggerate the powers of a Consul. Gen. Campbell's certificate could be of no avail in this case. The certificate of the President of the United States could not be of any effect in this case. He further urged that there were no good grounds in the affidavit for a continuance.

Mr. Foulhouze replied, and stated that the Spanish Consul had no reply to make to the U. S. District Attorney. He knew his social position before the world, and would submit to the law.

Commissioner Cohen.—If these documents could not be read in evidence, there would be no use granting the delay.

Mr. Collins then argued at length that they would be admissible in evidence, and that commissions had been allowed to take testimony in criminal cases. The gentleman cited the case of Hornaby, in 8th Rob. Rep., to support his position.

Mr. Hunton considered that the fact of a certificate coming from the American Consul that he had had a conversation with Rey, and that Rey had expressed no desire to have the protection of the American Consul, would be preposterous to be offered as evidence in this case; that such a document could not be received. Mr. Hunton then read authority showing that the Consul had no judicial authority, but that his powers were closely confined to civil matters. He Mr. Hunton would ask if the certificate of the American Consul would be evidence in a suit involving the title to a house and lot?

Mr. Collins.—Certainly not.

Mr. Hunton.—Well, then, if it would not be in the case of a house and lot, would it be in a criminal case?—[Great laughter.]

Mr. Collins here read the case cited in 8th Rob. Repts., where the Court of Errors decided that a commission would issue to take testimony in a criminal case.

Mr. Dufour contended that if the party intended to take any deposition, they should propound interrogatories, and give the prosecution a chance to put cross-interrogatories. But no statement of this kind was contained in the affidavit, and it was now too late for the defence to avail themselves of it; and, therefore, it was no ground for a continuance.

Mr. Collins argued at length the right to take a deposition out of the State, and cited the case of Munroe Edwards, who, in the State of New York, was allowed to take depositions in this State and at Havana. He did not, however, wish to take the deposition of Rey; it was merely the declaration of the American Consul he required, to show that he had conversed with Rey, offered to protect him, and that Rey had voluntarily left New Orleans. This was an act of a Government officer which he wished to bring before the court.

Mr. Hunton.—Suppose, Mr. Collins, that the American Consul was to certify that Rey told him that he was handcuffed, gagged and carried to Havana, would it be good evidence?—[A laugh.]

Mr. Collins.—Yes, sir; it would be good evidence, and if Rey had told Gen. Campbell so, he would have been sent to the United States, and he would now be here. Mr. C. further argued the point at length.

Commissioner Cohen remarked, that if it could be shown that the certificate could be read in evidence when received, the court would grant the continuance; but if not, it would be idle, and all nonsense to allow it.

Mr. Collins here read the authority at length, cited in 8 Rob. Repts.

Mr. Hunton read from Gordon's Digest of the Laws of the United States, that the certificate of a consul, to the effect that a person was about to leave for the United States, would not be good in evidence. He contended that the certificate of Gen. Campbell, that Rey had voluntarily left the United States could not on the same ground be read in evidence.

Mr. Larue read from a French work on the powers of consuls.—[Here some of the opposite counsel sneezed and laughed.]—The gentlemen may amuse themselves as they please with my French, as the witness did at their Spanish.

Mr. Hunton read from Ingersoll's abridgement, and contended that consuls might take the declarations of American citizens but not foreign citizens.

The debate was closed by Mr. Collins in a speech. The court decided that it was very doubtful whether the declaration could be read in evidence, but it was willing to give the benefit of the doubt to the accused, and grant the delay of ten days, reserving the right to exclude the document when received, if the court should be of opinion that it was not relevant.

Mr. Hunton was anxious that the case should come to a close. He was willing to admit the document was here, and proceed with the case. He would admit the declaration, but he still objected to its admission in evidence.

This course was not acceded to by the defence.

The court then said that, supposing the document now laid on the table, the question was whether it could be received in evidence. The court was of opinion that it could. That it would go only for what it was worth.

Mr. Dufour then proposed that the argument of the case should proceed, admitting the document in evidence, and if then the document arrived and the court had not decided the case, the court should then determine upon its admissibility in evidence.

This proposition was accepted and agreed to, and the testimony being closed on both sides, the court adjourned to hear the argument of the case this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

9 August 1849, 2

Appointments by the President.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

Robert G. Rankin, Wilmington, North Carolina, *vice* Wm. C. Bettincourt, removed.

R. H. J. Blount, Washington, North Carolina, *vice* Sylvester Brown, declined.

Henry W. Kinsman, Newburyport, Massachusetts, *vice* Wm. Nichols, removed.

D. C. Hutchinson, Natchez, Mississippi, *vice* John D. Elliot, removed.

Ephraim Buck, Bridgetown, New Jersey, *vice* James M. Newell, removed.

John H. Dilworth, St. Mary's, Georgia, *vice* H. E. W. Clark, removed.

Frederick S. Thomas, Newark, New Jersey, *vice* Wm. W. Baldwin, deceased.

NAVAL OFFICER.

Thomas J. Clark, Newburyport, Massachusetts, *vice* Enoch Fowler, removed.

SURVEYORS:

John Wiler, Savannah, Georgia, *vice* Robert W. Tooler, removed.

E. T. Carpenter, Greenport, New York, *vice* Walter Havens, removed.

Isaac H. Parker, Norfolk, Virginia, *vice* Dennis Dowley, removed.

[National Intelligencer.]

9 August 1849, 3

From the Florida Republican, August 2.
Another Indian Outrage.

We communicated to our readers at a distance, in an extra, by the mail on Sunday last, the following:

By the steamer Ocamulgee, which reached this place on Thursday, the 20th, we learn that an express arrived at Pilatka the same day with intelligence from Tampa, that another Indian outrage had occurred at Charlotte Harbor. The Indians had burned the trading-house and killed the clerk, Mr. Payne, and another man named Whitton. They also wounded several others. This terrible occurrence is said to have taken place on the same day with the outrage at Indian river. As the latter occurred on the 13th instant, there was an unaccountable delay in the express sent to Pilatka, if the attack on Charlotte's Harbor, also took place on the 13th. The express reached Pilatka on the 26th—making 13 days since the occurrence. If both outrages were committed the same day, it gives good reason for the opinion that they were preconcerted. An armed party, however, which was despatched to Charlotte Harbor by the commanding officer at Tampa, as soon as the outrage was known, states that they met Billy Bowlegs on their return, who disclaimed any participation in the affair, and said that it was done by a straggling party. Whether this will amount to much in the face of the alarming facts, time will show. We have not seen the despatches conveying this intelligence, as they were deposited in the mail for Washington. Their purport is brought by passengers from Pilatka, and though somewhat indefinite, it is in the main true. One report is, that but one man lost his life, who was burned in the trading house, and that the persons wounded were women and children.

The families of the settlers in Orange and St. Lucie counties have nearly all been sent away in consequence of the Indian river attack, and many families in St. John's county have retired into St. Augustine. A friend who came from there a few days ago, informs us that he met three carts containing families on their way to the city.

The settlement of Enterprise has been completely deserted; although some ten of the white men, with several negroes, have fortified themselves on the extremity of the wharf, commanding the main settlement, and from which they say they can resist an attack from a large force, as the passage to the pier-head in front of which the breastwork is built is very narrow. In case, however, of imminent danger, they have their boats gathered and attached to the wharf, so that they can take to the lake in a moment. These facts we learn from V. Dupont, esq., who brought his family down yesterday, but who will join his party again early next week.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated Tampa, July 23.

We have war! war! war! The trader's clerk at Pease creek, Capt. Payne, and a young man named Whitton were shot dead while at the supper table on the night of

the 17th inst. A Mr. McCulla and wife were wounded at the same time, but made their escape. The next morning another of the Whittons was wounded. Yesterday morning Capt. Jesse Carter left here with ten men to bury the dead. The people are in great confusion; they are getting together in squads—some families moving in here. So we have it. Poor Florida! what is to be her fate!

This letter corroborates our doubts of the attack having occurred on the same day as that at Indian river.

STILL LATER.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived in the steamboat on Monday night last, that an express rider reached Pilatka on Sunday, bringing the intelligence that a party of regular troops, who were despatched to the scene of the outrage at Charlotte Harbor by Major Morris, the commandant at Tampa, together with a number of citizens, numbering in all upwards of sixty men, had made report. They found the bones of the men (Messrs. Payne and Whitton) who had been shot; their bodies had afterwards been consumed with the building. The party buried the remains. While there they saw three Indians, who had crossed Pease creek on a log, (the bridge having been previously burned by Indians,) who soon recrossed and retired into the hammock. On retiring they raised the savage war-whoop, which appeared to be joined in by numerous other Indians. They were not pursued by the whites, who had been ordered to avoid an engagement—fortunately, perhaps, as it is stated their arms were in very bad condition. The three Indians seen were painted.

An express reached Jacksonville, from Governor Moseley, on Saturday evening last, commanding the lieutenant colonel of the 12th regiment of Florida militia to enlist a mounted company of one hundred men, to organize on the 7th instant, and proceed to the frontier without delay. Another company has been ordered from Leon county. These orders are responded to with great spirit, a large number of good men having promptly offered in this vicinity. We have no doubt that enough to form two additional companies will hold themselves in readiness for further orders. If requisitions were generally made, Florida would readily furnish two thousand volunteers. It will be seen that the governor has also taken steps fully to organize the militia. Elections are ordered to fill vacancies that have occurred in the staff.

Thus it would seem that the late outrages have fairly aroused the State. We shall soon, of course, be furnished with United States troops. The demand of Florida will now be the removal of the Indians. It will not do to temporize—it will be vain to treat for anything short of entire removal. If it be true that the head chief of the Seminoles has disclaimed connexion with the outrages, it affords no assurance to settlers of their safety. If lawless bands are permitted to rove and prey upon the people when off their guard, it is worse than a declared state of war. Treaties have not restrained these savages within their limits, and they should now be driven from the peninsula.

10 August 1849, 3

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS

GOVERNOR:

JNO. A. QUITMAN, of Adams.

SECRETARY OF STATE:

SAMUEL STAMPS, of Hinds.

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:

GEO. T. SWANN, of Rankin.

TREASURER:

RICH'D. GRIFFITH, of Warren.

ATTORNEY GENERAL:

D. C. GLENN, of Hinds.

CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JACOB THOMPSON, of Lafayette.

SECOND DISTRICT.

W. S. FEATHERSTON, of Chickasaw.

THIRD DISTRICT.

WM. McWILLIE, of Madison.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

A. G. BROWN, of Copiah.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WASHINGTON ROSSMAN,

PERRY McD. COLLINS.

JOHN H. STEWART.

Congressional Canvass in the 3d District.

Joint Appointments by Col. McWillie and Henry Gray, esq.

Carthage, Leake co.,	Tuesday, 28th Aug.
Philadelphia, Neshoba co.,	Thursday, 30th "
DeKalb, Kemper co.,	Saturday, 1st Sept.
Daleville, Lauderdale co.,	Monday, 3d "
Lauderdale Springs,	Tuesday, 4th "
Marion, Lauderdale co.,	Thursday, 6th "
Decatur, Newton co.,	Saturday, 8th "
Hillsboro, Scott co.,	Tuesday 11th "

JUDGES.

Hon. C. P. SMITH is a candidate for the office of Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals for the Second Judicial District.

We are authorized to announce J. S. B. TRACHER as a candidate for re-election in November next, to the office of Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals for the Second District, comprising the counties of Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Clark, Copiah, Covington, Franklin, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Pike, Simpson, Smith, Wayne, Wilkinson.

J. J. DRAVENPORT esq., is a candidate for Circuit Judge in the 3d Judicial District, composed of the counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington, Issaquena, Sunflower, Warren and Hinds.

S. A. D. GRAVES is a candidate for Probate Judge of Hinds County. Election in November, 1849.

AMOS R. JOHNSTON is a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Judge of Hinds County.

10 August 1849, 1

The Great Abduction Case.

Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia.

BEFORE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT, SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND M. M. COHEN, U. S. COM'R.

ELEVENTH DAY... THURSDAY, AUGUST 8.

The Summing up of the Evidence.

At 5 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, the court room was crowded to hear the arguments of counsel in the case. We give a condensed report of the same:

Mr. Dufour, for the prosecution, stated that he stood on the ground of an outrage committed on our soil. He asserted that the evidence fully sustained the charge alleged against the defendant. Mr. Morante was the first to make an affidavit in the case, who felt that his feelings as a man and his sacred home had been violated. He came to cause this investigation, and has acted faithfully. The Spaniards in this city had a right to know whether one of their own countrymen had actually been made a victim of this midnight abduction. The press first sounded the alarm. In the mean time, the Spanish Consul, feeling the pressure of public opinion, found it necessary to say something, and a letter was published by his friend Mr. Foulhouze, containing a bold challenge to investigate the case.

Capt. McConnell also, on his arrival, published a card challenging investigation into his conduct.

In the month of May last three persons sailed from Havana for the United States; they arrived at Apalachicola. These three persons were Rey, Vicente Fernandez and Villaverde. This is proved by the *exorte* sent from Havana by the Captain General to the Consul. [Mr. Dufour here read the letter from the Captain General of Havana.] Here is evidence of the fact of the escape of these three persons. On the 1st of June the Consul makes the following answer: [reads the letter of the Spanish Consul to the Captain General of Havana, already published.] The closing line of the letter alludes only to the person who effected the escape of the prisoners. The Consul states that the reason why the *exorte* could not be executed was, that the laws of the country, the nature of the offence, and the condition of the individuals, did not allow it. He adds, however: "I think that the means I have put in motion will permit me to give you further information in regard to the prisoners." This letter alludes to some secret letter which accompanied the *exorte*.

We see the Spanish Consul going to the office of the Mexican Consul and requesting to be informed if two persons should call for passports under certain names. The Spanish Consul says, I learn that Mr. Fernandez is going to Vera Cruz, and if he dared to go he would be arrested, for there was a treaty of extradition existing between Spain and Mexico. This was strange conduct on the part of the Spanish Consul. But what was the result? Why Fernandez, notwithstanding, sailed immediately for Vera Cruz.

Another of the means put in motion by the Spanish Consul was a conversation held with Trescazes. We see the Spanish Consul going to a coffee-house making inquiry for Trescazes. He tells Trescazes that a man, formerly a turnkey at Havana, has escaped with two other prisoners, and if he will assist to arrest, he shall be well paid. Mr. T. refuses, and supposes that the Spanish Consul would have given him \$300 for his services.

On the 8th of June another person makes his appearance on the boards—Don Fulgencio Llorente. We see him going to the house of Morante to procure for Rey a place of safety, and from that moment we see him in his grasping clutches. We see him poisoning the ear of Rey with all sorts of fear and apprehensions for his safety, telling him that Fernandez sought his life. We see him at the house of Morante with Rey, when the latter was ill, introducing two persons, whom he calls his friends. And who are they? Ayala and the Spanish Consul. These confessions are made by Llorente to Morante, in which he tells him that Rey had been sent off to Havana.

Mr. Dufour here detailed the testimony of Rey being carried to the house of the Spanish Consul by Llorente and Ayala, and of the manner in which the declaration of Rey was made. It was written positively in the parlor of the Spanish Consul, and witnessed by Llorente. What means were taken to make Rey sign it, God alone knows whether it was by moral persuasion or by force. At the same time he showed it was the evident intention of Rey to go to Vera Cruz. He had procured a passport from the Mexican Consul, and missing the mail steamer, he engaged a passage on the Titi, and up to the day of his abduction, he had applied at Fernandez's store for money. Mr. Dufour then proved that the letter of Sandoval did not relate to Rey as the person who was expected in Havana, but Ayala. It was on the 27th of June that Ayala sailed for Havana. Rey made his declaration on the 28th. By that letter it would appear that Rey had promised to comply with something. Then it would appear that Rey was ready to start on the 19th of June. The letter was intended to deceive the public, the court, and the prosecution, and the Spanish Consul knew it.

Mr. Dufour showed that Ayala had been sent to Havana for the purpose of giving political information. That he was secretly received at Havana, and carried to the Castillo del Principe, and kept there till the P. Soule (the vessel on which he sailed) returned. We see, he said, that the Spanish authorities keep on the American soil a secret police for the purpose of crushing the spirit of liberty which is struggling in the island of Cuba, and for the purpose of crushing influential families who are desirous of obtaining their liberty from the Spanish yoke. He contended it was not the life of Rey that the skillful and artful manœuvring was aimed at but the political offenders, and that they wished to secure Rey to carry out their ends.

Mr. Dufour then commented on the testimony of Mr. Laborde, the conduct of Capt. McConnell, and the extraordinary course of the Spanish Consul, who was seen by Corréno with Marie, walking arm-in-arm with a man who it was shown in evidence only visited low halls, coffee-houses and police courts. He stated that it was beyond a doubt that Rey had been abducted, and through the agency of the Spanish Consul. In concluding Mr. Dufour said that the national dignity had been trampled upon. He had done what he conceived it to be his duty, and he would leave the case in the hands of the State and the Government.

Mr. Warfield occupied the court for an hour, and read the law applicable in the case.

Mr. Reynolds said so far as the State and the Government were concerned, the case was submitted.

Mr. Preaux, on the part of the defence, then rose and addressed the court in French, and spoke until near 11 o'clock, when the court adjourned. The argument will be resumed to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

10 August 1849, 1

The Regatta at Biloxi.

Biloxi, August 9, 1849.

Yesterday, I informed you of the result of the sailing matches here, and according to promise I now send you further particulars with the official report of the judges. There were eighteen boats in the regatta divided into two classes, as follows: First class—*Robert Morris, Mary Ann, Pilgrim, Coralie, Eliza Riddle, Undine, Fashion, Rigolette, Laura, Flint* and *J. L. Titus*. Second class—*Rover, Mary Baker, Creole, Grey Eagle, Laura, Mary Bella* and *Harry Hill*.

The starting point was from the Pier-head, which stands out from the light-house nearly a mile. From this point the course of sailing was triangular, the first stretch being five miles in a Southeast course, then five miles due West, and home in a Northeast direction, five miles more. The first race was between the second class boats, which started at the firing of a gun at 35 minutes past 12 o'clock, for the second prize, a rich silver goblet. The second race—that between the first class boats, for the first prize, a magnificent silver pitcher—was commenced at 3 minutes of 2 o'clock, P. M., just as the leading boat of the second class had turned the first flag-boat, according to previous arrangement. So much for preliminaries.

The sailing was truly beautiful, and was witnessed by hundreds of ladies and gentlemen. You would be perfectly amazed could you see any thing like the excitement which prevailed. The steamboats *California*, Capt. Griffin, and *Gen. Taylor*, Capt. Scott, were loaded down with people who went out to see the sport; the first being literally crammed with "the beauty and fashion" of New Orleans, Mobile, and all the watering places. A band of music was engaged to go on board the *California*, and several fashionable dances—the polka, mazurka, redowa, &c.—came off in her saloon while the races were being run. Great praise is due to Captains Scott and Griffin for their politeness to those who were on board their boats—more particularly as they made no charge for the trip. The *Gen. Taylor* accompanied the sailing boats entirely through the race, and the *California* also ran with them for most of the way, but being compelled to leave Biloxi at 4 o'clock, P. M., she could not go the whole distance.

At 4 minutes and 15 seconds past 3 o'clock, P. M., the little *Mary Bella*, of the second class, sailed by a fishing party of gentlemen from New Orleans, came to the starting point winner of the goblet, and at 13 minutes and 25 seconds of 4 o'clock, P. M., the bully *Undine*—one of the prettiest little things that ever wet a keel—came home, winning the pitcher. Below I will give you the official summary.

The *Undine* was sailed by Capt. Geo. Blackeslee, of Mobile, a first-rate seaman and clever gentleman. [In your report of the Pass Christian regatta, you made an error in stating that the *Undine* was owned by Capt. Helra, and another in saying that she was sailed by Capt. H. She is owned by the Hon. J. W. Lescéne, of Mobile, and was managed entirely by Capt. Blackeslee. Your informant, whoever he was, led you (unintentionally, I doubt not) into these mistakes.]

After the sailing was over, a rowing match came off for a neat silver cup. The distance to be pulled was from Nixon's wharf to and round the Pier-head—three miles—and back. For this race, which was highly amusing and exciting, four skiffs entered, each with two rowers. These were the *Mary Anna, Phoenix, Lizzy* and *Ripple*. The cup was taken by the *Mary Anna*, which came home far ahead in 30 minutes and 35 seconds! Don't you call that fast rowing? They went out too against a stiff head breeze. The *Phoenix* came in second. The *Ripple* found too great a ripple and swamped; her two men were taken on board the *Lizzy*, which towed her home. Thus ended the day's sports, without a single incident to render any part of them in the least unpleasant. The Biloxians did every thing to make their visitors feel at home, and yesterday's regatta will be long remembered.

In the evening, the several prizes were awarded by the judges, and presented in handsome style by Maj. Mountfort, President of the club, in the parlor of Mr. Nixon's Hotel, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The speeches made in presenting and receiving the prizes were neat and appropriate.

The following, which is official, will show you the names of the boats, their position in starting, the order and time of returning, and by whom entered:

FIRST CLASS BOATS.... Entered in the Biloxi Regatta.

Starting position.	Name of Boat.	By whom Entered.	Time & order of coming in.
1	Robt. Morris	Stewart & McCann	8..4h:57:43"
2	Fashion	Mr. Wottle	7..4:04:05"
3	Undine	Geo. Blackeslee	1..3:40:35"
4	Pilgrim	J. G. Robinson	5..3:57:10"
5	Rigolette	Thos. Kershaw	10..Dist....
6	Laura	W. W. McMahn	9..4:14:32"
7	Coralie	Thomas Byvine	4..3:57:15"
8	Mary Ann	James & Co.	2..3:51:15"
9	Flirt	A. B. Cammack	3..3:53:10"
10	Eliza Riddle	Stingaree Club	6..3:57:08"
11	Titus	Capt. Porter	11..Dist....

SECOND CLASS.

Starting position.	Name of Boat.	By whom Entered.	Time & order of coming in.
1	Grey Eagle	B. D. Howard	6..3:38:00"
2	Laura	Capt. Lepper	Dist....
3	Mary Bella	B. A. Whitney	1..3:04:15"
4	Mary Baker	J. G. Robinson	5..3:21:20"
5	Rover	J. C. Smith	2..3:05:13"
6	Creole	Wm. M. Francis	4..3:20:10"
7	Harry Hill	James O. Nixon	3..3:17:33"

I have already given you the result of the rowing match. No time was kept but of the winning boat.
 Yours, &c., F. A. L.

Appointments by the President.

Z. T. Conner to be Postmaster at Macon, Ga.
 Benjamin W. Wunderlick to be Postmaster at Carlisle, Pa.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

Hiram Roberts, Collector, Savannah, Ga., vice Wm. B. Bullock, removed.
 Bryan Morell, Naval Officer, Savannah, Ga., vice Jacob de la Motte, removed.
 William P. White, Appraiser, Savannah, Ga., vice Wm. Mackey, removed.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.—The arguments in this case will be resumed this evening at 5 o'clock, when Mr. Preaux, for the defence, will resume the summing up, which he commenced last evening.

THE UNION, WASHINGTON
10 August 1849, 2

Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Virginia,

(More generally known as Warrenton Springs,)

WAS open for the reception of visitors on the first of June. Extensive improvements are in progress, that will give a new aspect to the whole establishment. No expense will be spared in adding to its embellishment, or to the comfort and pleasure of the guests. Knowing by ocular evidence, in numerous instances, the positive intrinsic value of the water, and its almost miraculous effect in particular cases, it has been regarded as good policy to enlarge the accommodations, and to complete the original design, so as to gratify the taste and fancy of guests, as well as to promote their health and pleasure. Situated in a remarkably healthy region, in full view of the bold Blue Ridge, and in the vicinity of the beautiful village of Warrenton, visitors may, on horseback or in carriages, over the improving roads, enjoy the most picturesque scenery, or may seek exercise in the ten-pin alleys, the pistol gallery, the game of billiards, or the healthful dance. The lovers of music and flowers will find peculiar care has been taken to win their approval, while the fallow, deer and the fawn, the gold and silver fish, the elk and the buffalo, may relieve a tedious hour to those who are interested in the *ferre nature*. In a word, every step has been taken which expanded liberality could suggest, to add to the comfort and accommodation of visitors. The hurdle race and tournament, the fancy ball, masquerade, and brilliant fire-works, will lend their respective attractions. Nor are these preparations designed for the gay monde only. To the holy ministers of religion, of every denomination, a cordial, not a grudging invitation, is given to spend the summer. The usual services of the church are respected throughout the season.

These springs are 35 or 36 miles, according to the route taken, from Fredericksburg, and 49 or 50 from Alexandria. Tri-weekly stages will run from both these points till July, when daily lines will be established. Visitors leaving the District of Columbia in the stage or steamer at 2 or 9 a. m., may reach the springs the same day.

These springs are known on the Post Office books as "Warrenton Springs;" and all letters should be so directed, or they may be left at Warrenton, or sent to the White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier.

Terms of board will be as follows: \$80 for the whole season, ending 1st October; \$75 for three months; \$60 for two months; \$35 for one month; \$10 per week; \$18 for two weeks; \$1.75 per day; meals or lodging 50 cts. each. Servants and children under twelve years old, half price. No charge for children under three years old. When separate tables are provided for children before the usual hour, those who retain their seats at the ordinary table, will be charged full price. Horses 50 cents a day, or \$10 a month.

The finest wines and spirits have been procured, and corkage will be charged for private supplies.

DANIEL WARD, Superintendent.

The legislature of Virginia is to assemble at these springs on Monday, the 11th of June, and its interesting debates will offer extraordinary attractions to all who desire to see and hear this able body of Virginia statesmen.

June 6—dlaw&cpf

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE NEW YORK
 Post Office, August 11, 1846.
 OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE PAPER HAVING THE
 LARGEST CIRCULATION.
 Please mention the date of the List in which they are ad-
 vertised.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Abbot George	Adler Juda	Abbot Benj	Connolly Michael	Clistis Charles	Codey Mr
Adam J K	Abem Patrick	Ackerman Daniel	Concell John	Croix John	Commins Patt
Adams John I	Abrons John	Atkon G	Concer Michel	Colton Levi	Coats John
Atkinson John	Ablmark J C-2	Agos G W	Congdon James	Cochran Robert	Coaner James
Aguiar DuGabriel	Ahern John	Ahern Daniel	Cogarty Benga-	Collins James	Cohen H
Ahern Andrew	Allright Daniel	Allen David	miss	Coblin James H	Colb B W
Alban R	Allyn Wm	Allen Thomas		Conlin Michell	Collins Daniel B
Allen W A	Ano Dr G P	Allsworth T		Cosmelin A M	Comstock C C
Alexander Mr	Alexander Dr Wm	Alden Timothy		Connonon Connor	Constant Capt V
Allen Wesley	Allen Thos	Allen Abram		Colver Darius	Conrith Luther
Aines George	Atkinson & Co	Alexander Joseph		Connor Matthew-3	Carlor James
Allen J W	Messrs	Austin Barclay		Conley William	Counelley Edw
Arnold Jas	Angos F	Archibald James		Confort Pat	Coogan James
Ardore Alphonse	Atkins R S	Armstrong Wm		Cocheran James	Cook C
Austin John	Arnsthal Carlos D	Anderson A		Cosgriff L	Coon Ephraim
Arce Don Pontony	Arncata Signor	Ahard Wm K		Covley Henry A	Corosh V D
Anderson Alex	Andrew G G	Ashe Wm		Cook Wm P	Cracky J R
Armelago Rev Theo	Appleton Danl T	Austin James		Corbell J A Jr	Corrick Mr
Arlohauren A F	Athins A B	Atkin W		Cook David G	Convist E H & H P
Arnold D R	Anderson David	Arnold Wm E-2		Copartick Nichol	Cooke J S
Anthony Edwin	Andrew Robert	Arnoll David R		Cosser Joseph S	Cook Thomas
Anderson Wm	Arnott Albert	Andrews J P		Coyne James B	Crowley Michael

Beil William	Boylan Owen	Brophy Lawrence	Daly Bernard	Dunn Owen	Bunn James
Berrill Wm	Brown N	Broughton Samuel	Dahl John	Daly George G	Duffy Michael
Bone James H	Boyd Robert	Brown J P	Dalton William	Daly Eneas	Dalliter Daniel
W B	Brown Peter	Brown Joseph	Davis Robert	Darling Thomas	Drake Henry
W Samuel	Brown C H	Brown Alex	Davidson C N	Davidson C N	Davis Peter
Beyman Chas Y	Brown D W	Brown Andrew	Daniel F	Davey John R	Daniels Warren
Bondoy Wm A	Bothwells David	Jackson	Dawson John	Daniel Beverly	Darling Samuel
Froint Mr	Brown J K	Brough W F	Daniels J & Co	Day Stephen	Dashlet J W
Brown Isaac H	Brown B H	Brown Capt Saml L	Daniel Edw J	Davis Mr	Dayton James L
Boyle James	Boyer Edward	Botsford Stephen	Darling William	Darragh James	Davis G
Brown A M	Bough Charles	Boyd W H	Delamater E D	Darley James	Davies Thos
Brown David	Brown Charles	Brigles Martin	De Brancas D	Deal Comfort	Davison Oliver
Brown J D	Buck Adam	Berra Patrick	De Cue Jas B	Deban James	Dal John
Bowers Josiah, MD	Buckley Joseph	Brice Charles	Deleany John	De Agrillo Carlos T	Delecras Louis
Budas Isaac P	Burrows John M	Burling W J	Decker Edington	De Graw James L	De Cockrell Chas
Buchanan James	Blunt P U	Burr H	Delazee P F-2	Dealy Michael	De Herponay Capt G
Buxton Samuel J	Burney Elias F	Burns John	Delany Martin	Dewarapp George	Dermot Patrick
Burchard Nathan	Bunker William	Burgoyne J	Demott Harry	Davine George C	De Witt Alfred
Buller John G	Burke John	Bunce O B	Deppier Andreas	Denolaen Adam	Deming Henry C
Eurns John	Burke Mr	Burns Hugh	Deputy J Wat	Devines Peter	Dillon Patrick
Burton John C	Butt Mr	Burnley Albert T	Derogel Elias	Denmore Michael	Dickenson Mathw
Burton Peter	Butler John	Burr E H & Co	Dillon Henry	Dile George	Dillon Henry
Burnelme Phil	Bulkley Capt	Burr Rev H	Dietzel Andrews	Dinnaty John	Dingey Solomon
Rutterfeld Henry	Bunker O	Burr Geo Edward	Dion Count Jules	Dion Count Jules	Dinen Hugh
Rutts N N	Burner William	Burns James	Doberty James	Doberty James	Dolan John
Birmingham Michl	Byrnes Thomas	Byrnes Patt	Doberty James	Doberty James	Dobbins John
Byrne Thomas	Byrne Charles	Botsford M K	Doblin M	Doberty James	Downer Jr S

Chambers Tuis	Campbell Joseph	Chace Vincent	Dougherty J	Dowds Francis	Downing Leonard
Camus Messier	Caulfield Capt W G	Campbell James-2	Decker James	Douglas Peter	Downly Hugh
Chandler Luestant	Campbell Dr	Crawford Joseph	Doyle John	Doyle John F-2	Donner Joseph
Edward	Campton Edward	Chanaling Deoter	Dobnovas Michael	Dougherty George	Donoghay Michael
Casey Chas	Crane Crane	William	Dorr Henrick	Doutows John	Downy Thomas
Carrington Mess	Campbell Thos	Cande Patrick	Dots Dr Edwin M	Dorst Isaac	Domartius Louis
Chadwick & Co	Calvert Chas B	Cahill James F	Dossoran Chas	Douglas Alex	Dougherty John
Cauley & Co	Campbell Peter	Champion Andrews	Dowkey John H	Dougherty Patrick	Dougherty John-2
Caine John	Candfield Alvan T	Candfield Thomas	Dougherty Thos	Doupe John	Drummond John
Craighead Rev	Cashlan James	Cummings John	Dunce Martin	Dougherty M Son	Dunne Martin
Crahan Martin	Cameron A	Casey John	Dunlap Mr	A N	Dunn Patt
Casey John	Charaning Mr	Carheart Joseph R	Dunley James	Duncan Andrew	Dun Thomas
Clark B F	Clerk Ryan	Asa	Dunken Wm	Duffy Patrick	Dury Michael
Carron John	Carroll Thomas	Clark Pat	Dunigan Wm	Dunro Richard	Dudley Abraham
Carrigan James	Carroll Patrick	Chace H	Duffy Patt	Duncan Peter	Drury Henry
Chace M	Chase Wm Henry	Carpenater Edward	Dubois Auguste	Dun Patrick	Drummond Alexr
Case Mr Y	Carroll Patrick	Carpenater Charles	Dugan John	Dunham Jacob K	Draun Bryan
Chace Smith	Clark & Wright	H	Duffy Francis	Durked Chas-2	Delacras Mons
Clary Wm	Carpenter E	Coghane Phill			
Cayder Daniel	Clark Geo A	Carman Wm S			
Clark Frederick	Carlile Thomas	Carman Tharon L			
Carter Chas A	Cass Daniel L	Clark Ebenezer			
Carew Thos J	Carney Samuel P	Cardial Mighal			
Carrington & P	Clark W H	Clark Armanda			
Chapman W C	Clark James	Coon Mark			
Charles Joseph	Clark James	Carpenter Powell H			
Carroll John	Creevey Chas-2	Clark Edmund F			
Carpenter D	Croughwell John	Crawford Wayne C			
Cranin T & Co	Colley Joh	Cleary John			
Cauley Patrick	Chicashbrough Fran-	Cleary Mr			
Creed John	clis	Clerk Mr			
Citaveland New-	Celle Charles	Child Capt Daniel			
comb	Chilton Peter	G			
Citons James C	Crissey Lyman D	Clinton Benjamin			
Crittenden Stanley	Chipman Edw N	Clifford Nathaniel			
Clinton Benjamin	Cusack Peter	Crispan W M			
Connolly James	Combantion P	Coffey James-2			
Connolly John	Crofts Thomas	Coffey Richard			
Collins John	Comerford Edw-3	Connell Michell			
Cook & Hyde	Conroy James	Coffins Patrick			
Golla's John	Comorton O	Coffey Peter			

Fagan Patrick	Falls Mr	Fasock Jacob
Francis John	Fanshaw John	Francis Stool
Farrell James-2	Frasler Thos	Falt Robert

O'Reilly Bernard
O'Neill D
Ottewill John D
Ostrander Dr
Osborn Aaron D
Osgood Wm A

Palmer Edw L
Parsons Otto W
Phelan Dennis

Parker J W
Parker Benj E
Prall Abraham A
Parcell William
Paris Basil
Parsons Geo W
Patterson Wm
Patterson S A
Patricky Mr
Patterson J A
Patten Charles
Pittman Owen
Pitt Island Lewis
Perry M-3
Perry Thomas
Perry E D
Pianco Abram
Pomeroy O A
Popley John
Pomeroy Andrew
Poirer Wm
Pickersill J F
Pinto Lt Francis H
Phillips Wm
Pittman Geo L
Pidgeon James
Pickersill Mr
Pohlsen P Otto-3
Post Abraham P
Preston J F
Polock A O
Pope George
Powers James T
Potter Mr Edward
Pruhl Y
Pursey Richard Y

Quinn James
Quinn Robert
Quirk James

Raah Michael
Raney John D
Rafferty Patrick
Ranband Phillip
Redell Isaac
Reilly Bernard
Reilly John
Reilly John
Redway G M
Reilly Phillip
Reilly John
Reilly John
Reddish Daniel
Reed J
Reilly John
Ridley Wm W
Ritter & Smith
Rimer Dr
Riely Phillip
Riley A S
Rink Jacob
Ricketson Cpt H
Mill Henry &
Richardson S M
Rhodes Jr Jas
Roarke A H
Robb Alex R
Rogers Thos A
Robson John A
Richards S I
Roberts C R S
Roberts on John
Ross Col W
Roony David
Ross Mr (ship Argo)
Rove Wesley
Roman Ralph A
Rosenbraus C
Rosenburry Dr Jerome Y C
Ryan Michael-2
Rooney James

SablMiller Aug
Sanders Adam
Scales Charles
Salisbury S W
Safford E
Swan Mr. Chas at

Ormsby Elijah
O'Reilly Peter
Osborne J D
Ostrander Jonathan
Osborn A E
O'Neill John

Parker William
Parades Manuel
Pavello G

Prince Patrick
Pulley Theo
Parmenter Chas W
Padlock G M
Palmer Lyman
Parmenter Prof Ch
Patterson John
Perry F J
Pratt & Briggs
Pratt David
Pack George W
Pett Horatio H
Perry David G
Perry John
Pestington J O
Perry J A Hugh
Perry Daniel J
Pettigrew Robt
Perussat T L
Primmer Emil
Price Richard A
Pit Capt
Piskerton John
Pierdie E B
Price & Sons E
Pinehaey Benj E
Pozzi J
Post Mr
Post Samuel
Petter Russel
Powers S H
Pouandy Geo W
Post W
Proctor Samuel
Pullen Daniel
Pulla Joseph-2

Quinn John
Queen Francis

Ramsey Tobias
Rae Daniel
Raymond O B
Rark Dennis
head Wm
Reilly Lawrence-2
Reynolds James
Ready Patrick
Reilly Thomas
Reilly Christoph'r
Revere John
Revs Wm J
Reed Moses M
Reilly Rev P
Riely Peter
Rideout F C
Riely Wm
Rice Wm
Richards O
Rice Hiram T
Riely Wm
Rigger Charles
Mieito Daniel
Rippon Terrence-2
Roal Wm
Roberts & Johnson
Robinson Fred'k
Rooke H
Robbins Louis S
Rockwell Hubbard
Rogerson Peter
Robinson Henry
Rowdrits Jacob
Rourke James-2
Rourke John
Rowhe Patrick
Rourke Patrick
Rosenthal Em
Root G or E T
Russel David
Rudy Michael

Shadwell John
Schiffners Dan
Schmahersfeld O
Seaman Michael
Samons James
Sunaford P

O'Brien Eason
O'Sullivan Chas
Osgood Dr G
Orens James
O'Sullivan P T

Purdy John
Parker Benj
Palmer Hayes G

Prager William
Parker Elliott
Pitt Gustavos
Phalen Michael
Perry Henry F-4
Palmer M H
Pruitt William
Patterson C
Perry Robert
Perry John
Petterson Charles
Pett Duncan
Petty Peter
Pretoria Mr
Pombartoy Henry G
Ponsal W S
Popinger Peter
Perrival Capt Samuel W
Ponington James W C-3
Pierpont Chas H
Price Richard
Phinny John
Pierce & Kelly
Phillips Andrew
Potter Amos
Pottler Henry
Pollard Wm
Poon J S
Pond Chas L
Pot & Co Wm B
Potter Capt Theo
Purcell Thomas
Puffer W N
Pugh Wm

Quinn John
Quillard C V

Randolph L F
Raney Joel-1
Radnorich Signe
Cap'n Mores
Reilly Patrick-3
Rogan James
Radner & Co
Ryan John
Reils John T
Radmond Michael
Racde Dr, Bowery
Reed J H
Reed Mathew F
Reed John P M
Riley Patrick
Roberts James
Rineland Joseph
Rich German J
Riely Richard
Riddle, Smith & Robinson
Rill Patrick
Rice Thos D
Richardson Halsey H
Roberts Robert-3
Roberson Erve
Robert Edwards
Rodgers James
Rogers Dr M
Robinson Robt J
Roir Sor D Joseph

Stradler Michael
Shaily Michael
Sander Louis
Seaman Wm
Schafer Franz
Stanton P F

Stendish Aug M
Strain C L
Sanders G W
Sass Raymond
Sampson G L
Schwarz Karl
Schwarz Rev W
Sharp A P
Sargent Capt D
Station Island Granite Comp
Stark James E
Shaw John
Saunders Edwin
Spelling John
Siles Michael
Stein Frederick
Shee Michael
Sheehan Maurice
Steele Robert
Steinmetz Adam
Searl Henry
Seaver Wm
Shearer Henry
Swaney Patrick
Spear Fred A
Sheppard Bernard
Stewart Francis
Sterwood R W
Sperry Terrence
Sherman J A
Shepherd E
Sherwood David, Jr
Shepherd John
Sewer John
Sherman George H
Shepherd D
Sherburne Col J H
Stevens J W
Shin George-2
Shirgham S
Stipson Wm
Sibley Wm
Schmidt Jno
Spillane Dennis
Sillikerberg Mr
Sugman John
Frieds

Stanton J W
St John Henry
Small David P
Slanson Wm
Sanders W C
Spaulding Dr
Sauter has-2
Sharkey Wm
Shark Michael
Scarvisfield Mr
Saenare Eugene
Starn F A
Shaw W M
Statte J B
Sheria Patrick
Shee Thomas
Sleeper Joseph R
Sleekmewer J Wm
Sweeney Wm
Sweet Alouison
Stebbins Joseph S
Stearns Edgar W
Seibold David F
Steels Richard
Hextin John
Sheridan William
Stevenson Capt M
R

Spencer Mr
Sewgraw Edward
Spelman F A
Slerwood Chas H
Shepard Benj
Stetson Thomas P
Stevens John
Spencer L H
Sherwood Capt D F
Seymour F W
Sewer John
Stewart P X
Shiel Michael
Salfins S H
Sielmeisted Aaron
Spiller J M
Sinclaire Robt
Shiners Wm
Ejgnott John
Shingler Math
Saidin John-2
Smith Walker R
Smith John
Smith Wm
Smith Chas
Smith A P
Smith H
Spicer Bloomfield M
Smith George L
Smith Elias
Smitten Workman, 2
Smith M J
Smith Capt Thos
Smith Wm D
Schmitzspahn Ferdinaand
Smith Ed Sec
Smith Henry
Shire William
Smith Will S
Smith Wm Henry
Smith M B
Smith R S
Smith Walter
Snyder Henry
Stutevant G W
Smyth Bernard
Sullivan John J
Sullivan Michael
Sullivan Michael
Schuster W
Sullivan Robt
Symonds Joshua P
Stottgard Joseph
Sullivan Mr. Suffolk street

Taren James K
Taylor Capt J H
Taylor J Lewis
Taker W
Taylor Peter
Taylors W F
Taubel Wilhelm
Tredwell A H
Trently Ralph
Tarney W J
Trenchet Edw
Tilman John
Tilman P Edw
Tilney Patt
Tilney Mathew
Tetlend R E

Shannon John
Skaggs E H
Saddler John
Stanley Wm
Shaw R
Sayers Wm
Shaw J B
Sargeant T
Saunderson Path
Shaw Dr
Sawyer Rev Jos
Sawyer Edward
Saunders Dr Wm
Sedgwick
Seaman W W
Stiffens Adolph
See Isaac
Shelly Patrick
Sweet J D J
Sweitzer Rev Henry W
Sudleor P A
Shell Hugh
Stearer D L
Snelling Henry H
Stevens W T
Sherrwood Ransom W
Sephens Wm
Sweetman George
Seymour Nees
Stevenson Joseph
Stappacher H
Sheridan G K
Sweet Samuel
Soutor Alexander
Shepherd Daniel
Seay James T
Senior David H
Sinias William
Bindeur W
Springman John
Sblinner Wm
Spillig Wm
Strickland Wm H
Shiel Michael
Simmons Wm
Simpson G
Smith R H
Smith Henry N
Smith Gardner
Schiffeld Charles
Scholler S
Sloan Charles S
Schroeder Heamasa
Steeking Rev S S
Stokan A
Soble Mr
Stolt John
Stokwell Saml B
Stoll W
Steyle Thomas
Sorochan Lawrence
Snaw A S
Schoonmaker Dr H
Scott Samuel
Stone Jno K
Strong Capt Heaman T

Taylor James G
Taylor Dr
Tanner Mr. B'way
Thacker Thomas
Taylor Thos A
Taylor S
Tapper Alvin B
Terrall John
Thirney Thos H
Tables Faustine
Treadwell Abr H
Tindall J P
Tilson & Moffatt
Timms W
Toungade Louis
Tolban Chas

Stanton J W
St John Henry
Small David P
Slanson Wm
Sanders W C
Spaulding Dr
Sauter has-2
Sharkey Wm
Shark Michael
Scarvisfield Mr
Saenare Eugene
Starn F A
Shaw W M
Statte J B
Sheria Patrick
Shee Thomas
Sleeper Joseph R
Sleekmewer J Wm
Sweeney Wm
Sweet Alouison
Stebbins Joseph S
Stearns Edgar W
Seibold David F
Steels Richard
Hextin John
Sheridan William
Stevenson Capt M
R
Spencer Mr
Sewgraw Edward
Spelman F A
Slerwood Chas H
Shepard Benj
Stetson Thomas P
Stevens John
Spencer L H
Sherwood Capt D F
Seymour F W
Sewer John
Stewart P X
Shiel Michael
Salfins S H
Sielmeisted Aaron
Spiller J M
Sinclaire Robt
Shiners Wm
Ejgnott John
Shingler Math
Saidin John-2
Smith Walker R
Smith John
Smith Wm
Smith Chas
Smith A P
Smith H
Spicer Bloomfield M
Smith George L
Smith Elias
Smitten Workman, 2
Smith M J
Smith Capt Thos
Smith Wm D
Schmitzspahn Ferdinaand
Smith Ed Sec
Smith Henry
Shire William
Smith Will S
Smith Wm Henry
Smith M B
Smith R S
Smith Walter
Snyder Henry
Stutevant G W
Smyth Bernard
Sullivan John J
Sullivan Michael
Sullivan Michael
Schuster W
Sullivan Robt
Symonds Joshua P
Stottgard Joseph
Sullivan Mr. Suffolk street

Taylor James G
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Tanner Mr. B'way
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Terrall John
Thirney Thos H
Tables Faustine
Treadwell Abr H
Tindall J P
Tilson & Moffatt
Timms W
Toungade Louis
Tolban Chas

Taylor C Nelson
Tabot Jesse
Tanner James R
Toungade P
Tackberry R
Taylor V S
Telfert David
Tearney Andrew
Terry Dr M H
Thos Michael
Tierney Thomas
Thrift William
Tice Henry S
Todd Henry
Tossey G A-2
Trowbridge F H

Taylor James G
Taylor Dr
Tanner Mr. B'way
Thacker Thomas
Taylor Thos A
Taylor S
Tapper Alvin B
Terrall John
Thirney Thos H
Tables Faustine
Treadwell Abr H
Tindall J P
Tilson & Moffatt
Timms W
Toungade Louis
Tolban Chas

11 August 1849, 2

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

At Banks's Arcade, this day, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. Beard, Calhoun & Co. sell a two story frame dwelling, and several very superior house servants, &c., without reserve.

THE "COMING MAN" FOR CANADA.— The following appears in the French republican journal, *Le Moniteur*. It is a description of the coming man—that individual to whom is to be entrusted the reorganization of Canada :

Prophecy.—Canada will become free, and will be annexed to the United States in five years. Upper Canada will form one State, Lower Canada a second, and New Brunswick a third. Independence of the country will be obtained by means of petitions addressed to the parent country, signed by men of all parties, and among others by 60,000 French Canadians. Lord Elgin will never go back to England. The first Governor of the State of Lower Canada will be a man of middle age, who just now is living very retired, equally unknown to all parties. He is a Canadian in heart and feeling. His mother is a Canadian, but his father is of English origin, although born in Canada. It is this double character, meeting in him, which will cause him to be advanced to the Presidency by the almost unanimous voice of the people. Louis Joseph Papineau will not be one of the first to declare himself in favor of the annexation, although he longs for it with all his heart. His name will be glorious in the future, (*dans l'avenir.*) All the Canadians will unite to send him as their representative to the Senate in Congress. Believe this, or believe it not, as it suits you ; it will turn out the same in the end.

11 August 1849, 2

The Great Abduction Case.

Juan Francisco Rey, alias Galles.

BEFORE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT, SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND M. M. COHEN, S. B. COM'R.

TWELFTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

The court again met yesterday evening at 5 o'clock; the same interest seemed to prevail and the court room was again crowded.

Mr. Presser, for the defence, spoke in continuation for more than two hours, contending that the Spanish Consul was innocent of the forcible abduction of Rey.

Mr. Foulhouze then followed on the same side. He said that the best men may be charged by the lowest characters with crime, who thereby ran no risk. The diplomatic agent of a great nation is dragged before this court for assault and battery. After the mind of the public had been poisoned, he is brought before this court for an examination. Who was his accuser? Morante. Let him come forth in this court and say who and what he is. He asked the court to take into consideration the high position and standing of the accused. Also to review the character of Capt. McConnell. The latter had been among us for seventeen years and had always borne the character of an honest man, and yet he is brought here on a charge of assault and battery. Who was there who would consider this monstrous and mysterious kidnapping as assault and battery?

Mr. F. dwelt on the good character of Mr. Eagle and Mr. Marie, who were honest men, notwithstanding the attempt on the part of the prosecution to defame them. He attacked the witnesses for the prosecution, and denounced Fernandez as a thief. He spoke of Mr. Lorente. He had been a man of fortune; he is a literary man. He was a man whose misfortunes had all but driven him mad. Mr. F. alluded to the publication he himself had made in favor of the Spanish Consul. He attached no blame to the counsel for the prosecution nor to the newspapers, though some of the latter had attacked him as the counsel of the Spanish Consul.

Mr. Foulhouze reviewed the testimony, arguing that the accusation could not stand. He denounced Villaverde as a traitor, a "Benedict Arnold." It did not follow, he said, because the Spanish Consul was seen with Marie that he was cognizant of all the occurrences that took place on that day. Mr. F. explained a mistake in his letter, published in the Bulletin.

He spoke of Mr. Sandoval's letter of the 27th June, which related to no other person than Rey. He showed that by the letters of the Spanish Consul he had taken an interest in the fate of Rey. He then alluded to the exerts, and contended that the Spanish Consul was bound to take notice of it, but he had informed his Government that he could not act, as our laws did not permit it. This he contended showed the respect which the Consul had for our laws and institutions.

Mr. F. then spoke of the powers of Consuls, and commented upon the nature of the offence committed. When Napoleon caused the Duke D'Engheln to be kidnapped, was that an assault and battery?

He contended that there was no offence committed by the Spanish Consul. He denied that the opposite counsel could bring any number of Spaniards (legion) without his showing that they were either fools or enemies of the Consul. Mr. Treaszes was one of these; but time would soon develop that gentleman's course. Mr. F. alluded to Mr. Laborde's testimony, and explained the cause of his hoaxing the Delta. Laborde's hoax could not be taken in any other light, as surely he would not inform on the friend of his uncle. The Spanish Consul and Capt. McConnell were the grand movers in this vile abduction, if there were any persons guilty, and the testimony proved nothing against them. He attacked the character and veracity of Charley Rogers. He called the attention of the court to Rey's letter admitting that he was content at Havana; that he had left voluntarily, and quoted its language, to "tell the rascally people that he had left of his own accord."

In speaking of the written documents in evidence, he related an anecdote of Cardinal Richelieu, who said he could convict any man of crime who could write a letter of three lines. He contended that the prosecution had shifted their ground. Mr. F. cited Wheaton on International Law, to show that no conspiracy existed in the case.

In concluding he called attention to the course the Spanish Consul had pursued; that although it was doubted that the justice had power to issue the writ, yet it had been obeyed; that although it had been questioned whether this court had a right to sit as it is—a justice with an U. S. Commissioner, yet no objection had been made.

Mr. Collens then followed on the same side, and said he should review the whole of the testimony. Mr. C. then read from Starkie on Ev. vol. 1, p. 493, on the law of evidence.

He should content himself with reading the law on the subject of the alleged charge of assault and battery, notwithstanding the prosecution had brought in the terms abduction and conspiracy. The prosecution, on the one hand, show that a man named Rey, who had procured a passport for Vera Cruz with the intention of going thither, was forcibly seized and carried against his will to Havana. On the other hand, he contended that Rey was anxious to return to Havana, applied to the Consul for that purpose, who obtained his pardon from the Captain General, and that Rey went off by his own free will. The court would draw its conclusions from the facts and the evidence, which go to support these two grounds. It was clear that one or the other must be wrong, and the court would decide. Mr. Collens reviewed the testimony, commenting as he went along, showing that throughout Rey was evading Fernandez, who had deserted him and whom he feared, and that his whole conduct showed that he desired to get back to Havana. He contended that no case had been made out against the accused.

It being then past 10 o'clock, the court adjourned until this evening at 5 o'clock, when Mr. Collens will resume his argument. He will be followed by Mr. Larue, and the case will be closed by M. M. Reynolds, District Attorney, on the part of the State, and Logan Huntton, U. S. District Attorney, on the part of the Government.

11 August 1849, 3

From the Tallahassee Florida extra, Aug. 1, 1849.
More of the Indian Outrages.

On Monday evening last, the Hon. J. T. Magboe arrived here from Tampa Bay, bringing intelligence of further outrages by the Indians; and bearing a despatch from Major Morris to Gov. Moseley. The intelligence was given in an extra of the Wakulla Times as follows:

"Late on Tuesday evening, the 17th instant, four Indians made their appearance at the Indian store located on Peas creek, kept by a Mr. Payne. They desired to sleep in the store. Mr. P. informed them that it was against the rules of the place. They then reported having large packs for trade on the opposite side of the river, and tried to induce him to go after them, which he promised to attend to after supper. He, together with a Mr. Whidden and a Mr. McCullough, went into the house to supper, and had scarcely taken their seats at the table, when the Indians fired through the door, killing dead Messrs. Payne and Whidden, and wounding McCullough in the shoulder. McCullough sprang to a gun, which deterred them long enough for his wife to catch up her child and rush from the house, he following. The Indians fired upon them as they ran, wounding both of them in the legs. They secreted themselves in some palmettoes and escaped.

"A camp in the same neighborhood was fired on, the 19th, by four Indians, and a boy shot. The whole of the east is in confusion, the settlers leaving as fast as possible.

"There is now not a doubt of this being a preconcerted movement of the Indians; and their evident plan is to carry on the worst of all wars—a guerilla war."

The despatch of Major Morris expressed the opinion that these outrages might have been committed by a few savages for the purpose of plunder, and that he had sent a small detachment of men to the ground to inquire into the matter. The following despatch, a copy of which was received by the governor to-day, gives the result of that expedition:

FORT BROOKE, Tampa, July 25, 1849.

Sir: Lieutenant J. S. Garland has just reported to me, on his return from Peas creek. He saw no Indians. The trading-house, with its out-buildings, were found burned to the ground, and a small bridge near by partially destroyed. The bones of Payne and Whidden were found on the spot where they had fallen, and were collected and buried.

A barrel of whiskey was found near the house untouched. From this circumstance, and the fact of there being no sign of anything else which had been left in the store, there is yet ground for hope that it may have been a party for the purpose of plunder. Tracks were seen going to and fro from the store to the river, as if the Indians had been engaged in bearing off the goods.

Whidden's camp, near five miles off, was left undisturbed, with the exception of a small sum of money taken.

Footprints were seen both in going to the trading house and in returning, and the Indians were doubtless aware of the movement of the troops. Had they been in force, and disposed, they might have had much advantage in an attack on them.

Lieutenant Garland performed this duty in a rapid and soldierlike manner. Lieutenant Gibbon, who is equally prompt and energetic, I have sent to Manatee with arms and ammunition, at the request of the settlement for assistance and protection.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

W. W. MORRIS,

Major U. S. A., Com'g Post.

Major Gen. R. JONES,

Adj. Gen. U. S. A., Washington.

In a postscript, the Major adds:

"I omitted to state in the body of my report, that from the testimony of the persons who escaped from the trading-house, and Whidden, the Indians are believed to have been perfectly sober on both occasions."

It is remarkable that the officer in command at Tampa is the only one of all the correspondents from that quarter who seems to entertain doubt as to the hostile intention of the Indians; and it is still more remarkable that Major Morris should base his doubt on any circumstance stated in his letter to the Adjutant General.

To all who are acquainted with the Indian character, and with past experience in regard to their mode of beginning hostilities, every circumstance related thus far tends to bring conviction that *war* is the object of the savages.

To say nothing of the murders, if the sole object were "plunder," would the Indians have burned dwelling-houses and a store? Would they have destroyed a bridge? Would they have left "untouched a barrel of whiskey?"

No: the fact that they have committed all these enormities while "perfectly sober," with a barrel of whiskey in their reach, too, is incontestable proof of their design to wage war. And the burning of the bridge—to obstruct pursuit, either present or in future—is one of the least equivocal of all the signs and demonstrations.

The following extract from a letter received from an intelligent gentleman of Ocala, shows the state of things in that quarter:

"Much excitement prevails among the citizens south of this place; and unless a force sufficient to protect the frontier is ordered in the field, they will abandon their homes, and leave their crops and stock to the mercy of the savages, who, from all accounts, are better prepared by far than they ever were for carrying on offensive operations. Nothing recent to the two outrages of Indian river and Peas creek have reached our ears, but it is apparent to all who are the least acquainted with the Indian character, that they are fully prepared for war, and are determined to wage it to the knife.

Throughout the counties of Benton and Hillsborough, the people are fortifying themselves, in, as also in this county, with a laudable determination to keep their ground until succor can arrive."

The following is an extract from a communication of Col. Mitchel, of the tenth regiment F. M.:

"The despatches which accompany this will apprise you that they have manifested a serious intention to renew their course of plunder and bloodshed.

"If they persevere in this intention, and become aggressive in their hostilities, the whole of the lower portion of East Florida will be abandoned, and the people as far north as this will feel themselves insecure unless some measures be adopted to insure them of protection. Indeed, great fear begins to show itself at this time:

"I have adopted measures to make the respective companies of the 2d battalion, 10th regiment, fit for service, and will continue to do this until I receive instructions from yourself.

"I believe a draught or requisition for men in any form will be promptly met and supplied."

In addition to the company already sent off under Captain Fisher, we understand that another company will be raised here, and that the governor will authorize one to be raised in Marion county. These, it is hoped, will furnish security to the settlers, and enable them to return to their crops. It is an emergency-requiring speedy action, and the promptness with which the governor has met it will command the approbation of all who desire that their fellow-citizens should be properly protected.

He has also despatched General L. A. Thompson and Col. B. F. Whitner, as commissioners to Washington, to confer with the general government on the subject, and to urge some speedy action for relieving our State from the incubus of these savage foes.

From Havana.

THE "ABDUCTION CASE."—The British steamer Trent arrived in Mobile bay on the 31st ultimo, in three days from Havana. It was unusually sickly at that place. The yellow fever was prevailing with great violence, but no mention is made of the existence there of cholera. The quarantine was still in force.

Francisco Rey, about whose abduction there is so much commotion at New Orleans, was in quarantine at Havana. The Mobile papers state, on the authority of Capt. Downer, the pilot of the Trent, that the schooner Mary Ellen, which took Francisco Rey from New Orleans, touched at Havana on the 21th ultimo, and transferred Señor Rey to the American brig Andrew Ring, at quarantine, (the regulations not allowing any one to land without performing the quarantine of eight days.) General Campbell, the American consul, immediately upon hearing of Rey's reported abduction, went alongside the brig, and offered his protection to take him outside of the Moro, and put him on board the packet about to sail for New Orleans; but Señor Rey declined the consul's services, saying he was there by his own free will. Upon this General Campbell dropped the matter. This information Captain Downer assures us he received from Gen. Campbell himself. It will, no doubt, put an end to the investigations at New Orleans.

NEW YORK HERALD
12 August 1849, 2

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Hon. John C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, is at Newport.

Father Mathew attended a levee at the residence of Mayor Bigelow, of Boston, on the 9th inst.

It is rumored that Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada, will resign, and return to England.

Bishop Hughes has returned to the city, from Saratoga Springs.

Peter G. Washington and family, Washington city; F. Paine, U. S. A.; W. P. Maury, U. S. N.; Rev. S. A. Hamilton, Belfast, Ireland; William Rush, Phila.; Tal Figaro, Porto Rico; Major Comstock, New Orleans; Frank Fowke and family, Bermuda; John H. McIntosh and family, Florida; and Lieut. L. C. Hunt, U. S. A., arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the Irving House.

Com. Moore, late of the Texas Navy, and Paul Shirley, U. S. N., have arrived in the city, and stopped at the American Hotel.

12 August 1849, 1

TROOPS ORDERED TO FLORIDA.—One company of the United States troops stationed at Charleston left that city last Friday, the 3d inst., on board the steamer Nina, for Florida. The company occupying the barracks in Savannah was to leave for the same destination in a few days, having received orders to that effect from the War Department. A volunteer company of one hundred men was to leave Jacksonville, Fla., on the 6th, for the Indian settlement.

12 August 1849, 2

The Great Abduction Case.

Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia.

BEFORE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT, SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND M. M. COHEN, U. S. COM'R.

THIRTEENTH DAY... SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

Their honors took their seats at 5 o'clock, the accused all being present, as well as the counsel on both sides. Notwithstanding the heat of the weather, a large audience filled the court room.

Mr. Collens resumed his argument for the defence. He proceeded to examine the circumstances from the 18th of May, and related the conversation between the Spanish Consul and Trescazes, who had stated in his testimony first, that he made no answer to the Spanish Consul's proposition, and on his next examination he says he advised the Consul to get out a writ, and he left him. He alluded to the statement that Trescazes had made as to the situation of the Consul's private parlor, and invited the court to visit the premises so that they might satisfy themselves. He quoted from Greenleaf, vol. 1, sec. 217, to show that confessions or declarations made in private, are the weakest kind of evidence, unless corroborated by surrounding circumstances. Trescazes was only called to obtain information, and not to make any arrest. This was proved by the testimony. His testimony was contradicted by all the surrounding circumstances.

Trescazes mentioned Rey. At that time Rey was only known by the name of Garcia, proved by Duquenez, the chancellor of the Consul. Mr. C. contended it was sufficient to disprove this testimony of Trescazes by a single witness. To prove that the Spanish Consul had not the information which Trescazes said he had, Mr. C. called the attention of the court to the letter to the Captain General of Havana, in which he asks for the information. The Consul had absolutely written to Havana for Garcia's pardon, as was testified to by Duquenez and Ayala, who said Garcia told him so. He alluded to the declaration made by Rey, and its object, and read the letter of Sandoval to prove that it was the information expected, that should not be impeded—not the man. The evidence must be such as to exclude innocence to make it conclusive. But where the hypothesis of innocence was raised by the evidence, it must go in favor of the accused. It was all supposition and imagination on the part of the prosecution. Mr. C. commented on the testimony of Morante, whose evidence was all supposition as to the abduction of Rey. That Garcia had told Morante the Spanish Consul had been to see him, and if Garcia had felt that there was anything wrong at the time, he would have told Morante and taken means to escape, but Garcia had refused to tell Morante anything further. Why did he go, then, to the house of the Consul on the 27th of June? It was to make the declaration, on which he expected his pardon. How could it be said that a declaration was forced from him, with daggers hanging over him, when it was in evidence, that Rey went frequently to the Consul's house afterwards; was at perfect liberty; and on the 3d of July went back by himself, alone? Mr. C. here alluded to the conflicting testimony of Correno, which was disproved by Morante and two other witnesses. That every thing showed that Rey wanted to return to Havana. Mr. C. explained the reason of Ayala's going to Havana; he was under the belief that he had been pardoned by the decree of amnesty of Spain. The prosecution had assumed the ground that the letter of Sandoval related alone to Ayala. This was all supposition. The facts show the contrary, and are sustained by the second letter from Sandoval, acknowledging Rey's arrival.

As to the occurrences of the 2d of July, when the Consul was seen walking with Marie, they had no bearing on the case. It was astonishing how gentlemen would distort the most natural occurrences, by their imagination. Much stress had been laid on the detention of the Mary Ellen, but it had been satisfac-

torily accounted for. As to the occurrences of the 5th of July the witnesses for the prosecution had stated that Rey did not leave Morante's house until half-past 6 o'clock, and that he had staid there all day, when it was in evidence that Rey had gone to Fernandez's cigar store, and asked for fifty cents. The fact that he had returned the pistol, borrowed from Morante, showed that he wished to keep his departure a secret from him.

Mr. C. here spoke of his drinking in the coffee-house; his walking out alone, his being disguised, all concurred with the preconcerted plan of his secret departure. It was absurd that a man should be carried on board a vessel against his will, without struggling or hallooing, and hundreds of people near to assist him. Were these facts consistent or not with Rey's desire to go on board? To constitute the offence there must be an open act of violence proved. Was there any violence shown here? Mr. C. here attacked the testimony of Rogers, and contended it was very strange he was the only one paid. Why were not the others paid who assisted? The story was fabulous on its very face. Mr. C. contended that the man had not been forcibly abducted. It was for the prosecution to show the contrary, which they had not done.

In concluding Mr. C. said it was for the court to ask themselves whether on the testimony a jury would find a conviction. Mr. C. then read from Bullard & Curry's Digest the duties of justices of the peace. The crime must be established before they would be warranted in committing the accused. Mr. C. here submitted the case.

Mr. Larue rose at half-past 8 o'clock, and believed that the court must come to the conclusion that the accused were innocent of the charge alleged. He spoke of the excitement at the commencement of the prosecution—public prejudices against the accused, excited by the press, and the circulation of the most startling rumors. The defence had labored under all these disadvantages, besides being deprived of witnesses and other means for making a defence. Had any crime been committed? It was for the court to act impartially. The only question was, had Juan Francisco Garcia been carried away against his will. Mr. L. reviewed the testimony. The Spanish Consul had employed Llorente as his agent; it was no crime to do it. He had a right to employ him. This man Rey was not only willing to betray the secrets of Fernandez, but also those of Villaverde. If Llorente could have been a witness it would be seen that Rey had said he could make disclosures against Fernandez. When Rey determined on this double treason, he leaves the house of Fernandez, cut all his former friends, and is brought by his own desire to the house of the Spanish Consul, where he makes the disclosures out of revenge against Fernandez, and perhaps to obtain his own pardon. Mr. L. commented on Sandoval's letter, and the astonishment which the opposite counsel had acknowledged it had produced in them. This letter could not apply to the circumstances of Ayala, who went to Havana after an absence of sixteen years, remaining there secreted, without time to make any declaration, and returning on the same vessel.

Mr. Larue here dwelt on the character and conduct of Garcia, both here and on board the Mary Ellen. He spoke of the testimony of the crew, who had told the truth and should be believed. If Rey had been violently abducted why did he not make exertions to leave with the pilot? He was free about the ship. Why did he refuse the protection of the American Consul on board the Andrew Ring? This case had been compared to that of a rape, and though the outraged individual should not complain yet the outraged law required the punishment of the offender. Suppose Rey was the outraged female, and confessed he did not call for aid when aid was at hand, he would ask the court whether it would not spurn such a case.

Mr. Larue asked the indulgence of the court, it being past 10 o'clock, to allow him to conclude his argument on another day. The request was granted, and the court adjourned till to-morrow (Monday) morning at 10 o'clock. It was finally agreed that the case should then close.

~~The Daily Picayune.~~

12 August 1849, 2

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN FLORIDA.—The company of U. S. 2d Artillery, stationed at Fort Pike, La., was yesterday conveyed to Pascagoula, for the purpose of embarking, with the rest of the troops under orders to Tampa Bay, on the steamship Alabama.

12 August 1849, 3

SPECIAL NOTICES.



PUSSY CATS—ATTENTION!—
You are hereby notified to meet at
"The Other Corner" **THIS MORN-**
ING, Sunday, August 12, 1849, at 7
o'clock, to pay a visit to Cat Island.
Every Feline Animal will please be
punctual.

By order of the C. D. P. C.
au12* **BRINDLE**, Secretary.

WASHINGTON

13 August 1849, 3

ILLEGAL ENTERPRISES.

From certain statements which we have lately observed in the public prints, and, still more, from the information of private letters, we are induced to credit the existence of a serious and extensively concerted enterprise, having in view some illegal design against the peace and dignity of a neighboring and friendly Government.

At one point (on an island on the coast of the Gulf) there are said to be embodied from three to five hundred men, and agents are believed to be engaged in Northern as well as Southern cities, in enlisting men for the expedition. In the South it is given out that the enterprise is aimed against Tampico and the Mexican territory of the Sierra Madre: Elsewhere it is asserted that Cuba is its object. Whether it be one or the other, the enterprise is equally in violation of our own laws, and it is to be hoped that the Executive, should it be in possession of information going to establish the reality of any such unlawful scheme being on foot in our country, will take effectual measures to frustrate it, and vindicate the national faith and honor.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

We are informed that the Secretary of War has issued a letter to Brevet Major General D. E. Twiggs, (who is now at Pascagoula, Mississippi.) ordering him to Florida for the purpose of superintending the military detachments which have been ordered there.

Two companies of the 4th artillery, recently stationed at Pascagoula, have been ordered to Tampa Bay; and also the 7th infantry, recently stationed at Jefferson Barracks. In addition to the above, one company of the 2d artillery stationed at Savannah and one stationed at Charleston have been ordered to St. Augustine, the arrival of the latter having already been communicated to the Department. One company of the 2d artillery, recently stationed at the Augusta arsenal, has also received orders to proceed to Pilatka.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION CASE AT NEW ORLEANS.

On the first instant the officers and crew of the schooner *Mary Ellen* gave their evidence before the Judicial authority at New Orleans. They all said that the man—presumed to be Rey—went to Havana as any other passenger would, no restraint at all being put upon him. He was put on board another American vessel at Havana, because the *Mary Ellen* returned before she had gone through her quarantine. Transfers of passengers under such circumstances are common.

13 August 1849, 1

The Great Abduction Case.

Juan Francisco Rey, alias Garcia.

BEFORE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT, SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND M. M. COHEN, U. S. COM'R.

FOURTEENTH DAY....MONDAY, AUGUST 13.

The court met at 10 o'clock, the accused and counsel being present, and the room crowded as usual.

Mr. Larue resumed. He (Mr. Larue) assumed that there had been an actual abduction, but could any part of the testimony affect Capt. McConnell? He belonged to a race that had been crushed for the last 700 years. Capt. McConnell was an exile, and had lived here for the last twenty years. Could such a man have lent himself to an act of tyranny for lucre? Capt. McC. cleared his vessel for St. Thomas, it being common enough to clear for one port with the intention of going to another. It was proved that the cargo consisted of lard. Capt. McC. cleared on the 3d and did not sail until two days after. He could not sail on the 3d, as he had freight to take in, and on the 4th there was no towboat.

But it was said that the vessel had been chartered by the Spanish Consul and her captain had received two hundred doubloons. The two hundred doubloons was the money Capt. McConnell received from Verdet, carrying them for nothing, he being a friend of his, on condition that he would send no letters or papers. These were the two hundred doubloons said to have come from the Spanish Consul. Capt. McC. had refused \$300 to carry a celebrated courtesan to Havana. This was the person alluded to when Capt. McConnell said he would not take a passenger to Havana for \$300. Capt. McConnell went to the Spanish Consul's the day he sailed, for a clear bill of health. If Rey had been abducted he need not have required a passport; but the first thing Capt. McConnell asked for, on the passenger coming on board, was to see his passport. If Capt. McConnell had been engaged in an abduction case, he would not have told the captain of the tow-boat that he expected a passenger, and if he did not come, when the cook arrived he would not wait for him. He would have concealed the fact that he expected a passenger, and would have secreted him below. All the facts proved that Capt. McConnell was innocent of any attempt at an abduction. The fact that Rey was put on board an American vessel went to prove that there had been no violent abduction.

It had been reported that on the arrival of the Mary Ellen at Havana a private signal had been made and answered from the shore; but it was untrue. Mr. L. here read from Bullard & Carry's Digest, 529, relative to the duties of justices of the peace. The crime must be established by two credible witnesses, and no crime had been proved. He reviewed the testimony of Rogers and Trecazes; it was of the weakest nature; it was false. For the sake of argument, admitting it to be true, there is no proof that Rey did not go voluntarily on board. Rogers had had a quarrel with Capt. McConnell; he had called him, on leaving the vessel, a d—d son of a b—h, and said that he would pay him off for it. Was the testimony of a man who had let himself out as a bravo for six dollars to be admitted?

Mr. L. said it was the duty of the court to discharge these individuals. He had no doubt that there were individuals who would like to see them sent to the criminal court, and thus keep up the excitement. This case he compared to that of O'Moore, charged with the murder of Scraggs, the collector described in Charley O'Malley, who, when Scraggs appeared and denied having been murdered, the foreman of the jury found O'Moore guilty and said he ought to be hung any how.

In concluding, he alluded to the explanation he had made in regard to Mr. Wilder, whom he had called a willing witness. He wished it to be understood that he never did anything under the fear of threats, and he now withdrew the explanation and desired his words to stand in their most offensive signification.

An adjournment then took place to 5 o'clock this afternoon, when Mr. Hunton, the U. S. District Attorney, will address the court.

The Indian Outrages in Florida.

An extra of the Floridian and Journal of the 12th Inst. contains the following despatch from Major Morris:

FORT BROOKE, TAMPA, July 25, 1849.

Sir—Lieut. J. S. Garland has just reported to me on his return from Peas Creek. He saw no Indians. The trading house, with its outbuildings, were found burned to the ground, and a small bridge near by partially destroyed. The bones of Payne and Whidden were found on the spot where they had fallen, and were collected and buried.

A barrel of whiskey was found near the house untouched. From this circumstance, and the fact of there being no sign of any thing else which had been left in the store, there is yet ground for hope that it may have been a party for the purpose of plunder. Tracks were seen going to and fro from the store to the river, as if the Indians had been engaged in bearing off the goods.

Whidden's camp, near five miles off, was left undisturbed, with the exception of a small sum of money taken.

Footprints were seen both in going to the trading house and in returning, and the Indians were doubtless aware of the movement of the troops. Had they been in force, and disposed, they might have had much advantage in an attack on them.

Lieut. Garland performed his duty in a rapid and soldierlike manner. Lieut. Gibbon, who is prompt and energetic, I have sent to Manatee with arms and ammunition, at the request of the settlement for assistance and protection.

I am, very respectfully, your obed't servant,
W. W. MORRIS,

Major U. S. A., Commanding Post.

Major Gen. R. JONES, Adj't. Gen. U. S. A.

The following extract of a letter received from an intelligent gentleman of Ocala shows the state of things in that quarter:

Much excitement prevails among the citizens south of this place, and unless a force sufficient to protect the frontier is ordered in the field they will abandon their homes and leave their crops and stock to the mercy of the savages, who from all accounts are better prepared by far than they ever were for carrying offensive operations. Nothing recent to the two outrages of Indian River and Peas Creek have reached our ears, but it is apparent to all who are the least acquainted with the Indian character that they are fully prepared for war and are determined to wage it to the knife.

Throughout the counties of Benton and Hillsborough the people are fortifying themselves in, as also in this county, with a laudable determination to keep their ground until succor can arrive.

The following is an extract from a communication to Col. Mitchel, of the 10th Regiment, Florida Militia:

I have adopted measures to make the respective companies of the 2d Battalion, 10th Regiment, fit for service, and will continue to do this until I receive instructions from yourself.

I believe a draft or requisition for men in any form will be promptly met and supplied.

In addition to the company already sent off under Capt. Fisher, in Tallahassee another company will be raised, and the Governor will authorize one to be raised in Marion county.

He has also despatched Gen. A. L. Thompson and Col. B. F. Whitner as Commissioners to Washington, to confer with the General Government on the subject.

WASHINGTON

14 August 1849, 3

OFFICIAL.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba or some of the Provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this Proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our Acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and, therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent by all lawful means any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly Powers.

Given under my hand, the eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the seventy-fourth of the independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President:

J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

The Proclamation, a copy of which will be found in another column, was received yesterday at the Department of State, in a communication from the President of the United States, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

For some weeks past the country has been disturbed with rumors of the assembling and drilling of bands of men in different parts of the United States. Various places have been artfully designated as the object of their destination. Tampico and the Sierra Madre Provinces of Mexico, Yucatan and Cuba, have all been alluded to in connexion with the enterprise. But the truth has been studiously concealed by the leaders engaged in it. The common soldiers who have been enlisted were not to be entrusted with the secret as to the object to be effected until after embarkation. How far the expedition has proceeded we know not. But we do know that bands of men have lately assembled at a point not far from New Orleans; and that the evidence is clear that Cuba is the real object of those engaged in it. Most earnestly do we hope that the President may succeed in arresting the perpetration of such an outrage on a friendly nation, and maintaining unsullied the honor of our country. Plunder can be the only motive of such an enterprise; and all good men must rejoice to witness the honest redemption of General TAYLOR's pledges to his country, to preserve the faith of our treaties and suppress all illegal enterprises against friendly foreign nations. The gallant soldier who has spent forty years in the camp, and braved the bullets of his country's enemies in so many battles—who has sounded all the shoals and depths of military glory—proves himself to the world to be, as we predicted before his election that he would be, the "MAN OF PEACE."

The New York Journal of Commerce
August 14, 1849, 4

By Telegraph
To the Journal of Commerce.
Proclamation from Gen. Taylor in relation to our Connection with Cuba.
Washington, Aug. 14

OFFICIAL BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
PROCLAMATION

....
The *Republic* says the above Proclamation was received yesterday, at the Department of State, in a communication from the President at Harrisburgh. Information has been at some time in possession of the Government to the effect that bodies of men were in the course of being levied and drilled in New Orleans, New York, and other cities of the Union; and money to considerable amount has been contributed; that arms have been provided and arrangements made on a large scale, with a view to some military expedition. Their movements have been conducted with great secrecy, and the object of enterprise has been concealed even from the individuals who have embarked in it. Sufficient evidence, however, has been obtained, to satisfy the President that the design of the expedition is an invasion of Cuba, and that the intervention of the Executive was necessary to preserve our neutral obligations, and to keep unsullied the honor of the American people.

THE GREAT ABDUCTION CASE.

BEFORE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT, SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND M. M. COHEN, U. S. COM'G.

FOURTEENTH DAY... MONDAY, AUGUST 13.
Evening Session.

The final arguments in this case were made on the part of the prosecution yesterday evening, when the summing up was brought to a close.

M. M. Reynolds, Esq., the District Attorney, addressed the court and said: No ordinary case had brought their honors together. He had been pleased to see the greatest latitude allowed in the examination. One of the individuals in this prosecution was a gentleman of high standing, and if he had not succeeded in establishing his innocence it was not his fault. In his opening remarks he should briefly allude to the publication of the letters which had appeared in the public prints. Mr. R. here read the letter of Mr. Foulhouze, defending the Spanish Consul. This was the first declaration of innocence on the part of Don Carlos de España. It became important to know when the first conversation of Rey took place with the Spanish Consul. It must have been on the 23d of June, when Garcia asked for his pardon, and it was impossible that the Consul could have received an answer from Sandoval at Havana whose letter was dated on the 27th of June. It was impossible that the passport could have been given to Garcia in accordance with the instructions of the letter of Sandoval, that Rey should assume the name of Pedro Murga y Rotomé. We see then, from the commencement, the Spanish Consul issuing false passports. Was this the only instance in which falsehood issued from the Spanish Consul? No it was not—we see the honest Ayala also going to Havana under a false passport.

Mr. R. appeared in this case from the beginning with great regret; he spoke not only for himself but for the State. He would call particular attention to the phraseology of this letter of Sandoval's. The authorities in Cuba were as unscrupulous as their officers here, for we find them directing false passports to be made out. What was the treatment of Ayala, when he arrived at Havana. A government boat is sent off to him, and after his quarantine is served out he is taken by the Government officers and kept secluded in a private house. How was it that communication was allowed between the Government and Ayala, during the existence of the quarantine. He then adverted to the letter of El Conde de Alcoy, which he read, dated the 27th June, and contended that the letters related to separate individuals. Sandoval's letter of the 27th of July was then read by Mr. R. which mentions Rey's arrival at Havana, and he felt certain that, from the difference of the language used, that Sandoval's letter of the 27th of June could not have related to Garcia. It had been asserted by the defence that no abduction had been established. They must have forgotten that the testimony shows that the deepest laid schemes for an abduction had been concocted that ever were known in the United States.

Mr. R. here revised the testimony relating to the manner in which Rey had been carried off. He contended that Charley Rogers was entitled to full belief. The defence had attempted to overthrow the prosecution by attacking the veracity of the witnesses; not by argument. Nothing could be said against the character of Orton; Casero could not be bought with royal gold, and kept from appearing against the Consul.

Mr. Lurie had asked why had not Rey attempted to escape and call for help when on board the vessel going down the river? Rey was a weak, feeble young man, and that it was useless to attempt to escape as he was in the hands of his enemies; he could not speak English, and how did he know who the pilot was? Why was it that Trezczacos's testimony had been so violently assailed? A man whose reputation could not be impeached. It was because he had refused to be bribed by the Spanish gold of the Consul. The scene and proceedings on the wharf, just previously to the sailing of the Mary Ellen, was then dwelt on by Mr. R. at length. He related an anecdote of a burglar who had told his lawyer that the testimony of the officer who had arrested him in the act would be too much for him, and it would be

found that the testimony of Trezczacos and McGovern would be too much for the Spanish Consul. Mr. R. then travelled over the ground of all the testimony, controverting each position assumed by the defence.

Mr. R. alluded to the argument made by Mr. Foulhouze, that the prosecution should have given a bond of indemnity previously to making the affidavit, but he could not have been serious. Mr. R. spoke of the character of Morante, against whom not a word had been said. He regretted that Capt. McCounsell had been associated in this affair, but the testimony was conclusive that he was cognizant of the abduction.

Mr. R. then dwelt on the character of Liorente, who it had been said had once been wealthy and was a literary man, but who was nearly crazy from the reverse of fortune. It was something more than the reverse of fortune; it was the blood of his fellow man, which was now crying out for vengeance, that was driving him crazy. He was the pure honest man—the able and successful intriguer. After again adverting to the position of the defence and the conflicting evidence, Mr. R. read the law relative to the powers of justices of the peace, and said it was sufficient if the court was of opinion that an outrage had been committed to commit the accused. He also read from Davie's Justice, p. 75, to sustain his position that even where the guilt of the prisoners was doubtful, the justice was bound to commit the prisoners and hold them to bail. He contended that if the court were of opinion that no crime had been brought home to the Consul, he would ask for the committal of the other three prisoners, against whom the evidence was conclusive. Mr. R. said his duty had been brought to a close, and if he had neglected any points in the case, Mr. Hinton, who would follow, would supply the omission.

Mr. Hinton then rose and said, jaded and worn out as they all were with this investigation, he would be willing to submit the case without further comment, if it had not been expected that he, as a Government officer, would express his views in the case. He had appeared in court as a spectator, as an amicus curiæ, rather than a prosecutor, watching carefully the whole of the proceedings. He had been anxious that the Spanish Consul might exculpate himself, for he was a gentleman of high standing, who came among us accredited as the representative of a great foreign Government, with whom we were upon terms of amity. He had been anxious that he should prove the innocence of the charge, because he was desirous that the peace of society and the supremacy of the laws should be sustained.

In explaining his position before the court, Mr. H. said that whatever might be the result of this examination, he took the responsibility, and felt that it was demanded by society—is was due to the Consul, and it was due to the national honor of our country, that the examination should have taken place. He would call the attention of the court to two points which were pertinent to the issue: 1st. That Consuls are amenable to the laws where they reside; 2d. That under our peculiar system of jurisdiction our federal tribunals have exclusive jurisdiction over the State courts in cases affecting Consuls. He should, after a rapid survey of the testimony, then show the court what was its duty as magistrates of the United States and its citizens. Mr. H. then read from 1st Kent's Com., p. 43 and 44; 3d Story's Com. on the Constitution, p. 522, and Rawl on the Const., p. 203, for authorities cited by Story to sustain the first proposition. In passing to the second proposition he cited Const. of the United States, art. 3, sec. 2, which gives Const. of the federal courts exclusive jurisdiction in regard to offences or crimes committed by Consuls. He again cited the same authorities, Kent p. 43, and 3d Story 623. Mr. H. referred the court to the case of the Commonwealth vs. Caselock, 5 Rawl, who was a Russian Consul and was indicted for rape. He was brought before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and it was decided by the judge that the State had no authority, and that the federal court had exclusive jurisdiction.

The general doctrine was that the federal court have only cognizance of offences created by the statutes of the United States. He was of opinion that from the 14th section of the act of Congress of 1789 the federal courts have cognizance of offences committed against the laws of States. It was not disputed that assault and battery and false imprisonment was an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment, and that all accessories were amenable. The federal courts were governed in their forms by the common law, to which he would refer. He cited Conklin's Treatise on Federal Courts, p. 305, and Blackstone, 4 vol. 295. It was clear that an offence had been com-

mitted, and that one side or other deep and damning perjuries had been committed. There was a mountain, a sea of suspicion which he had in vain tried to clear up—to remove. He would recur to the facts of the case. He here summed up and bore upon the documentary evidence and the testimony showing the strong suspicion that prevailed throughout the case. Every thing connected with the voyage seemed linked with falsehoods, false passports, false crew lists and false clearances. [Laughter.] The whole affair is enveloped in a cloud of falsehood and mystery. (which is in their power,) and beg them for God's sake to alay these suspicions, they answer: the alarm excited by these suspicions, they answer: humbug! It is all humbug! When they are called upon to explain the mystery about these letters, and to show the letter which called forth the answer of Sandoval, they say, "Oh, we can't!" He would not have the court examine this case as a jury, but it would require the same proof from the prosecution as in ordinary cases. He would try a consul as he would try a member of Congress. The court should not rely upon the evidence below, but we would say that enough had been proved to require bail from all the parties or to commit them to prison.

Mr. H. then took up the prominent features of the case, and argued on the facts. It was not reasonable that Rey would be anxious to return to Havana, after having effected his escape under the known circumstances. It was not controverted that the Consul had received orders from the Captain General to send Rey back; it might be inferred, then, that the Consul had something to do with it. Trezczacos's testimony was conclusive; it had not been impeached. The Consul was not punishable for having made the offer to a custom-house officer, (Trezczacos,) but he deserved for it a stern rebuke. The Consul had asked for a violation of our law. This was not all; there was evidence of the fact of the *corpus delicti*, that Rey was taken on board the vessel. Mr. H. here dwelt on the testimony and character of Rogers, who had sworn that he was employed to put a stubborn man on board the Mary Ellen. He said he did it—his sworn he did it; and although every effort was made, his character could not be impeached. He thought the gentleman pointed out to him was not a sailor, [great laughter] but he took hold of him by one arm, and helped to carry him down to the vessel, and, as we have seen, launched him on board. If he had been disposed to swear falsely, he would have told you that the man resisted; he would not have told you he only got off; he would have said he obtained a high price. Orton corroborates his testimony as well as Smith. How does the defence attempt to meet this testimony? It is not by evidence, but by declamation. It was true they had brought up contradictory a single part of the testimony.

He contended that Rey was not the man who had been put on board the Andrew Ring, but indicated that it was an individual who had lately committed a bank defalcation here. Mr. Robinson could not identify the man who came on board that dark night. [Mr. Collins here interrupted Mr. H. by stating that Mr. Robinson had sworn that he had seen him come on board. Mr. H. here became very much excited.] "I would not believe Mr. Robinson if he said so!" but he would not allow his feelings to get the better of his judgment, and he would therefore drop the point. He desired to argue the case dispassionately and without prejudice.

In concluding, Mr. H. said he did not ask the court to cast any taint on the character of the accused, but he asked that they should be sent before another court. One good would result from this investigation—it will show foreigners that we do not imitate their manner of arresting criminals; it will show them that they cannot violate our laws with impunity; and whenever, henceforth a foreign power intrusts its agents to take a man forcibly from our protection, that agent will say—"I would obey your commands, but the laws of the country forbid it; I dare not do it."

Mr. Hinton's arguments were logical and close to the point, being marked with great ability.

The court said that they found themselves compelled, on account of the desire to look at some of the evidence and authorities, to defer giving their opinion until this afternoon at 5 o'clock. They did not desire time to make up a long decision, which it was assured would be very short, whatever it might be.

14 August 1849, 1

Appointments by the President.

[Telegraphed to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 6 P. M.

COLLECTORS.—R. G. Rankin, Wilmington, N. C.; R. H. J. Blount, Washington, N. C.; Henry W. Kinsman, Newburyport, Mass.; D. C. Hutchinson, Natchez, Miss.; John H. Dilworth, St. Mary's, Ga.; Frederick S. Thomas, Newark, N. J.

NAVAL OFFICER.—Thomas J. Clark, Newburyport, Mass.

SURVEYORS.—John Wilder, Savannah, Ga.; E. T. Carpenter, Greenport, N. Y.; Isaac H. Parker, Norfolk, Va.

CLERKS IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.—Messrs. A. M. Allen of Ala., Samuel V. Niles of Mass., John W. Tipton of Ohio, Wm. Cleary of Va., Benjamin I. Ingraham of Miss., John Cox of Ky., Wm. A. Page of N. S., Mr. Stanley of N. C., William Powell of Ga., Arthur J. Stanberry of the District of Columbia, Henry R. Day of Mo., Wm. W. Yerby of Miss., Jno. B. Logan of Texas, Samuel L. Coleman of Iowa, and Arthur W. Dean of Mich.

Messrs. Harriman, G. G. Smith and Wilson are also to have places in the General Land Office.

It is also stated that Robert H. Coffey will be appointed chief clerk.

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, Capt. Paulding, was in the Weser on the 12th ult.

The U. S. schooner Flirt, Lieut. Farrand, for Baltimore, was at Leguna, 8th ult.

The U. S. schooner Taney, Com'r Hunter, was in Gibraltar Bay, 28th June.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

14 August 1849, 2

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the island of Cuba or some of the provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain points to this island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have therefore thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States, who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government, in any form, on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace, and compromise the honor of this nation; and, therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly Powers.

Given under my hand, the eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the seventy-fourth of the Independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President:

J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

The above proclamation was received yesterday at the Department of State, in a communication from the PRESIDENT at Harrisburg.

Information has been for some time in possession of the Government, to the effect that bodies of men were in the course of being levied and drilled in New Orleans, New York, and other cities of the Union; that money to a considerable amount has been contributed; that arms have been provided, and arrangements made on a large scale, with a view to some military expedition. These movements have been conducted with great secrecy, and the object of the enterprise has been concealed even from the individuals who have embarked in it. Sufficient evidence, however, has been obtained to satisfy the PRESIDENT that the design of the expedition is an invasion of CUBA, and that the intervention of the Executive was necessary to preserve our neutral obligations, and to keep unsullied the honor of the American people.

In issuing this Proclamation, President TAYLOR gives another proof of his determination to enforce the observance of our neutral duties, and to preserve by all constitutional means the tranquillity of the country. He harbors no lust for war or conquest, or military excitements. The scenes through which he has passed, and in which he has acquired deathless renown, are full of too many sad and bitter recollections to generate any other sentiment than a desire for universal peace. Prompt as he will always be to resist any invasion of our own rights, he will be equally prompt to resist any aggression by our citizens on the rights of other nations. He will be sustained, we doubt not, by the sympathies and cordial co-operation of all good citizens.

15 August 1849, 2

FOR CHARLESTON COURIER.

We received important and interesting intelligence from our Baltimore correspondent yesterday, who is always on the alert for the latest intelligence. We give below the purport of the several dispatches received.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.

Proclamation of the President.

The following Proclamation was received at Washington on Monday, from Harrisburg:

Official.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the Provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive have been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba, as the object of their expedition.

It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties and prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper, to issue this Proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States, who shall connect themselves, with an enterprise, so grossly in violation of our law and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves with heavy penalties announced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claims to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct and enterprise. To invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and therefore, all good citizens, as they regard our national representation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise. And I call upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and seventy-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President.

J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

Gen. Taylor's Movements.

The President was at Carlisle, (Penn.) on Monday, and unwell, but recovered sufficiently to proceed on his journey as far as Chambersburg en route Westward.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 August 1849, 2

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

FOR CHARLESTON MERCURY.

Official.

By the President of the United States :

A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out, in the United States, with the intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the Provinces of Mexico—the best information which the Executive has been able to obtain points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties, and prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our law and treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to heavy penalties denounced against them by our Acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government, in any form, in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct and enterprise.

To invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and therefore, all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise. And I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and seventy-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

By the President : Z. TAYLOR.
J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State,

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14, 1849.

The above proclamation was received yesterday at the Department of State, in a communication from Harrisburg.

Official intelligence has been received at the Department at Washington, to the 30th July, stating that the Indians at Florida, in the vicinity of Tampa Bay, were all quiet, and no apprehensions of disturbances.

The Evening Mirror
[N. Y. Whig Newspaper]

Aug. 15, 1849, 2

Invasion of Cuba

With past administrations, we have been accustomed to see the entire country in possession of important intelligence respecting the national honor, before the Government itself made any acknowledgment of having heard of what most nearly concerned it; but General Taylor has shown by his proclamation in relation to the suspected invasion of Cuba by American citizens, that he will keep a sharp lookout for every infringement of our national treaties with foreign countries. It is very remarkable that the first intimation the people have, of preparation being made to invade Cuba, should be contained in this proclamation of the President. Those who have been engaged in the business, have carried on their operations with surprising discretion and secrecy [*sic*], not to have their movements watched, or their plans be suspected before, and we should be disposed to think that the Executive had been deceived by false reports, did we not know that he is a man of too much caution and shrewdness to be imposed upon. We are wholly in the dark in respect to this matter, the press heretofore having been entirely silent about it; The *National Intelligencer* says:--"At one point (on an island on the coast of the Gulf) there are said to be embodied from three to five hundred men, and agents are believed to be engaged in Northern as well as Southern cities, in enlisting men for the expedition."

Three hundred men would form a very feeble army for the invasion of Cuba; but if they were sure of being met by any considerable number of people on the island, they might be able to get up a revolutionary movement which would result happily for the Cubans.

It is not improbable that the proclamation was intended to operate on our northern borders, towards Canada, as well as on the south towards Cuba.

It is very clear from the prompt and decided action of the President in the case of the steamship *United States*, and in this matter of the invasion of Mexico, that no attempt on the part of the citizens to violate our national neutrality, will be winked at while Gen. Taylor remains at the head of the Government.

The *Republic* says the Proclamation was received on Monday at the Department of State, in a communication from the President at Harrisburgh; and that information has been for some time in possession of the Government to the effect that bodies of men were in the course of being levied and drilled in New Orleans, New York, and other cities of the Union; that money to a considerable amount has been contributed; that arms have been provided and arrangements made on a large scale, with a view to some military expedition. These movements have been conducted with great secrecy, and the object of the enterprise has been concealed even from the individuals who have embarked in it. Sufficient evidence, however, has been obtained, to satisfy the President that the design of the expedition is the invasion of Cuba, and that the intervention of the Executive was necessary to preserve our neutral obligations, and to keep unsullied the honor of the American people.

The *Herald* of this morning censures the President on the ground that, though an expedition to invade is contrary to good faith, an expedition to revolutionize is not to be forbidden. The President, though he has, perhaps, never read Vattel, has that sterling good sense which is the foundation of all law. To aid in depriving Spain of Cuba, by revolution, is as gross a breach of faith as to invade it directly. Over individual action, the authorities have no right of control; over aggregations, that power is conferred by the law. The possession of Cuba would be dearly bought by a violation of national honesty.

NEW YORK, August 1899, 2

Startling Intelligence from the South—Projected Revolution in the Island of Cuba—Armed Expedition Fitting Out, in the United States—Proclamation of the President.

The highly important intelligence which we communicated to the public a few days since, in relation to a grand movement at New Orleans, and other points in this country, having for its object the fitting out of an armed expedition, to be employed in effecting a revolution in certain provinces of Mexico or Cuba, has just been confirmed in the most emphatic manner. We received yesterday, by telegraph, and published in our evening edition, the following important proclamation, by the President of the United States:—

THE PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have therefore thought it necessary and proper to issue this Proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so greatly in violation of our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this government, in any form, in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and, therefore, I exert all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation—as they respect their own laws, and the laws of nations—as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country—to discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand the eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the seventy-fourth of the Independence of the United States. Z. TAYLOR.

By the President:
J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

In all quarters where this document was seen by the public, the effect was quite startling. Prepared as the community was, in some degree, by the information furnished them in the columns of this journal, with regard to the remarkable movement thus formally denounced by the Executive at Washington, the official confirmation of the truth of that information came upon many like a thunderbolt. Before night the news had spread like wildfire throughout the city, and formed the all-absorbing topic of conversation, inquiry, and conjecture. As for ourselves, we had not for a moment lost sight of the matter, from the hour on which we first received an intimation of the movement, and, therefore, this proclamation did not at all take us by surprise. Yet we must confess we were a little astonished to find that the cabinet at Washington are evidently a good deal in the dark with respect to the true character and objects of the movement which they thus deprecate and denounce. The language of the proclamation is very loose and indefinite. It speaks vaguely of the fitting out of an armed expedition for the purpose of "invading the island of Cuba, or some of the provinces of Mexico." It is obvious that the information in the possession of the government is somewhat indefinite; ours is more precise, and we shall now proceed to lay it before the public.

The armed expeditions, as they are styled, alluded to in the proclamation, are intended to aid in revolutionizing the Island of Cuba. That is their object—their sole object. The movement has been long contemplated, and originates not in this country, but in Cuba itself. It has been set on foot by a number of the most influential and wealthy planters in that island. For years, the leading Chieftains of Cuba have been oppressed by an anxiety to deliver themselves from the Spanish yoke, and,

at the same time, prevent the possibility of the island falling into the hands of England—a result which has been repeatedly threatened. The fate of Cuba has, indeed, been most uncertain for a considerable length of time. For almost a century and a half Spain has been convulsed by intestine quarrels and difficulties. She now sits, a poor imbecile among the nations of the earth, holding Cuba in a palsied grasp, from which, at any moment, it may be liable to be torn. Possessed of all the elements of great prosperity, this island, in consequence of the corrupt and despotic system of government to which it is subjected, has been reduced to a state of great depression, shorn of its strength, and been obliged to lag far behind in the great march of commercial prosperity. All this has, from year to year, been exciting serious reflections in the minds of the wealthy and influential men of Cuba; and we now see the first fruits of these reflections.

In one word, a revolution has been resolved upon in Cuba, and those at the bottom of the movement have gone to work like determined men. For five or six months past, agents of the revolutionists of Cuba have been engaged in enlisting the services of citizens of the United States, to aid them in their efforts to become free and independent. Several officers of the volunteer portions of our army, who were engaged in the war with Mexico, were approached on the subject, and their services secured. No more adventures have been enlisted in this movement. We have every reason to believe, that the personal efforts of these organizations, which have been effected in this country, for the purpose of assisting in the revolution of Cuba, is of the highest order, as regards the respectability, honor and talent of the individuals, both officers, and men, who are engaged in the movement. It is an invasion of Cuba, in which these citizens of the United States are to be called on to engage. They simply give their services, as they have a perfect right to do, in aid of this revolutionizing movement; and in doing so, they violate none of their obligations as citizens of this republic, or compromise in any manner the honor of this government.

In Cuba, the progress of republican principles has been hardly suspected. But it has been steady and unpermitted for years. The sons of the wealthy planters have almost all, for years past, received their education in the United States, and have thus become thoroughly imbued with liberal principles. An unconquerable determination to substitute free government for the present vassalage to the crown of Spain, has obtained possession of the opulent classes. The first blow struck in the revolution will be the signal for a tremendous and irresistible uprising of the influential masses of the island. Five hundred armed men from the United States, under competent leaders, would probably suffice to make the work of revolution complete. The military force on the island amounts to seventeen thousand men, of which nine thousand are in Havana. It is believed that the fidelity of a great portion of this force is by no means certain. The Captain General himself entertains serious doubts on that subject. Not long since, a formidable insurrection broke out at one of the fortresses on the island, and several soldiers were shot. But the spirit of insubordination is unchecked, and only awaits an opportunity to manifest itself in the most formidable manner. Meanwhile, there are hundreds of planters who are in readiness to contribute abundant pecuniary means to effect the revolution, and anxiously await the commencement of the movement for independence and liberty.

There cannot be a doubt, then, as to the fact that the most decided steps have been taken to effect a revolution in Cuba. These steps have been taken with remarkable prudence and sagacity. Large

sums of money have been already expended in the enterprise. Arms and munitions of war have been purchased and shipped to a well selected rendezvous. A formidable body of men has been collected and organized beyond the limits of the United States, and awaits the appropriate moment to strike the decisive blow. All this has been effected with great secrecy and most skilful management. In the island itself, the revolutionists have proceeded with equal judgment and determination. It is impossible to exaggerate the intensity of the desire which animates the Cubans who are embarked in this revolutionary movement, to shake off the iron despotism which now presses them to the earth.

This is really one of the most important movements of the age. Its results, in connection with the prosperity and progress of the United States, will be of the utmost importance. It is well known that England has long had her eye upon Cuba. Great Britain has more than once demanded Cuba, either in absolute conveyance, or as a mortgage for the payment of the debts due her people; and also to satisfy the claims she herself had for the expenditures made on account of Spain, in the struggle with Napoleon. During the administration of Mr. Van Buren, the subject came formally before our government, and the then Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth, was directed to communicate with the representative of the United States, at Madrid, and impress upon him the fixed determination of this government not to permit Cuba to be transferred to any other foreign power. There is no necessity for our entering into details to show the paramount importance to this country, of preventing Cuba from passing into the hands of any other government. A mere allusion to the geographical position of the island, and considerations connected with the domestic institutions of the Southern portion of this Union, sufficiently indicate the course of policy which it is incumbent upon this government to pursue in relation to Cuba. In the present agitated state of Europe it can hardly be supposed that Spain will continue in her present condition. Suppose that, in some of those convulsions which now shake the world, events should take such a turn as to lead to the abolition of slavery in Cuba, what would be likely to be the effect upon the interests and rights of the Southern States of this Union? It can be readily imagined.

For our part, we hail, with the highest gratification, all these preparations for a revolution in Cuba; and we cannot but regard the proclamation of the President as uncalled for, and contrary to the spirit which should, and we are confident does, animate the great body of our people. No armed expedition has sailed from the United States to "invade Cuba." Sundry of our citizens have, it is true, gone individually beyond the limits of the United States, and connected themselves with an armed force, intended to aid the revolutionists in Cuba. Of course, in this procedure, our government is not at all implicated. There has been no violation of treaty obligations. The proclamation is vague and incoherent. It is clear, as we have already said, that the cabinet have been stultifying about in the dark in relation to this matter. We have stated the facts, and await with great anxiety further developments. We fervently trust, that before six months, Cuba may be what she desires to be, a free and independent nation.— Meanwhile, this grand movement will engage our anxious attention, and our readers will be kept advised of any step taken in its progress.

In another part of to-day's paper, will be found highly interesting letters from our Washington correspondents, in relation to this matter, together with the comments of the leading journals at the seat of government. In connection, we refer to a telegraphic despatch from Washington, which states that the U. S. steamer Allegheny has been ordered to sea, under sealed orders, supposed to be destined for the Gulf, near Cuba.

15 August 1849, 2

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Mrs. Ann Chase, the heroine of Tampico; Gen. Mason, U. S. Army, and lady; Mrs. Major Fraser, Canada; Major R. H. H. Whiteley, U. S. Army; E. Lind, Porto Rico; H. W. Palfrey, R. Copeland, Capt. J. M. Broadwell, Capt. J. H. Sempleton, New Orleans; J. Collins, the Irish comedian; Lieut. H. R. Calhoun, U. S. Army; E. D. Goddard, England; Major George A. H. Blake, U. S. Army; Judge E. M. Huntington, Indiana; Wm. H. Benton, jr., St. Louis; Capt. Charles L. Reynolds, Mobile; and Col. R. E. Lee, U. S. Army, arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the Irving House.

Gen. Taylor will spend a day with the Hon. Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, while on his tour to the East.

Hon. D. M. Barringer, U. S. minister to Spain, will leave in a few weeks for his destination.

Father Mathew says he will visit Philadelphia in about a month.

The New York Journal of Commerce
Wednesday Aug. 15, 1849, 2

INVASION OF CUBA.--The attention of the reader will be arrested by a Proclamation of President Taylor in another column, warning the public against a secret expedition represented to be fitting out in this country for the invasion of Cuba; and giving notice to all persons concerned in it that if they persist in this undertaking, they must not expect the interference of the Government of the United States to rescue them from any difficulties in which they may find themselves involved. The proclamation intimates that [sic] a large number of men, both here and at New Orleans, have been collected and organised preparatory to the expedition. If this be so, they have conducted their operations with astonishing [sic] secrecy; for not until yesterday, and then only from Washington, had we even heard a rumour that such an organization was taking effect here. The *The National Intelligence* says:--"At one point (on an island on the coast of the Gulf) there are said to be embodied from three to five hundred men, and agents are believed to be engaged in Northern as well as Southern cities, in enlisting men for the expedition."

We cannot but think that more importance is attached to the movement by the President's proclamation than it is entitled to; yet if anything of the kind is going on, however contemptible in itself, the President is right in calling upon all officers of the government, both civil and military, to arrest the proceeding by every means in their power. The nation honor is concerned, and so is the national peace; for such outrages upon a neighboring nation if not energetically resisted by the government of the nation whence they proceed, are a valid cause of war.

If a descent upon Cuba is contemplated, it is doubtless with the expectation that the Cubans, at least in some portion of the Island, are ripe for rebellion; for it is not to be believed that a few hundred adventurers would be so silly as to attempt to capture that populous island against the will of the inhabitants. We have now the key to the report, which has got abroad, that the Home Squadron is about to be despatched to Cuba. If it is to be despatched there at all, the object doubtless is, to pounce upon the invading expedition when it arrives, and not particularly to inquire into the alleged abduction of Mr. Rey from New Orleans.

15 August 1849, 2

THE GREAT ABDUCTION CASE.

BEFORE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT, SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND M. M. COHEN, U. S. COM'R. FIFTEENTH DAY.....TUESDAY, AUGUST 14.

Decision of the Court.

Long before the hour appointed, 5 o'clock yesterday evening, an immense concourse had assembled to hear the opinion of the court in this case, which has occupied so much time and created such deep interest and excitement: The accused entered the court precisely at the hour, when their honors took their seats, the counsel for the prosecution and defence being also present.

Justice Bright then called the accused, who answered to their names.

Commissioner Cohen then proceeded to read his decision relating to the Spanish Consul, and was followed by Justice Bright, who read that part of the commitment relating to McConnell, Llorente, Marie and Eagle. It will be seen that the commitment is worded with great care and delicacy. Their honors, in committing the accused, have acted without favor, and have fearlessly and impartially discharged what they considered their duty.

The following is a copy of the commitment:

THE UNITED STATES vs. CARLOS DE ESPANA, Consul of Spain.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA vs. CARLOS DE ESPANA, JAMES MCCONNELL, FULGENCIA LLORENTE, HY. MARIE and WM. EAGLE.

The court during fourteen days' sessions of not less than five hours each, commencing on the 27th day of July last past, and ending on yesterday, the 13th day of August, 1849, have patiently and attentively heard the voluminous testimony of very numerous witnesses, as well on the part of the prosecution as of the defence, and the argument of eight counsel, four on each side of this case.

And having carefully considered the same, and the laws which point out and prescribe the duties of examining and committing magistrates, and the manner in which those duties are to be by them performed: It is decided, not that the accused are clearly guilty of the assault and battery and false imprisonment, wherewith they stand charged, but

That the testimony is such, and so contradictory and so conflicting, as to render it proper and necessary to be inquired of by a jury of the country.

It is accordingly adjudged by the U. S. Commissioner that the said Don Carlos de Espana give bond and sufficient surety, in a reasonable amount, that he will appear at the next term of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Fifth Circuit, to be held in New Orleans on the third Monday of December, 1849; and in default thereof, to be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Eastern District of Louisiana, until he shall be delivered by due course of law.

And it is adjudged by the Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, that said James McConnell, Fulgencia Llorente, Marie, and William

Eagle, give like bond and security in the sum of \$2500, conditioned for their appearance at the next term of the First District Court of New Orleans, and in default thereof they be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, until they shall be delivered by due course of law.

(Signed.) M. M. COHEN,
United States Commissioner.
GEO. Y. BRIGHT,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

At the conclusion of reading the commitment a murmur of applause arose from the audience, which increased, notwithstanding the cries of order, into loud demonstrations of approbation.

Mr. Foulhouze then rose and said it was with a great and deep feeling of regret that the Consul of Spain had heard the decision of the court just delivered by their honors. He would beg leave to file the following protest, which he desired to be spread upon the record, against the power of the U. S. Commissioner to commit the Consul. Mr. F. here read the protest.

Protest of the Spanish Consul.

UNITED STATES vs. CARLOS DE ESPANA.—Before M. M. Cohen, U. S. Commissioner.

The undersigned, Consul of Her Catholic Majesty, in and for the port of New Orleans, begs leave to enter his solemn protest against the right or power of the U. S. Commissioner, here sitting to investigate this case, to require of him to give bond and security for his appearance to answer this charge, or in default thereof to suffer preventive imprisonment in the common jail.

And he further protests against the judgment or order to said effect, which said Commissioner has given. (Signed.) CARLOS DE ESPANA,
Consul of H. C. M.

New Orleans, August 14, 1849.

Com. Cohen.—Has the U. S. District Attorney any objections to offer why this protest should not be filed?

Mr. Hunton thought it a matter of very little importance whether it be filed or not. A protest against a judgment of a court is unknown to our laws. He had known of protests in legislative proceedings, but never in judicial proceedings. He had no objection to the filing of the protest; it was no right that the Consul could claim, but it was a concession that he was willing to make.

Mr. Foulhouze knew of no position but that which Don Carlos de Espana had assumed from the first. The gentleman might say it was a concession he was willing to make, and he would thank him for the courtesy extended. He had read to the court from Elliott's Diplomatic Code what he conceived to be the rights and the position to which the Consul was entitled. Their honors had expressed their satisfaction with the course pursued by the Consul in complying with the law and making his appearance to answer the accusation. This was all he had to say.

Com. Cohen thought it a very innocent document in itself. It was a very unusual course to pursue, and he had as Commissioner never met with such a precedent; but as no objection had been made he would order it to be filed.

The accused were then ordered to remain in court until they should renew their bonds and give the surety required. The bonds were accordingly given, and the parties bound over to appear before the higher courts accordingly.

The court of examination then adjourned *sine die*.

The Abduction Case.

The investigation before Justice Bright and Commissioner Cohen, into the circumstances attending on the alleged abduction of Juan Francisco Rey, *alias* Garcia, having been concluded last evening, we are at length relieved from the necessity of observing silence in reference to the facts which it has elicited. Whilst the decision of those magistrates was uncertain, we deemed it proper out of respect to public opinion, and our own character as public journalists, to abstain from saying aught that might in the remotest degree be construed into a desire to bias their judgment, or to prejudice the public mind against the accused. At the outset, when the rumors first became current in the city, that an abduction had taken place, and that our laws had been violated by the agents of a foreign power, we felt it incumbent to rouse public attention, and to stimulate the dilatory action of justice, in order that the truth might be ascertained. So far are we from feeling any regret for the course we then pursued, that we rejoice at the recollection of having been instrumental in compelling a legal inquiry, which the epaulet of the incriminated—at least the most liberal-minded of them—have acknowledged was necessary. In a few cases, we have been assailed, in the press and out of the press, as under the influence of unworthy motives, but the unjust imputation we charitably attribute to want of intelligence, rather than to a feeling of malevolence. Unfortunately there are men of so warm a temperament, that they mistake the impulse of feeling for the deductions of reason, in whom the operations of the mind instinctively revolve about the heart, and where the latter has received a bias, the formerly tenaciously adheres to the first preconceived idea, unable to rise to any higher consideration than that which engrosses itself. Under this impression, we forgive the display of impatience, potulence and querulousness that have distinguished our low adversaries in their written and spoken distributions against ourselves, on this subject of the alleged abduction. In all that we have hitherto said we have had a single eye to truth, to our own self-respect and to the good of our country. The independent judgment we claim for ourselves we unhesitatingly concede to others; it is their birthright; and the public alone are the arbiters when epistons clash.

In the present case of Rey, we have observed that in agitating the guilt or the innocence of the parties implicated, an undue stress has been laid on personal feeling. Some of our contemporaries, in the warmth of their generosity, have entirely overlooked what is due to the country, out of sympathy for individuals. Such considerations as hospitality, the friendliness of the stranger or foreigner on our shores, when urged in mitigation of the violated laws of the land, are entirely out of place. We are not of those who allow themselves to be wrought on by sentiments like these when the honor of our country is at stake, and much as we respect persons, it is a point of duty with us, to be deterred by no false delicacy in exposing their conduct, when it is necessary to vindicate the cause of justice and patriotism. We have already said that Don Carlos de Espana, in reference to the high obligations involved in this case, is but an insignificant personage. It is with the Government of Spain we have now to do; it is between it and the United States that the issue at present lies. Don Carlos de Espana has throughout the Rey affair been simply the agent of his Government, and it is Spain that is responsible for all his acts therein. The documentary evidence that has been brought forward during the investigation conclusively proves that all he has done has been done with the sanction of the Captain-General of Cuba, and, whether right or wrong, the latter, the representative of sovereign power in that colony, has to answer for the Consul's deeds in this case. We therefore wish to undeceive Don Carlos de Espana, if he thinks we have been actuated by anything like vindictive feelings, or a spirit of animosity against him, in all we have written on this affair. We acquit him of all except an unscrupulous observance of instructions received from his superiors at Havana. The outrage that has been committed in this community against the laws of the United States has its origin in a distant source of power, of which he is comparatively but the humble instrument; and although justice, in her accustomed track, will

make him expiate his immediate share in it, he will yet be absolved from the graver portion of the guilt. That will have to be settled by a higher tribunal, in which it will be well if the two countries be not brought into hostile conflict. The fine and imprisonment which on conviction may satisfy justice will not be sufficient for high Governmental policy. The latter will require something more; it will exact the atonement sanctified in the old political adage, "Indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Justice Bright and Commissioner Cohen, who presided at the late investigation, have sent the Spanish Consul to the Circuit Court, and his colleagues, Llorente, Eagle, Maiz and Capt. McConnell, before the First District Court, charged with assault and battery and false imprisonment. The evidence, to our mind, and we think to that of any unprejudiced and disinterested man, was conclusive as to their guilt. It was, indeed, so far conclusive that no circumstances brought forward by the defence could rebut it; the latter rather went to confirm all that had been adduced by the prosecution. Here we find it in evidence that the Spanish Consul, acting on instructions received from Havana enjoining him to seize the fugitive, Rey, and send him back, had immediately solicited aid from an ex-pulped officer, Troscas, to obey the injunctions of his superiors. The Captain-General of Cuba knew very well that there was no treaty of extradition between Spain and the United States, and consequently his directions to the Consul must have been dictated with the design, that Rey should be abducted. The conclusion is inevitable, unless we entertain the absurd idea that El Conde de Alcoy and his official councillors were profoundly ignorant of international law. There could then have been no necessity for the pretended letter from the Consul, intimating that he could not meet his Excellency's wishes. We shall not recapitulate the circumstances under which Rey found his way to our shores. His flight, with the political prisoner, Cirillo Villaverde, and the bankrupt, Vicente Fernandez, whom he had in charge when jailed in Havana, is well known to all our readers. It was of the utmost importance to the Cuba authorities that Rey should again fall into their hands—as well to punish an unfaithful officer as to unveil the secret friends of the political prisoners who had escaped. Rey to them would, if it was fancied, prove invaluable as a key to the intrigues which, it is well known, have long agitated the Creoles of the island in their dreams of independence, and whose secret ramifications have long baffled the industry of the Government spies.

The testimony of Troscas clearly proves the design of the Consul to abduct Rey by force. Nothing can impeach it. That individual could have had no vengeance to subservise in bearing false witness. He spurned the offer made him as an honest man, and as an honest man without fear or favor he speaks out. The interview is not denied by Don Carlos nor the object for which it was sought. Here the design is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. Now for the execution. Some days afterward a more willing agent is found in Llorente, and with him is associated Ayala. These seem to have been no scruples in leading them selves to all the Consul suggested. Llorente procures lodgings for Rey, introduces the Consul and Ayala to him, and thus paves the way to the establishment of some kind of confidence between the victim and those who are seeking to entrap him. The Consul visits the house of Morante where Rey lived during the absence of the proprietor. This, though a minor point, proves that he was aware that he was on a mission, which was not an open one and off, not entirely free from the imputation of deceit. Rey is afterwards inveigled to the Consul's house, and there induced to sign a certain declaration. No one can say what means were employed to obtain his signature, as the only names attached thereto as witnesses were those of Don Carlos and Llorente. Rey originally intended to go to Vera Cruz, and even up to a few hours before his embarkation on the Mary Ellen, it was supposed that such was his destination. The fear that his victim would escape led to the visit recorded of the Spanish Consul to the office of the Mexican Consul. Don Carlos requested the latter to apprise him immediately if either Garcia or Fernandez applied for passports for Vera Cruz.

In the mean time preparations for Rey's depor-

tion were made. The testimony is on record as to the strange manner in which he went away. He left his wardrobe even behind, not giving one token of acknowledgment to his benefactor Morante, who had sheltered and nursed him while he was sick, not bidding adieu to Fernandez, from whom up to the latest period of his stay here, he had received pecuniary aid. The evidence of Charles Rogers as to the part he played in the abduction has not been impeached. All that has been said of him is that he is a reckless character. Reckless characters are just the instruments fit for an outrage of the kind, and they are as ready to denounce their employers as to engage in the original work. Marie, one of the other abductors, is stated to be another of those reckless characters, and of low and profligate habits. Yet Don Carlos de Espana is found consorting with him, arm-in-arm, and exhibiting towards him an external show of brotherhood. Do the Consuls of other powers in this city habitually make such a sacrifice of personal dignity, in their intercourse with our citizens, as the representative of the proud monarchy of Spain has made in this instance? Every act in this strange drama, from the time of its commencement to that of its termination on our shores, when Rey was led or carried, or put, with what the French call a *douce violence*, on board the Mary Ellen, bears the stamp of fraud and deceit. If violence was not committed by pulling or dragging, it is our firm conviction that it was ready to be applied, on the least resistance being made by Rey. That he did not voluntarily, of his own free will and accord, quit the hospitable shores of the United States, is our firm conviction, after a careful review of all the testimony adduced in the case; but he was dragooned into it, alternately by threats and promises.

As to the alleged conversation of Rey with Gen. Campbell, our Consul at Havana, we doubt its authenticity, unless it be proved that Gen. C. knew the man personally. How easy it would be for the authorities to make one of their creatures assume the name and personality of Rey? How could Gen. C. know that the man to whom he spoke was the individual himself? Besides, the distance went too far in making Rey in his letter use the expression, "Tell the rarely people," &c. This is not language likely to be used by a man so much as Rey, unless with fear in his heart and the terror of the gallot before his eyes.


There are also many discrepancies in the correspondence between Sindoval and Don Carlos de Espana in relation to this affair. There is another point which we congratulate Mr. Hunton in bringing out in such strong relief on Monday evening. The bank defaulter, who is said to have gone on the Mary Ellen, a man well known here, what became of him at Havana? We have evidence of only one person's having been taken on board the Andrew King. Was that person the bank defaulter or Rey? If the latter, it is certain the former did not return to New Orleans, and the quarantine regulations would not admit of his landing at Havana. This is an important point, and it is necessary to be explained. Mr. Hunton boldly declares that it was the bank defaulter who was conveyed to the Andrew King. Then how was Rey disposed of? Can it be true that the rumor is not unfounded of his having been sent ashore after private signals had been exchanged? We would also comment on the hasty visit of Ayala to Havana, his landing and his having been received under the protection of the Government; his return thither, and his testimony before the court; but we leave our readers to draw their own inferences from the testimony embracing this man's agency in the case.

The whole investigation has revealed to the public the existence of a state of things in New Orleans, in connection with the Spanish Government, that calls for the immediate interference of our Executive. A system of under-hand acting has been fully brought home to the Spanish Consul and the Captain-General of Cuba, highly dangerous to the peace of the community here, and extremely offensive to our national honor.

In conclusion, we will remark that Justice Bright and Commissioner Cohen have eminently deserved the thanks of the community for the patient labor they have bestowed on this case, which is one of the most perplexing, from the conflicting testimony adduced, that it has ever been our lot to record.

15 August 1849, 3

Southern Yacht Club.

 The Second Regatta of the S. Y. C. will take place at Pass Christian on **MONDAY, August 20, 1849**, at which time three Prizes will be offered. Boats will be divided into three classes, as follows, viz.:

First Class—All boats over 26 feet keel.

Second Class—Boats from 20 to 26 feet keel.

Third Class—All boats under 20 feet keel.

The First Prize—the Ladies' Pitcher and Salver—free for all classes.

The Second Prize—the Hotel Pitcher and Salver—for second class boats.

The Third Prize—the Club Goblet and Salver—for third class boats.

☞ No boat to be entitled to more than one prize.

☞ The Regatta to be conducted and the prizes awarded under the rules of the Club.

Gentlemen wishing to enter boats are requested to address the Secretary, under seal, at Pass Christian, on or before Saturday, the 18th instant, stating the accurate measurement of keel, and endorsing their letter "Entry for Regatta, August 20, 1849."

☞ Entrance fee for boats belonging to members of the Club, \$1. For boats belonging to non-members, \$6. All entries must be made by a member of the Club.

☞ The Club will meet on **SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at Pass Christian, at 8 o'clock P. M.**

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J. O. NIXON, Secretary.

JAMES O. NIXON

PUBLIC LEDGER

PHILADELPHIA

15 August 1849, 2

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. TAYLOR AGAINST ILL-LEGAL ENTERPRISES.—The following proclamation from Gen. Taylor is published in the Washington papers. It will probably take the public by surprise, for beyond one intimation in a letter from New Orleans, we have seen no evidence that such a design exists, as invading Cuba or any other country. The Government may probably have fuller information, and the Intelligencer says it knows that the design is an expedition against Cuba—for what purpose it does not say—and that bands of men are assembled at a point not far from New Orleans, what precise point it does not say, and hence, we conclude, does not positively know. The Republic says men are "being levied and drilled in New Orleans, New York, and other cities of the Union; that money to a considerable amount has been contributed; that arms have been provided, and arrangements made on a large scale." These movements, if they have been correctly stated, have certainly been conducted with the greatest secrecy of any enterprise ever yet undertaken in this country. The proclamation of the President does not throw much more light upon the subject, and we cannot help believing that the whole matter is a false alarm, like the "Ouzel Owl" abortion, and the "Sierra Madre Expedition." Here, however, is the proclamation, and those in our city, if there be any such Quixotic spirits who have enrolled themselves, will see what liabilities they incur.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the island of Cuba, or some of the provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have therefore thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States, who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government, in any form, on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace, and compromise the honor of this nation; and, therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to

arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the seventy fourth of the Independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President:

J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

That our readers may have all the information yet published respecting this invasion, we republish from the Ledger, the following letter, which we received about a week ago, from New Orleans. The account which it gives of the expedition looks very much like a hoax:

New Orleans, Aug. 1st.

Messrs. Editors:—For a few days past, handbills were to be seen on almost every corner, calling for one hundred able-bodied men, for twelve months, at good wages. These bills were issued by ten different men, to rendezvous at as many different places. They give thirty dollars in advance, twelve dollars per month, and promise each man one thousand dollars at the end of the service. No body appears to know what is to be done—where they are going, or what for. And the most diligent inquiry elicits but little more than that they have raised over 3000 men, who know no more about it than the public. They have bought the steamship Fanny and some other craft, and pay cash for everything as they go. Report says "they have already shipped 13,000 men over the lake to Cat Island." I can only vouch for about 3000 men having gone over. These calls have not been in our papers, nor have our editors yet noticed the movement, which makes it a greater mystery, as it is the talk at every corner, and the wonder of every circle. Yet nobody appears to know. Of course, all the wise ones (in their own conceit) can give a shrewd guess, with a shrug of the shoulders and a mysterious air. One says, the expedition is to take Cuba from little Isabel. I am told that the same scheme extends to nearly all the western cities. Others say it is to relieve John Bull of the care of Bermuda. Another says, it is only a second edition of the Yucatan Expedition, as Col. O. White is among the leaders; while others as confidently assert it to be destined for California by authority of Government. Some contend it is for the Red River gold mines. Some to build the railroad across the Isthmus. But the most probable conjecture is, that they are the Ouzel Owls, who have so often frightened the Mexican boys into crying wolf, when there was no wolf to be found, that they may now descend in sufficient force and carry the whole Sierra Madre States, while the Mexicans are reproving their sentinels for false alarms. Whatever it may be, it has been carried on with more secrecy and despatch than anything of such magnitude that has ever come to my knowledge. The leading men have, nearly all, seen service in Florida or Mexico. You little imagine the wonder it excites in this city of wonders. "What is it?" is the question of every body. The whole plan will be known by the 15th of August, and if you do not have any better informant here, I will give you the particulars when they come to light. It is strongly hinted that Santa Anna furnishes the funds; but I think not.

The President's Proclamation.

We publish to-day a proclamation which we find in the *National Intelligencer* and in the *Republic* of yesterday, signed Z. Taylor, and bearing date the 11th of August, 1840, based upon rumors in circulation to the effect that an expedition was about to be fitted out from a point near New Orleans, for the purpose of invading some country unknown, but supposed to be the island of Cuba. The proclamation does not state upon its face where it was prepared; but the two organs of the administration say that it was received at the Department of State in a communication from the President of the United States, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Both of the organs hold the same language—language which must have been used in order to convey the impression that General Taylor prepared the proclamation at Harrisburg and transmitted it to the Department of State, while care is taken not to assert that such was the fact. This will fully appear by the annexed extracts from the two organs. The *National Intelligencer* says:

"The proclamation, a copy of which will be found in another column, was received yesterday at the Department of State, in a communication from the President of the United States, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania."

The *Republic* says:

"The above proclamation was received yesterday at the Department of State, in a communication from the President, at Harrisburg."

No one can fail to perceive the strong likeness between the two organs, and the manifest attempt to produce the belief that General Taylor prepared this proclamation since he left this city, and the caution which is observed in failing to state where it was prepared.

There is an air of insincerity and demagoguism—and that, too, of a low order—about the whole matter. We cannot for a moment believe that General Taylor prepared this paper since he left Washington under the guidance of William H. Winter and John Henry Clay Mudd. We feel confident that it was prepared here in this city, as a mere piece of clap-trap, to be published after General Taylor left Washington, in order to cheat the people into the belief that he was really and practically the President of the United States, and was capable, without prompting, of preparing a State paper fit to be submitted to the people; and that the ridiculous address which was made by him to the citizens of Baltimore caused the publication of the proclamation sooner than was intended. General Taylor left Washington on the evening of the 9th; he spent the night at Baltimore, and reached Harrisburg on the 11th about 3 o'clock, p. m. He was travelling at railroad speed away from those points from which information must necessarily come of proceedings carried on near New Orleans. The whig press represents that his journey was like a triumph, and that he was surrounded by admiring thousands. It is ridiculous, therefore, to suppose that the information on which this proclamation is based could have been obtained on his route to Harrisburg, or after he had reached the heart of Pennsylvania. Indeed, the *Republic* of yesterday admits that the information which called forth this proclamation has been in the possession of the government "for some time." That this fact may clearly appear, we quote the language of the organ:

"Information has been for some time in possession of the government, to the effect that bodies of men were in the course of being levied and drilled in New Orleans, New Orleans provided, and arrangements made on a large scale, with a view to some military expedition. These movements have been conducted with great secrecy, and the object of the enterprise has been concealed even from the individuals who have embarked in it. Sufficient evidence, however, has been obtained to satisfy the President that the design of the expedition is an invasion of Cuba, and that the intervention of the Executive was necessary to preserve our neutral obligations, and to keep unscathed the honor of the American people."

After reading this extract, no one can doubt, but that the President's proclamation was prepared before he left Washington, and was put in the post office at Harrisburg, addressed to Mr. Clayton, or to the Department of State. It is impossible to resist the belief that the whole matter is a contemptible trick to deceive the people into the idea that this administration is really animated with a patriotic desire to protect the interests of the country, while, in reality, it is striving to continue a sickly existence by prating of the peaceful councils of federalism and the "war spirit" of democracy, and by duping the country into the belief that General Taylor is really the President of the United States, and is capable of writing a proclamation! If our neutral obligations are in serious peril, and General Taylor thought that peril of sufficient im-

portance to demand his attention, we humbly submit that he should have remained in Washington to vindicate the laws, instead of posting off to Pennsylvania to conciliate the miners and elect a canal commissioner.

If there is really any danger that our neutral obligations will be violated in any manner or for any purpose, we hope that prompt and honest efforts will be made to maintain and enforce the laws. No one is more fully impressed than we are with the grinding oppression under which Cuba suffers; and if her people should throw off the Spanish yoke and assert their independence, they would have all our sympathies. But we never wish to see our laws violated or our treaty stipulations broken. We say further, that regarding the Gulf stream as the mouth of the Mississippi, the island of Cuba is of the utmost importance to the United States, and that it is the duty of our government to prevent, by force of arms if necessary, the transfer of that island to any great maritime power. If a struggle should ensue between Cuba and Spain, we trust that our citizens, having regard to the grinding tyranny which Spain has exercised over the people of that island, will render them all the aid and comfort which they lawfully can render. But we do not countenance or encourage armed expeditions from our shores to Cuba or elsewhere. If such an expedition is now in contemplation, we trust that the administration will cease its demagoguism and humbug, and discharge its duty honestly, as the constitution and laws direct. Its course thus far is calculated to throw discredit on all its actions. With information in the possession of the government (according to the *Republic*) for some time, to the effect that bodies of men were in the course of being levied and drilled in New Orleans, New York, and other cities of the Union, General Taylor leaves the seat of government, a proclamation is sent from Harrisburg, and Mr. Secretary Preston orders the steamer *Alleghany* to weigh anchor immediately, as if the Philistines were upon us, in order to give an appearance of patriotic honesty to a mere political trick, which must have been concocted ten days ago, in order to prop up the falling fortunes of Taylorism. We do not mean to say that the administration has not sufficient information to induce the belief that our neutral obligations and treaty stipulations are about to be violated; nor do we mean to condemn any proper exertions to vindicate the laws. But we do mean to say, that the administration should have acted promptly when its information was obtained, and not have waited "for some time" in order to manufacture political capital. The whole matter might have been disposed of quietly without ostentatious proclamations. But the administration prefers to raise "a tempest in a tea-pot," which can have no other effect than to show the people to what shallow devices it is reduced in order to shield itself from the condemnation its weakness, folly, and vindictiveness have provoked.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the island of Cuba or some of the provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain points to the island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this government to observe the faith of treaties and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this Proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this government in any form on their behalf, no matter what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and, therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent by all lawful means any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, the eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the seventy-fourth of the independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President:
J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

16 August 1849, 2

The President's Proclamation.

Our readers, doubtless, have read the Proclamation of President Taylor against supposed movements in the United States to aid the Cubans to throw off the tyranny under which they groan, with no little surprise. If such a Proclamation had appeared, forbidding the citizens of the United States to aid the Cubans in their scheme of annexation to the United States, there would have been no cause for wonder; for we do not doubt the truth of the assertion, that the chief agitators of that scheme of rebellion against one of the noblest and most beneficent Governments, are from the United States; whilst past experience proves that there are thousands ready to co-operate all along our Northern frontier to force such a result by the sword. Or if expeditions to Havana had been denounced, this would have some ground of justification from movements openly made in many of our Northern cities. But when and where has there been any demonstration on the part of our citizens to aid in revolutionizing Cuba? Open demonstrations to aid the Canadians and Hungarians are passed by unrebuked; but suppositious, certainly not public, manifestations by our citizens to aid the Cubans, is forthwith made the subject of denunciation by this truly Southern Administration. Although, in this city there has transpired nothing to justify the Proclamation of President TAYLOR, and it looks, therefore, now that the Southern elections are over, very like a small effort to gain popularity at the North, whilst he is now moving on his tour, we sincerely hope there is good ground for this most extraordinary proceeding. Never was there a poor people more oppressed than the unfortunate inhabitants of Cuba. They are not only compelled to support an army for their own subjection, but the effete and corrupt monarchy of old Spain lives by the money extorted from them. The taxes wrung from them annually would long since have crushed them, but for their energy, and the unequalled richness and fertility of their wonderful and beautiful country. Twenty millions of dollars a year are exacted by the Government from some three hundred thousand people. And what a Government! The despotism of Russia or Turkey is beneficence itself compared to it. Should a people so situated rise to vindicate their rights, and draw their swords for independence, there is not a heart in the broad South, not a friend to her institutions, but will burn with sympathetic ardor in their cause. President TAYLOR may quit forth his Proclamations, and use or abuse his high office to truckle to Northern fanaticism, and to express any generous sympathy, or more efficient support in the shape of men and bayonets, to aid in such a struggle, but his edicts will be in vain. He will have to establish here a tyranny as despotic as that which exists in Cuba, before he can hinder an American citizen from going where he pleases to fight for an oppressed people against their oppressors. Thousands of our gallant sons will go to that glorious island to rescue it from Spanish or Negro domination if called on by the people of Cuba. They will not allow his garden spot of the world—this Key of the Gulf of Mexico—this gate of the Mississippi river—more important to the South, and the great Valley of the West, than all the Middle States, and Northern to boot—to fall under any control inimical to their interests. In despite of the Buffalo platform, which Mr. WEBSTER asserts to be genuine Whiggery, declaring that no more Slave States shall be added to this Union, they will place another star in our flag, and by the brightest of them all, and make it there to shine forever. The frowns of a weak, and already protracted administration—the opposition of Southern traitors, in or out of Congress—the cries of Northern aspirants to power by a Northern predominance, or of ferocious fanatics, poisoned, like the rattlesnake in August, by their own venom, will not avert the onward march of events. Cuba will be a part of these Southern States—and of these United States. But we forbear speculating upon a subject, on which we fear the Administration is only speculating. We hope the whole is not the puffing of a broken bellows, to fill its flapping and flapping sails with Northern breezes.

WASHINGTON

16 August 1849, 3

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN OF YESTERDAY.

THE SOUTHERN MOVEMENT.—*President Taylor's Proclamation.*—It is only a few days since we had the first intimation from New Orleans of an armed expedition fitting out in that city for the invasion, as was alleged, of the northern territories of the Mexican republic. A measure so utterly at variance with sound moral principles, so openly violative of the national faith, and disgraceful to the national character, could scarcely find credence in the public mind, and we were disposed to regard it rather as an idle rumor than as a seriously contemplated movement on the part of any considerable number of our fellow-citizens of the Southwest. Later accounts from reliable sources afford the simplest assurance that a secret movement, having for its object the subjugation of foreign territory, is in progress at or near New Orleans. It will be gratifying to the friends of sound government, and all who feel an interest in the preservation of the national honor, to observe the promptitude with which President TAYLOR has interposed his authority to prevent the consummation of a measure which, while it might involve us in unjust war, would certainly bring obloquy upon the American name. Whatever may grow out of this movement, no blame can hereafter be attached to the Administration, which has lost no time in announcing its determination not only to withdraw the protection of our flag from those who may engage in such piratical expeditions, but to punish them as offenders against the "laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly Powers."

16 August 1849, 1

The Threatened Invasion of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1849.

The President's Proclamation—The Buffalo Hunt for Cuba—The Policy of the Government Rigid for Peace—The Policy of Annexation Indefinitely Suspended.

The proclamation of the President against the buffalo hunt, believed to be organizing for a descent upon Cuba, with a view to the seizure of the island, is another proof of the fixed determination of the administration rigidly to stand to its treaty obligations.

When, a few months ago, there were symptoms of the repetition in Canada, of the insurrection of 1837, the President and his cabinet unanimously agreed that it was proper at once to arrest, by all constitutional means, any violations of our neutrality with Great Britain, in the event of an outbreak across the border, and, in effect, this resolve was promulgated in advance, as a warning against any movements of fraternity by our citizens, which would compromise the integrity of the government. The administration consented to the publication of its policy before the necessity for action, in order to admonish our citizens of their duty, and to disembarass the government of any possible degree of connivance with the anticipated rupture in Canada; for, in the absence of any declaration of disapproval of collusion with the Canadians, the government might be open to suspicion. It would be; for it is notorious and rational that our citizens of the North do and should desire the annexation of Canada; and it is pretty well ascertained from experience that the speediest method of effecting annexation is by first revolutionizing the country to be incorporated, and then asking for admission into the Union.

In the case of the war steamer the United States, the policy of Mr. Clayton was consistent with this rigid rule of neutrality laid down, although subject to an admission, as tending to operate against the republican movements in Germany, all of which, however, have turned upon the pivot of old monarchical reservations, and have, therefore, resulted in nothing but disasters to the republican cause.

In this case of the buffalo hunt, for Cuba, we have a more direct example of the inflexible observance of treaty stipulations, as the rule of the administration. Here, at least, all considerations of mere political capital are thrown out of the scale as unfit to be entertained. It would be an easy thing to overthrow the Spanish government in Cuba; for it is well known there are some very willing annexationists among the islanders. It would be an easy matter for the government to be blind to the organization of the buffalo hunt, and even to aid in its enterprise, without openly infringing the faith of treaties. But in the event of

a successful invasion and revolution, while it would be impossible for the government to resist the pressure for annexation, the acquisition of Cuba would inevitably bring with it a large measure of popularity. Still, not only do we know the cabinet to deprecate this short cut to the succession, but we believe them to be opposed to the acquisition of Cuba, by any means, piratical or legitimate, while the slavery question in California remains undetermined.

We understand that a force of 1,500 men are enrolled for this supposed expedition to Cuba, at New Orleans and in the neighborhood—that they expect 500 recruits from New York; and we are aware that agents of the enterprise are in the recruiting service in this city. The men are required to enlist without being informed of their destination; but while Tampico is held out to the public as a point, it is believed that Cuba is the object of the expedition.

Who are the right leaders in this "illegal enterprise," we have not ascertained, but there are several members of Congress in the South suspected of being informed of the organization. It is believed the movement has been hastened, in order to have Cuba on hand as an offset to Canada, the prospects of acquiring which appeared to be so very auspicious two months ago; but for the present, the whole scheme has fallen through. The Canadians have resolved to sing "Long live the Queen," indefinitely; and from the protest of the President we may rest assured that no armed invasion will be permitted to pass from the United States into Cuba or Mexico, if a ship of war can intercept it; so that the policy of annexation is indefinitely suspended.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15, 1849.

The Cuban Affair—The President's Proclamation—The Steamer Allegheny.

The proclamation of President Taylor does not seem to attract much attention here, though there can be no doubt that it is a serious matter. I learn that orders were given to Lieut. Hunter, commander of the steamer Allegheny, now lying at the Washington navy yard, to proceed at once to Norfolk, take in coal, and prepare to sail at a moment's notice. She will reach Norfolk this evening, and be ready to sail on Saturday.

[From the Philadelphia North American, August 15.]
Intelligence has reached us, from a reliable source, that a force, numbering between five hundred and eight hundred men, has recently been assembled at Round Island, opposite Papangoula, under the command of a Colonel White, who figured not long ago at Yucatan. It is said that the sum of \$250,000 has been deposited in Mobile, to promote the object of this nefarious movement, the particular direction of which is not yet distinctly ascertained, though from facts lately come to light, through authentic channels, its destination is supposed to be Cuba, where a landing is contemplated at the south side of the island. It is understood that rendez-vous, with a view of enlisting men, have been opened at Baltimore, New York, and Boston, as well as at Mobile and New Orleans. We have not been able to discover that any attempt has been made in this city, to collect a force or to supply arms and ammunition.

16 August 1849, 2

The Invasion of Cuba—The Proclamation of the President.

The day is rapidly passing away, for the world at large—as it has already passed away, for America in particular—when the political dogmas of Great Britain are to be taken as the universal law. England has ceased to be the sole arbiter amongst contending nations. Her old supremacy is gone. Not so much, perhaps, because her power has declined, as because other nations have overtaken her in her march, and now stand in the same rank with herself—her equals and her rivals. France, Austria, Russia, the United States, are first-rate powers. Their voice will always be heard, on great questions of continental policy, upon their respective continents. The interests of humanity demand it—interests which have ceased to be the mere spoil of English power, and the mere prey of English cupidity throughout the globe, and which must now be arraigned for final judgment before the grand jury of the world. Hereafter, the cry of the oppressed will be heard and respected. National atrocities can no longer be perpetrated in a corner. Spanish galleons, laden with treasure, can no longer be stopped with impunity, and robbed upon the high seas by English navies. Capitals can no longer be sacked and burnt, with unpunished audacity, as Copenhagen was burnt by English squadrons. The cause of one is the cause of all—and the cause of all disposes all to adopt the great principles of common sense, and national equity, as the true basis of international law. We shall have no more orders in Council, blockading a continent with a handful of ships. Such outrages are already of an anachronical order of things, which has passed away. The world would not tolerate their resuscitation for a moment. Most of the *ex cathedra dicta*, which England, partly by sophistry, and chiefly by force, has sought to incorporate in the international code of Christendom, have been settled against her; and, amongst these, her *dicta* touching the rights of neutral flags, and the right of citizens of any government to relinquish their allegiance. The English doctrine was, as to the latter point, "*Nemo potest exere patriam.*" The guns of the United States, the Hornet, and the Essex, and the rifles of New Orleans, (rather cogent arguments in their way,) laid this matter at rest.

Such, at least, since the war of 1812, has been the unanimous sense of the people of this nation. But for the recent proclamation of the President, we should have considered this point a *res adjudicata*—a thing disposed of—settled—not open for any further discussion.

But, amazing as it may appear, a proclamation is issued by the President of the United States, supported by a cabinet consisting almost entirely of lawyers, which threatens not only to rip up these established decisions, but to introduce a practice, in relation to them, utterly hostile to the known feelings of the people. It is our boast, that the timid and odious policy of European governments, with all their miserable machinery of passports, espionage, and domiciliary visits, constitutes no part of our system. Here men are free. They

can come and go when they please. No inquisition stops them at every shore and at every boundary line, and, with a timorous dread of mischief, or a rapacious exercise of power, demands of them the purport of their errand. If men wish to leave this country, and adopt another, they have an undoubted right to leave it. Their government has no right whatever to pursue them, and to thrust her jurisdiction upon them. She has never pretended to exercise that right. She has no business with their motives, unless those motives be an avowed infringement of her laws. We do not say that an organized and unprovoked attack upon a friendly neighbor, if instigated by the government, is not a violation of a treaty of peace; and we do not say that a treaty of peace is not the law of the land. But we put it directly to the *Republic*, and to the *National Intelligencer*, whether solicited assistance, rendered to a suffering people, in the act of conspiracy and on the brink of rebellion, is such an attack upon a friendly power as to warrant official interference?

If the United States government lent her troops, her stores, or her fleets—if she lent her co-operation officially, in the most minute particular—she would certainly be amenable to Spain, and to the world, for the violation of her honor. But here is one man, a private citizen, and there are ten, scampering over the boundary line, with muskets in their hands. Their cry is "Cuba," or "Sierra Madre." Well, whose business is it? They go at their peril. By such an act, they have thrown off their allegiance to their country, and forfeited its protection. Their country is no longer bound for their acts. She need neither notice nor intermeddle with them; and it is no part of the duty of a government like ours to pick and pry into their proceedings. Does the *Republic* undertake to say that this government can and ought to check the indescribable sympathies with which a people like ours, full of wild energies, contemplates the revolutionary efforts of a neighbor? Does the *Intelligencer* boldly assert that it is the legitimate function of this government to keep all its citizens upon our own soil, by force of arms, merely because a decrepid neighbor, in the nightmare of her dreams, cries out in terror? Does any political economist, no matter what his party, or what his creed—and admitting all the alleged data of this question, presume to say that any administration in this country can, without deep discredit, exert itself to deprive Cuba, or the Sierra Madre, of our active sympathies? Do they imagine that any administration could hope to survive such a policy? Moreover, what was the creed and what the conduct of our revolutionary chiefs? Where was Kosciuszko born? Where Lafayette, the friend of Washington? Which of the colonies gave birth to Steuben?

But we weary with such arguments. We detest, from the bottom of our souls, that miserable cant—that wretched hypocrisy, in which governments are so accustomed to dress themselves, when they have neither reason nor policy with them, and when, from a want of courage or a want of principle, they dare not avow the real motives of their conduct.

The World Magazine.

16 August 1849, 2

✓ **THE SPANISH CONSUL.**—We learn that Don Carlos de España, considering himself under duress, has closed his office. We have heard it stated that if it was not for the extremely warm weather which now prevails he would have refused to give bail and permitted himself to be imprisoned.

THE TROUBLES IN FLORIDA.—We are glad to perceive that the General Government is making use of the most energetic measures to crush the Indian outbreak which has so unexpectedly taken place in Florida. The troops stationed at Charleston and Savannah have been ordered to the scene of action, and a large number is to be despatched from this city and its vicinity. In addition to these several volunteer companies have already been raised in the State itself, so that there will soon be a sufficient force concentrated in the disturbed district to quell the rebellion before it acquires much strength. The Government, we think, is entitled to much credit for the alacrity it has displayed in thus promptly coming to the rescue of the people of Florida. The protracted nature of the late Seminole war, its delays and vexations, are still fresh in our minds, and it seems that the Federal authorities are determined they shall not be repeated. The policy of suffering the remnant of the hostile Indians to remain in Florida has always been considered an unwise one, and its fruits are now apparent in the destruction of life and property which we have lately recorded. The savages who still remain ought certainly to be removed without delay to the territory west of Arkansas, occupied by those of their tribe who have already emigrated. Nothing less than this will satisfy the Floridians. They demand it not as a favor, but as an act of justice. As long as any, even a few, of those blood-thirsty marauders are left in the almost impenetrable hammocks and swamps of the State, the lives and property of our fellow-citizens on the peninsula cannot be considered safe. They will be exposed to incessant attacks by a foe whose nature and education impel him to robbery and murder. As long as such a state of things exists the prosperity of Florida will be injuriously affected, and the increase of its population prevented. Hence it is absolutely necessary that the predatory bands of Indians who still lurk in the peninsula should be compelled to join their brethren in the Indian Territory.

PUBLIC  LEDGER
PHILADELPHIA

16 August 1849, 2

THE MYSTERIOUS "ILLEGAL ENTERPRISE."—

The vague character of the President's proclamation against an armed expedition about to be fitted out in the United States, with the intention to invade "the Island of Cuba or some of the provinces of Mexico," excites general wonder. If the Executive were in possession of the knowledge intimated, his language would have been precise and the purpose specifically stated, neither of which is the case, and the public are left entirely to conjecture as to the extent and object of the illegal designs which he denounces. Though the language is vague as to facts, the sentiments of the proclamation nobody can find fault with. They are such as will be approved by every friend of the country who believes that there is such an illegal design on foot, and who values the faith and treaty obligations of our Government.

The New York Herald, in its usual characteristic style, undertakes to give a precise history of the occurrences which have drawn out this proclamation, and after expending a column or two of words from which no definite fact can be extracted, beyond what has already been published relative to the attempts to revolutionize Cuba, closes by saying "that the U. S. steamer Allegheny has been ordered to sea, under sealed orders, supposed to be destined for the Gulf, near Cuba." As the Herald summarily sent off a fleet last week to demand Rey from the Captain General of Cuba, we know not how to depend upon its information. Probably the fleet, instead of demanding Rey, was intended to capture the thirteen thousand men assembled at "Cat Island." We copied from the Boston Herald or Mail, we forget which, some four or five months ago, a paragraph stating that a secret organization of the kind alluded to by the President was in progress, at the head of which were some of the Mexican volunteer officers, but the Mail seemed to point to Canada as the point of invasion. Though confirmatory of the Government's suspicion of some illegal enterprise, this makes the matter still more complicated. Who can clear it? Our New Orleans correspondent said in his letter to us that the 15th of August would develop the whole plan. So that we may look for a speedy explanation of this mysterious matter.

THE REPUBLIC

WASHINGTON

16 August 1849, 2

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Proclamation.

The President of the United States, ever mindful of the importance of his post as the guardian of the public faith and honor, has considered it necessary to issue a proclamation, to prevent a threatened infraction of our treaty stipulations. It appears, from an article in the *Intelligencer*, that the proclamation was sent from Harrisburg, where no doubt the President received such information as determined him to issue it.

There was nothing whatever in regard to which General Washington was more solicitous than the maintenance of the faith of treaties, and the prevention of interference in the affairs of other nations. He deprecated all attempts to embroil us with the people or authorities of other countries, as dangerous and dishonest, and, upon several occasions, warned the citizens of the United States against undertaking expeditions against the territories of friendly powers. In the paper before us General Taylor enforces the duties of good faith and neutrality in terms worthy of his great predecessor.

However we may desire to see Spanish ascendancy superseded in Cuba by a republican authority—however anxious we may be that that fine island, situated almost at our door, and for so many reasons desirable to us, shall become a part of our great confederacy, still we cannot, without losing our place amongst the nations who are observant of the faith of treaties, take any steps to set on foot or prosecute any enterprises designed to promote a revolution against the existing government. Peace with all nations, non-interference with any, these were the maxims of Washington, and these, we rejoice to feel assured, are the maxims of Taylor.

From the National Intelligencer.

The proclamation, a copy of which will be found in another column, was received yesterday at the Department of State, in a communication from the President of the United States, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

For some weeks past the country has been disturbed with rumors of the assembling and drilling of bands of men in different parts of the United States. Various places have been artfully designated as the object of their destination. Tampico and the Sierra Madre provinces of Mexico, Yucatan and Cuba, have all been alluded to in connexion with the enterprise. But the truth has been studiously concealed by the leaders engaged in it. The common soldiers who have been enlisted were not to be entrusted with the secret as to the object to be effected until after embarkation. How far the expedition has proceeded we know not. But we do know that bands of men have lately assembled at a point not far from New Orleans, and that the evidence is clear that Cuba is the real object of those engaged in it. Most earnestly do we hope that the President may succeed in arresting the perpetration of such an outrage on a friendly nation, and maintaining unscathed the honor of our country. Plunder can be the only motive of such an enterprise; and all good men must rejoice to witness the honest redemption of General Taylor's pledges to his country, to preserve the faith of our treaties and suppress all illegal enterprises against friendly foreign nations. The gallant soldier who has spent forty years in the camp, and braved the bullets of his country's enemies in so many battles—who has sounded all the shoals and depths of military glory—proves himself to the world to be, as we predicted before his election that he would be, the "MAN OF PEACE."

16 August 1849, 3

Whig Cant—"The Man of Peace."

There is no end to whig cant and humbuggery. The organs of that party have rung the changes upon the "Second Washington," until the whole country laughs at the imposture. Now the "humane" President, whom they denounced as a "murderer" and "a journeyman throat-cutter," while he was putting their Mexican friends to the sword, is set up as "the man of peace." The *National Intelligencer* cannot publish his recent proclamation against the supposed Cuba expedition, without descending to this namby-pamby disgraceful cant. What has General Taylor done, or rather the Secretary of State done, more than it was his duty to do, in issuing such a proclamation, if he believed the facts would warrant it? He was bound not only by the laws of his country, but of nations, to do it. And yet, for doing a plain act of duty, which any President would have done under circumstances justifying it, he must be dubbed a "man of peace!" Have not the late elections taught these whig Bæotians a particle of common sense? Has the humbug of the "Second Washington" accomplished anything except to bring down ridicule upon the head of the simple-minded man who is made the butt of such execrable cant? We implore the whig press to treat their President with something like decency. Persuade him out of the ridiculous illusion that he is a "Second Washington," and do not fill the mind of the old soldier with the vain—we ought to say the sacrilegious—idea that he is, *par excellence*, "the man of peace." There has never been but one "man of peace" born in this world, and he was a man of truth, of courage, of wisdom, of humility, of purest virtue, of sublimest intellect, and withal a "Man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." Do not profane the name of this more than human, by applying to General Taylor epithets which are appropriate to Him who was more than mortal. Do not overload General Taylor by any more of this obsequious and irreverent cant. It is full enough for him to carry about the *sobriquet* of "Second Washington," without being loaded down with any more such arrant humbuggery.

John Clayton,
issued Proclamation

Rey's Abduction Case.

This trial had reached its 9th day, according to the newspapers. We have carefully examined the testimony for the defence, and every other fact which has been published in the newspapers, including the conference of our consul (Campbell) at Havana with Rey himself after he arrived at the Havana; and it leaves little doubt upon our mind that there was no abduction, but that Rey went to Havana of his own accord, without force on the part of the Spanish consul. Indeed, the *New Orleans Bee*, of the 8th instant, states that "the most important testimony, however, remains behind, as we are informed, that in the course of a few days Juan Garcia, *alias* Juan Francisco Rey, may be expected to make his appearance *in propria persona*."

WASHINGTON

17 August 1849, 3

THE PROCLAMATION.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT is brought out, in all probability, by the exaggerated rumors which have reached him of formidable arrangements making for the invasion of Cuba; but as it is quite impossible, in so free and open a country as ours, to get up any formidable expedition without more knowledge than the press and the public have of this, we look upon the attempt as only the madness of some few zealots, which, however proper it is for the President to repress at home, it is yet unnecessary for the Spanish or any other Government to feel much concern about. A hundred men in the United States, acting in concert, can make a great deal of noise, and threaten and thunder a great deal more; but it is not a thousand men that can subvert so efficient a Government as that of Cuba, nor can any secret expedition that can be successfully got up here. But not the less wise is the determination of the President to suppress all such expeditions, or thoughts of expeditions, in embryo.

In these fiery and explosive times a great sense of security is felt that no "Cass, Cuba, and Canada" spirit is in the Government, but that our Executive rules with the determination, clearly and emphatically expressed, to preserve his country and countrymen from all foreign entanglements. CANADA is a magazine on one side of us, MEXICO on another, and CUBA in front of us. We can throw a spark in easily, and have a splendid crackling and crashing, and burn our fingers, and scarify our bodies well thereby; but General TAYLOR is resolved that the spark shall not be thrown, and that if Canada or Cuba ever come to us, they shall come themselves, *proprio motu*; as they say in Rome. No hand shall be stretched to snatch the pear till it is ripe. No armed men shall go from our country to create rebellions and to get up revolutions. *We will show to mankind the specimen of a great, prosperous, and peaceable Republic—above all, PEACEABLE Republic—revolutionizing the world, not by the musket, but by the glowing and attractive beauty of its example.*

The sense of security that is felt in having such a President is in these times worth millions upon millions to the commerce and trade of the United States. Such a Republic is not a pest, that other nations can have no trade with, but on the contrary the very best and safest place for the investment of other nations' capital. No monarchy is so stable as a Republic governed in such a spirit, and among no people therefore can capital be so encouragingly let out.

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- El Presidente de los Estados Unidos acaba de publicar una proclama, cuya traduccion damos despues de estas lineas. Tiene por objeto esta medida anunciar al pais que el Poder Ejecutivo ha llegado á saber que se organiza en los Estados Unidos una expedicion armada contra la isla de Cuba, para hostilizar al gobierno español de aquella provincia. El Presidente, fiel á los principios de paz y de legalidad que ha prometido observar, dice que está resuelto á hacer que se respete la fé de los tratados, á impedir que los ciudadanos de este pais cometan cualquiera agresion contra el territorio de naciones amigas; y exhorta á los buenos ciudadanos para que desoconcierten ó impidan toda empresa de este género, y á los funcionarios civiles y militares para que aprehendan, juzguen y castiguen á los criminales que faltan á los deberes sagrados de la nacion para con las potencias que están con ella en buena armonia.

Mal podríamos expresar la sorpresa con que hemos visto la importancia que la Proclama del Presidente atribuye á un proyecto, de que habiamos oido hablar, pero al cual habiamos considerado como vano, irrealizable y poco digno de aprecio. Revela, sin embargo, la proclama la existencia y la inminente realizacion de un plan de piratería, que nos ha llenado de indignacion, como á todos los ciudadanos honrados y á toda la prensa, casi sin excepcion, de los Estados Unidos.

Sabiamos que de algunos años á esta parte se procuraba fomentar en varios puntos de esta Confederacion, la idea de que la incorporacion de Cuba solo dependia de la voluntad, abiertamente manifestada, de los Estados Unidos. Para dar cuerpo á esta idea se hablaba de la impotencia, de la imbecilidad y del miedo de España, y no faltaron personas que creyendo facilísimo el proyecto, ni el trabajo se daban de combinar los medios de realizarlo. La condicion de España, angustiada por las heridas sangrientas de una guerra reciente, sostenida por los intereses de la política ortodoxa y de la reforma liberal de toda la Europa, guerra que emprendieron los españoles cuando apenas habian aliviado el luto por los que murieron peleando heroica y victoriosamente contra los ejércitos del capitan del siglo, á cuyo solo nombre se humillaban las demas naciones, esta situacion de España se prestaba bastante á la confianza necia y á la maledicencia de sus detractores.

Pero el mundo empezó á decir que España, libre ya de guerras intestinas y en amistad con los demas pueblos, perfeccionaba su administracion, y reedificaba las ruinas de su antigua fabrica nacional, vigorosa y prepotente. Esta voz, comprobada por la realidad del progreso diario del comercio y de las mejoras materiales de la Peninsula, no era la mas conveniente para que adquiriesen prosélitos la charlatanería mendaz y la inflexible confianza de los que querian tomar á Cuba por asalto. En afecto, desembarrasada España de la guerra, toda la energia, hasta entonces malgastada en una lucha tenaz y espantosa entre la sociedad antigua y la moderna, se convirtió hácia el adelanto de la instruccion pública, de todos los ramos del arte y de la ciencia, de la riqueza en general, y de los medios de hacerse respetable en la paz para alajar las probabilidades de la guerra. La administracion, las ciencias, las artes útiles y de adorno, todas tienen en España hombres de los mas eminentes del mundo; solo que son mas modestos que en otras partes, alaban mas lo ajeno que lo propio, llevados de esa generosidad esceiva del carácter nacional, y lucen en una órbita menora grande que la que describe el mérito auxiliado de la ostentacion y la bambolla, pero tan gloriosa como esta, por lo menos. Las mejoras internas y la transformacion casi milagrosa de España son tan conocidas, que solo pueden ocultarse á los frívolos, que no pueden ver la marcha de la humanidad, ofuscados por la nube de sus preocupaciones.

Y la esfera de este movimiento regenerador no se limita á la Peninsula: las provincias españolas mas remotas de la metrópoli participan tambien de todas las ventajas del glorioso progreso. Su produccion crece y se multiplica, y su comercio se extiende á todas las mareas, bajo el amparo de una administracion vigorosa y de leyes fundadas en principios liberales de economia. Ninguna nacion del mundo ha poblado con sus hijos, ha gobernado con sus leyes y ha defendido con su sangre á provincias tan magnificas y prósperas como Cuba, Puerto Rico y las Filipinas.

La marina, mercante y de guerra sigue la misma marcha progresiva; la armada nacional se aumenta con la frecuente construccion de nuevos buques, y una línea de vapores atlánticos para la comunicacion directa entre España y la América tropical, dará muy pronto testimonio, aqui y en aquellas regiones, de que España ha resuelto no quedarse un paso atras en el camino de las grandes empresas útiles á todo el comercio.

Viéronse, pues, de repente desvanecidas todas las esperanzas de adquirir prosélitos para "tomar á Cuba con cuatro hombres," como solia decirse, y entonces se forjó el plan absurdo de socabar la lealtad y el patriotismo de los peninsulares residentes en la isla. Se hizo mas; se

intentó hacer creer que nada era mas fácil que ganar la voluntad del ejército de aquella provincia, y comprometerlo á vulturar sus bayonetas contra España. Y á pesar de que no se intentó ni pudo intentarse la seduccion, porque los traidores eran pobres de medios, y siendo ricos hubieran irremisiblemente parecido á manos de la noble lealtad ultrajada de los españoles de Cuba, se dijo que todo estaba pronto y maduro, que solo faltaba ponerse á la obra, y que si se dejaba escapar la ocasion, el visible desarrollo de la potencia de España haria luego mas espinosa la empresa. Se probó la farsa de las negociaciones de Madrid á últimos del año 1848, y en vez de hallar al gobierno español intimidado, se le encontró tan firme y resuelto á sostener sus derechos y el honor del pais como en los tiempos de los Reyes Católicos, de Carlos I, de Felipe II y de Carlos III.

Era, sin embargo, preciso que la gente no se descorazonase. Algunas personas habian aprendido á vivir á costa de los que, intimidados por amenazas, ó seducidos por el porvenir que les pintaban de oro y azul, ó movidos por un espíritu de insurreccion y novedades, daban dinero para la cruzada. Los Pedros Hermitaños de la isla de Cuba no podian abandonar un socorro, que ni aun el esfuerzo de la gratitud les costaba. Los reactivos volvieron á estar á la órden del día: para hacer ver que se hacia algo y que no se ganaba el sustento á humo de pajas, se anunció una expedicion á Cuba; se ganó la cooperacion de algunos papeles de este pais, cuya moral pasa por tener de todo menos de inflexible; se tocaron cien resortes y cien órganos sin sentido comun, para minar la distinguida reputacion que entre la estudiosa raza inglesa disfrutaban las cualidades que distinguen al carácter nacional de los españoles; se inventaron los chismes mas ridículos y las imposturas mas sórdidas acoren del Gobierno y de los hombres públicos de España y de Cuba; se forjaron é imprimiéronse, escritos en estilo necio y grosero, reales decretos y circulares del Gobierno español, mandando á sus agentes que impidiesen todo contacto con los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, como individuos de una nacion odiosa y corrompida; se ha recurrido, en fin, á todos los medios miserables de que puede valerse la mas infame villanía para levantar una excitacion popular y romper los lazos de sincera amistad que unen á estos dos grandes pueblos.

La voz pública no respondia al llamamiento; al contrario, toda la prensa respetable y pensadora del pais contempló con alto desden; ó condenó enérgicamente las alharacas con que dos ó tres periódicos de escoria excitaban á la piratería. Entonces ya no quedó mas recurso que trabajar en la oscuridad; se emprendió, pues, la obra de reducir á incautos con promesas espléndidas que poco costaba hacer; comprar, con escaso dinero, y tambien largas promesas, algunos hombres mal avenidos con su propia existencia; comprar y distribuir con profusion charretas, y galones, y fajas, y mucho oropel entre los fruítos del negocio, y así dispuestas las cosas y arreglado el itinerario de estos dos ó trescientos conquistadores, se anunció secretamente la salida, diciendo, para animarse mutuamente, que se contaba con diez y seis mil filibusteros, por lo menos. Si por casualidad tocaban en la isla de Cuba, allí encontrarían un ejército dispuesto á fraternizar con ellos, y una propiedad rural y un comercio peninsular que les abriría sus brazos y sus casas y sus bodegas.

La proclama del Presidente, y los artículos que á su continuacion traducimos de los órganos mas respetados de la opinion de este pais, harán ver basta qué punto se habia adelantado esta empresa disparatada, demente.

¿Qué se proponian los autores de ese atentado, de ese acto de torpe y bestial piratería? ¿Contaban con el auxilio de la fuerza moral ó de la fuerza armada de los Estados Unidos? ¿Contaban siquiera con la conivencia de la poblacion honrada y del gobierno de este pais? ¿Contaban con la neutralidad de los veinte y tantos mil valientes que componen el ejército permanente de España en Cuba? ¿Contaban con la milicia urbana y rural? ¿Contaban con los veinte y tantos barcos de guerra, mandados y tripulados por marinos valientes, que forman la respetable custodia de las costas de la isla? ¿Contaban con esa juventud peninsular pujante y vigorosa, que constituye uno de los mas poderosos elementos de la fuerza de España en sus provincias de ultramar? ¿Contaban con que no se desencadenaria la hostilidad mortal de las razas, desde el momento en que la fuerza peninsular, única capaz de sujetarlas, les diese suelta para vengar con mas desembarazo el insulto hecho á su territorio y sus fueros imprescriptibles? ¿Contaban con que quedaria en pié una sola cabeza blanca que no encomendase su salvacion á la fuga? ¿Contaban con que la administracion española, al ver un rompimiento tan bárbaro, seguiria usando de contemplaciones y lenitivos, y no haria un terrible escarmiento en las personas y haciendas de los que resultasen complicados en tan imbecil como frenética conspiracion? Nos proponemos responder el miércoles á estas cuestiones con arreglo á los principios de justicia y de conveniencia, y atendiendo á las condiciones especiales del estado político y social de Cuba.

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La proclama en que el Presidente TAYLOR anunció que estaba resuelto á hacer que se ejecutase la ley vigente, en la cual se señalan los deberos de los Estados Unidos con respecto á las naciones que se hallan en paz con esta República, ha causado alguna sensacion en Europa. Todos los periódicos que nos ha traído de ultramar el vapor America contienen juiciosas reflexiones acerca de aquel documento, que ha bastado para salvar á este pais y á su gobierno de la infame nota que hubiera merecido entre las naciones civilizadas, si su administracion hubiese tolerado á la faz del mundo una reunion de bandidos, condenada por las leyes del pais, por el derecho de gentes, por el sentimiento mismo de propia conveniencia. En España se ha recibido la proclama con el respeto debido al apoyo prestado á un gran principio por el primer jefe de una grande nacion. La prensa de Madrid ha retratado el pensamiento de los españoles sobre esto particular, y sobre el proyecto imposible de anexion. Llamamos la atencion de nuestros lectores hácia las pocas palabras que nuestro corresponsal de Madrid dedica en su carta á este asunto: "El general TAYLOR, su gabinete, los presidentes y gabinetes pasados y futuros, y los hombres todos de buen juicio en esa República, debieron, deben y deberán estar bien persuadidos, si en algo tienen la suerte verdadera de Cuba, de que la isla de Cuba no podrá pertenecer nunca á los Estados Unidos de América. Cualquiera conjuracion de piratas se deshará como el humo; cualquier esfuerzo nacional hecho por ese pais, producirá una violenta concussion que podría arruinar su edificio político hasta los cimientos. Lo que ha hecho el noble TAYLOR lo ha hecho POLK, y lo harán en casos iguales los presidentes futuros de la Confederacion angloamericana. Si no lo hicieren, peor para ellos y para su patria.

El PAIS, cuyo artículo, que ha sido reproducido por la prensa de Paris, de Londres y de Nueva York, y que insertamos tambien en otro lugar, revela la misma confianza en la seguridad duradera de la isla de Cuba bajo el dominio de España, y apunta algunos de las causas que contribuyen á afirmar esa situacion. Las causas indicadas por el PAIS y otras no menos poderosas, que sin duda ha dejado de señalar aquel grave periódico por creerlas demasiado claras y de evidencia comun, son harto conocidas entre los que enarbolan la bandera de la piratería, con mengua de la moral y de la honra de los Estados Unidos. Esos saltadores del derecho de gentes estan muy bien persuadidos de que la fuerza no podrá nunca satisfacer su desagradante codicia; codicia cuya sociedad sería para la paz interior, para la nacionalidad de los Estados Unidos, del mismo efecto que la voracidad, "el vientre y la gula" para Vitelio: fueron sus peores enemigos. La opinion de esa gente se declaró, pues, contra la eficacia de la fuerza, y aunque se procura conservar aun reunidos algunos vagos en alguna isla desierta, y hacer mucho ruido con noticias de enganches secretos y sumas considerables, esta alharaca no tiene mas que un objeto, hácia el cual desearíamos llamar la vista del comercio de Europa. Lo que ahora se intenta es intimidar á España, con dos fines: 1.º familiarizar á los hombres de Estado con la idea de que nada se resiste á un movimiento de opinion en los Estados Unidos; 2.º intimidar á la propiedad, al comercio y la fuerza de Cuba para que á la primera insinuacion, aunque sea hecha por un puñado de bandidos, se pasen en masa al ridículo simulacro de invasion.

Con lo primero se quiere allanar el camino para un avenimiento de dinero. Con lo segundo se espera conseguir por medio de un cambio de bastidores, lo que, de otro modo y con solo intentarlo, costaría tesoros inmensos de dinero y de sangre, sin buen resultado imaginable ni posible.

No tenemos hoy tiempo bastante para demostrar la vanidad de esta tranyoya. Tomamos la pluma con el solo fin de enterar brevemente á nuestros suscritores de Europa, por el vapor de mañana, del estado de los ánimos sobre este vergonzoso asunto, y de indicarles la fatuidad de la minoría inmoral que en este pais quiere convertir el robo en ídolo popular.

Con respecto al soñado convenio con España, hemos demostrado su imposibilidad cuando salieron á luz los artículos impertinentes del exsecretario de Mr. SAUNDERS. Un diario de esta mañana asegura con una firmeza, que casi siempre es en sus palabras una prueba de que no sabe nada de lo que dice, que Mr. BARRINGER llevó á Madrid instrucciones terminantes para entablar de nuevo la negociacion. Con desprecio y con indignacion seria recibida semejante falta de respeto; con el desprecio y la indignacion que el gobierno de los Estados Unidos oiria la proposicion que le hiciese un ministro de España para la venta de Nueva York ó de la Florida; y una insistencia imprudente quisiera valdria á un agente de la Union un viaje de vuelta á los Estados Unidos.

Por lo que hace á la adhesion de la propiedad, del comercio y de la fuerza de Cuba, es una quimera vana. Se trae por ejemplo la defecion que ha contribuido poderosamente á la emancipacion de la América continental del dominio español, y se dice que las mismas circunstancias, y las mismas causas traen los mismos efectos. Este es el mas craso de los errores y la asimilacion mas grotesca de motivos y de épocas. Cuando empezó la independencia de los paises hispanoamericanos, España luchaba con una horrible convulsion interior y tenia ulanadonadas y espuestas á la envidia azena sus remotas colonias del Nuevo Mundo. Los Estados Unidos eran entonces un símbolo de virtud, de paz y de prosperidad, una urna misteriosa, que todos los pueblos respetaban, aun aquellos mas opuestos por su legislacion y sus costumbres á la constitucion republicana. El nombre solo de este pais, asociado siempre á las ideas de orden, de virtudes cívicas y de libertad, bastaba para cautivar todos los ánimos; y los pueblos meridionales de este continente, y una gran parte de los militares españoles que los guardaban, creyeron que no habia mas que asimilar sus instituciones á las de aquí para tener riqueza, y libertad, y todos los bienes de que puede disfrutar una sociedad humana. El resultado lo hemos visto. Los traidores recibieron en premio de su infamia, persecucion, destierro, miseria, ó tuvieron que consagrarse lanzándose en la agitacion de una perpétua guerra civil.

Todo esto es bien conocido de la propiedad, del comercio y de la fuerza de Cuba, los cuales no tienen ya ante los ojos aquel nombre claro y virtuoso de la Confederacion angloamericana. Aquella urna en otro tiempo gloriosa y justamente admirada por su santidad, contiene hoy un ídolo insaciable, que codicia y quiere devorar todo lo que lo rodea. En el seno de ese ídolo hay pasiones tempestuosas que lo harian caer á pedruzcos, y que llegarían á acabar con el prestigio que aun tiene entre el resto de sus adoradores, si estos llegasen á persuadirse de que el mal era incorregible. La propiedad, el comercio y la fuerza de Cuba, saben que no habia mas que peligros, en una comunion de intereses con él, y no cambiarían, aunque fuese posible, su bien conocido por un porvenir de que solo pueden tener una corteza negativa para su riqueza su prosperidad y su honor.

Se hallan bastante generalizadas estas ideas en los Estados Unidos. El ridículo y el desprecio á que se ven expuestos los agitadores, los impondrán pronto silencio. Ninguno de los esfuerzos de los alborotadores debe causar la menor inquietud al comercio de Europa que tiene relaciones con Cuba, en donde España afianzará mas y mas su poder á cada nueva excitacion que promueva en este pais la bandera inmoral y gritadora de saqueadores hambrientos. Aun sin contar con el castigo de que no se salvarían en las costas á donde se dirigen, hay en la dignidad y en la sabiduria de la Confederacion angloamericana poder bastante para reprimirlos y anonadarlos.

El artículo siguiente tomado del VIRGINIAN por el NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER de Washington, corroborará lo que hemos dicho con respecto al carácter de los piratas y de los periódicos que los defienden.

"El Delta de Nueva Orleans ha publicado varios artículos editoriales de mala fe é insultantes, sobre la conducta de los oficiales de nuestra armada empleados en observar los movimientos de la gente desalmada y sin ley acampada en Round Island. Estos artículos parece que exigen alguna stencion, y no

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porque el autor de este cree que lo que pudiese decir, ó lo que pudiesen escribir plumas más hábiles que la mía, contribuiría en lo más mínimo á hacer ver á ciertos reductores que la verdad y la justicia son virtudes que sientan mejor á un periódico, que se precia de ser el guardián de la moral pública, que sus adversarios la falsedad y la detraction.

El público no ha podido dejar de ver que todo lo que ha salido á luz en las columnas del *Delta*, relativo al movimiento de Round Island, ha sido ó bien apoloético ó vituperativo: apoloético, cuando fiel á sus instintos tenía intereses que defender; y vituperativo cuando tenía que satisfacer su afición innata á la destruccion.

Todos saben por estas cercanías, y ciertamente no porque lo haya dicho el *Delta*, que de más de un mes á esta parte se ha estado reuniendo un cuerpo considerable de aventureros de quinientos á seiscientos hombres, acumulados en un pequeño espacio llamado Round Island, á cuatro millas de Pascagoula; y aunque aquella isla está tan inmediata á Nueva Orleans, nadie ha visto, hasta hace pocas semanas, que el *Delta* hubiese dado al público la menor noticia de semejante reunion, formada con el objeto de una organizacion militar destinada para la invasion hostil de Estados que se hallan en paz y amistad con nosotros. ¿Habrá un solo periódico en Nueva Orleans ó en Mobile que niegue este hecho? ¿Se atreverá el *Delta* á negarlo? Pero es notorio que el *Delta* ha ocultado al país en general la empresa de bandoleros; que por espacio de seis semanas se ha estado preparando en nuestras aguas, y que se ha abstenido intencionalmente de hablar de la partida de unos ochocientos desesperados de todas las naciones, que sin embargo se dan á sí mismos el nombre de americanos, para hacer la guerra, con objeto de saquear y robar, á un pueblo con el cual no tenemos motivo de discordia.

No me bariaré del buen entendimiento de mis compatriotas entrando en permanencia para probar que durante seis semanas se ha fomentado en estas inmediaciones una expedicion militar

illegal, con el fin de revolucionar las provincias de potencias amigas, y que Round Island es el núcleo de la parte suroccidental de la expedicion. El *Delta* sabe esto, tiene noticias ciertas del hecho; y, sin embargo, aquel diario tiene el descaro de decir que los buques de la armada molestan á unos ciudadanos que están pasando una temporada de recreo este verano en islas inmediatas á la costa.

¿No ha tenido el *Delta* noticia de lo ocurrido últimamente en Round Island? ¿No ha oido de las reyertas que ocurren entre aquellos hombres sin ley, y de las heridas y puñaladas que allí se han dado unos á otros en pocos dias? ¿Nada ha sabido del terror de los habitantes del continente vecino, al correr la voz de que aquellos hombres pacíficos iban á desembarcar entre ellos? ¿No ha sabido tampoco lo renitentes que estuvieron para obrar "los tribunales, magistrados, marshals y condottables contra las personas de los bandidos," y las amonazas que se hicieron á las autoridades de la *Soberanía del Mississippi*, cuando estas intentaron dar cumplimiento á la ley? ¿No ha oido el *Delta* hablar de algun asesinato en Round Island, y que cuando el perpetrador fue conducido y desembarcado en Pascagoula por un bote de la escuadra, las autoridades civiles no quisieron encargarse de juzgarlo? ¿No ha sabido que nadie quiso administrar la ley en el *Estado Soberano de Mississippi*? El *Delta* sabe todo esto; y sabe tambien que otro hombre se halla en un estado peligroso por efecto de las heridas que recibió en una reyerta. Y, sin embargo, y en presencia de todo esto, el *Delta* dice que el *Estado Soberano de Mississippi* tiene vigor bastante para dar cumplimiento á la ley y entenderse con los malhechores. No hay verdad en este aserto; el *Delta* lo sabe, y solo lo ha sentido para producir efecto. Sabe que ningun magistrado, con ningun *posse comitatus* que pudiese reunir entre la poblacion esparcida de aquella parte del Estado, se atrevería á incoar un proceso contra la gavilla de bandoleros reunida en Round Island.

Más ¿por qué ha guardado el *Delta* tanto silencio, hasta hace pocos dias, sobre el movimiento de Round Island? ¿Por qué se ha dormido en su puesto ese centinela, que se precia de ocupar la torre de vigia más alta de la moral pública? ¿Cuál es la causa, ropito, de ese silencio significativo? La inferencia es incontestable."

PROCLAMA DEL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Hay razones para creer que está para alistarse en los Estados Unidos una expedicion armada, con intencion de invadir la isla de Cuba, ó algunas de las provincias de Méjico; segun los mejores informes que ha podido obtener el Poder Ejecutivo, la isla de Cuba es el principal objeto de esta expedicion. Es un deber del gobierno observar la fé de los tratados, é impedir que nuestros ciudadanos cometan cualquiera agresion contra el territorio de naciones amigas. He creido por tanto necesario y conveniente publicar una proclama, con el fin de amonestar á los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos á que no tomen parte en una violacion tan gruesa de nuestras leyes y de nuestros tratados y obligaciones, á fin de que se consideren sujetos, por el hecho, á las graves penas impuestas por actas del Congreso, y privados de reclamar de su país ningun género de proteccion. Ninguna persona de esta clase podrá esperar intervencion alguna de este gobierno en su favor, por grande que sea la ostension á que se vea reducida, á consecuencia de su conducta.

Una empresa para invadir el territorio de una nacion amiga, preparada y fomentada dentro de los límites de los Estados Unidos, es en alto grado criminal, pues tiende á poner en peligro la paz y á comprometer el honor de esta nacion.

Exhorto por tanto á todos los buenos ciudadanos que estiman nuestra reputacion nacional, á que respetan sus propias leyes y las leyes de las naciones, que aprecian las bendiciones de la paz y el bienestar de su patria, para que desconcierten é impidan por todos los medios posibles cualquiera empresa de este género; y exhorto tambien á todos los funcionarios y empleados de este gobierno, en civiles como militares, para que, haciendo todos los esfuerzos posibles, aprehendan para ser juzgados y castigados á todos los que de ese modo falten á las leyes que ordenan el cumplimiento de nuestros deberes sagrados para con las potencias amigas.

Dado de mi mano el dia undécimo de agosto, en el año del Señor mil ochocientos cuarenta y nueve, y septuagésimo cuarto de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos.

Por el Presidente:

J. M. CLAYTON, Secretario de Estado.

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OPINION DE LA PRENSA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El Taijuna.

Se dice que el pueblo de Cuba desea emanciparse de la esclavitud de España. Si es así, deseamos ardientemente que lo logre. Su isla es bastante estensa para formar una Nación; y en cuanto á su fertilidad y su naturaleza, casi no tiene igual.

En cuanto á si sería ó no conducente unir los destinos de Cuba independiente á los de nuestra república confederada, no es tiempo aun de pensarle; y en este sentido nos parece oportuna la receta de Mrs. Glass para guisar el Salmon: *primero se pesca el Salmon*. En la vida privada es casi imposible hacer cálculos sobre la elección de cualquiera señora casada, para unirse con ella después de la muerte de su marido. Primero es menester que el marido muera.

Bajo un punto de vista, estamos persuadidos de que no habrá diferencia de opinión entre las personas ilustradas sobre que: *mientras España reclama la isla de Cuba como su posesión de derecho, los Estados Unidos no pueden justificar ni honorablemente aceptar ni formar ningún género de alianza defensiva con la última*. Desatender esta cláusula; es violár la reconocida ley pública del mundo, y ponernos en guerra contra un aliado, con el cual no tenemos disension alguna. Después que Cuba hubiese declarado su independencia, la hubiese sostenido, y hubiese obligado á España á reconocerla, podríamos incorporár á nuestra república cualquiera de ellas con su propio consentimiento, sin ofender á ninguna de las dos; pero antes, de ningún modo. Aunque pudiésemos considerar á España absolutamente mala, sería siempre injusto é infame proyectar su desmembramiento y su despojo.

No sabemos que los cubanos, que tanto anhelan por la independencia, sean igualmente celosos por la libertad, ni que se preoqu岸an iniciar el noble ejemplo de los magyares de Hungría; que, como medida preparatoria para la lucha de su independencia, decretaron la emancipación y la igualdad futura de todas las razas sometidas en todo el país. Si los cubanos hiciesen esto, ganarian y extenderian considerablemente la simpatía popular por el éxito de su causa en todo el mundo civilizado.

Una circunstancia hay en el movimiento cubano que tiene muy feo aspecto. Parece que descansan en los estrafos, no solo en cuanto á la ayuda, sino en cuanto á la iniciativa. La primera bala ha de ser disparada por una fuerza invasora. En la isla no ha de ondear un pabellon enemigo á España hasta que la expedición militar, preparada ocultamente dentro de los límites de los Estados Unidos, haya pisado aquellas playas. Ahora bien: difícilmente se hallará otra region de igual área en todo el mundo, tan bien provista de medios naturales para un movimiento popular, como es misma Cuba; y parece muy extraño que, si realmente los criollos desean la independencia, no aspiren al honor de dar el primer paso en el movimiento. No hay duda que arguye incapacidad para la independencia, esto de recurrir á una fuerza extranjera para principiar la lucha. Hasta despues que fué hecho prisionero el ejército de Burgoyne, ninguna go-

bierno del mundo quiso ayudar á nuestros antepasados en su lucha revolucionaria.

Tomen los cubanos el camino que les es propio. Nuestro gobierno no tiene derecho alguno ni para oponérseles, ni aun para aconsejarlos. El presidente, sin embargo, con la mas pura y sencilla buena fé ha aconsejado á *nuestro propio* pueblo con respecto al carácter y exigencias de las leyes que pudiera violar, y los riesgos á que se espondría, comprometiéndose en la empresa de encender la revolucion en Cuba, antes que esta haya manifestado la mas ínfima disposición de hacer una revolucion. Esto se ha hecho en términos sencillos, templados y claros. No podemos dudar de que su proclama ha sido unánimemente aprobada.

EL NEW YORK MORNING EXPRESS.

La Proclama del Presidente, que publicamos hoy, ha sido probablemente inspirada por los exagerados rumores que han llegado hasta él, acerca de preparativos formidables para invadir la isla de Cuba. Pero como es tan imposible, en un país tan libre y franco como el nuestro, el aprestar una expedición formidable sin que lo sepan la prensa y el público, consideramos á este atentado como una locura de unos pocos fanáticos, que por mas que haya dado al Presidente justo motivo para reprimirla, no debe causar mucho cuidado al gobierno español ni á ningún otro. Un centenar de hombres que obren de concierto en los Estados Unidos, pueden hacer mucho ruido, y amenazar con que harán mucho mas; pero no son mil hombres los que pueden conmovir á un gobierno tan fuerte como el de Cuba, ni hay expedición secreta que pueda organizarse aquí con buen éxito. Mas no por eso es menos sabia y prudente la determinación del Presidente de destruir en embrión todas las expediciones de esta clase.

En estos tiempos fogosos y de excitacion, inspira grande seguridad el saber que no existe en el gobierno el espíritu de las cuestiones de "Casa, Cuba y Canadá," sino que nuestro Poder Ejecutivo está clara y espressamente resuelto á librar al país y á los habitantes de todo compromiso estranero. El Canadá es un almacén de pólvora por un lado nuestro, Méjico es otro almacén por otro lado, y Cuba otro almacén en frente de nosotros. Podemos arrojarles una chispa fácilmente, y ver una espléndida explosión y grandes ruinas, y quemarnos los dedos y el cuerpo tambien de añadidura; pero el general Taylor está resuelto á que no se arroje la chispa, y á que, si el Canadá y Cuba llegan en algun tiempo á ser nuestros, lo sean por sí mismos y *proprio motu*, como decian en Roma. No se alargará una sola mano á cogor la pera hasta que esté madura. No saldrán hombres armados de nuestro país para suscitár rebeliones y promover revoluciones. Nos presentaremos al género humano como el dechado de una República grande, próspera y pacífica, sobre todo Pacífica, y revolucioando el mundo, no con las bayonetas, sino con la brillante y seductora belleza de su ejemplo.

El sentimiento de seguridad que nos anima al pensar que tenemos un Presidente poseido de estos principios, vale en estos tiempos millones y millones para el comercio y el tráfico de los Estados Unidos. Esta República no es una peste, para que las demas naciones dejen de tratar con ella, sino, por el contrario, el lugar mejor y mas seguro para la inversion de los capitales de otras naciones. No hay monarquía tan estable y segura como una República gobernada por este espíritu; y no hay país, por consiguiente, en donde pueda emplearse con mas conveniencia el capital. ¿Cuán diferente hubiera sido el aspecto del país si hubiesen triunfado "Casa, Canadá, y Cuba," esos signos cabalísticos que no ha mucho resonaban en nuestros oídos!

EL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

La atención de nuestros lectores, no podrá menos de interesarse en la lectura, que en otra columna les ofrecemos, de una Proclama del Presidente Taylor, amonestando al público contra una expedición secreta que parece estaba preparada en este país para la invasion de Cuba; y haciendo presente á todas las personas complicadas en ella, que si persisten en semejante empresa, no esperen la intervencion del gobierno de los Estados Unidos para sacarlas de los peligros en que se vean envueltas.

La proclama insinúa que tanto en esta ciudad como en Nueva Orleans, se habia reunido y organizado gran número de gente para la expedición. Si esto es así, se ha manejado el asunto con un secreto extraordinario, porque hasta ayer (14), y eso solo por el conducto de Washington, no habíamos oido nunca al rumor de que aquí se hacian semejantes preparativos. El *National Intelligencer* dice: "En un punto (en una isla de la costa del golfo) se dice que hay un cuerpo de tres ó cinco mil hombres, y se cree que hay agentes, tanto en las ciudades del Norte como en las del Sur, ocupadas en enganchar gente para la expedición."

Nosotros no podemos menos de creer que la Proclama del Presidente ha dado al asunto mas importancia de la que merece; pero si en efecto se trata de algo de esto, por mas despreciable que allo en sí sea, el Presidente hace muy bien en exigir de todos los empleados del gobierno, tanto civiles como militares, que contengan dichas operaciones por cuantos medios estan en su mano. El honor nacional está comprometido en ello, lo mismo que la paz nacional; porque agravios semejantes hechos á una nacion vecina, cuando no se trata de impedirlos enérgicamente por el gobierno de la nacion de donde emanen, son una causa válida de guerra.

Si se piensa en un desembarque en Cuba, sin duda es con la esperanza de que los cubanos, á lo menos en alguna parte de la isla, estan dispuestos á la rebelión; pues no es posible creer que haya aventureros tan estúpidos, que con un puñado de gente intenten apoderarse de una isla populosa contra la voluntad de sus habitantes. Ahora vemos en que se fundaban los rumores que han corrido sobre la escuadra que se iba á enviar á Cuba. Si efectivamente se envía, el objeto no puede ser otro que el de apoderarse de la expedición invasora en cuanto llegue, y no para averiguar nada sobre la supuesta violencia que se hizo á Mr. Key en Nueva Orleans.

EL COUNTRY AND NEW YORK ENQUIRER.

Publicamos abajo la proclama, en la cual el Presidente se refiere á los esfuerzos que se hacen, segun noticias, para organizar y aprestar en este país una expedición hostil á Cuba. Existe hace muchos meses una intención sistemática de crear en los Estados Unidos un sentimiento desfavorable hácia la independencia de Cuba; con el objeto de su anexión á los Estados Unidos; y esta intención ha tomado ahora probablemente una forma mas definida y tangible.

Ninguna duda puede caber en cuanto á la justicia y á la oportunidad de la Proclama del Presidente. Es su deber mandar que se respeten y observen nuestros tratados y obligaciones, lo mismo que todas las demas leyes que obligan á nuestros ciudadanos; y este es especialmente un caso que exige una pronta y eficaz intervencion.

No dudamos que el gobierno hará todo lo posible para impedir cualquier atentado hostil contra Cuba, frugado an los Estados Unidos, y que el gobierno será vigorosamente sostenido en tales medidas por el sano sentimiento público de todo el país.

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EL COMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

La invasion de Cuba, del modo en que se habla de ella, no puede menos de terminar en una completa ruina de todos los que la hayan proyectado, como merece su locura. Aunque triunfase por el pronto al combatir los medios locales é inmediatos de resistencia, no sería menos cierta la destruccion final de los invasores; su accion sería una accion de piratería; su carácter y conducta no serian otros que los de filibusteros y piratas, y debería considerarse como propio del interes, no menos que de la inclinacion y del deber hasta de las naciones extranjeras, el tomar las armas para esterminarlos. Ya pasó el tiempo en que semejantes hordas de bandidos (free companions) puedan atacar y saquear impunemente los puertos de mar extranjeros, como los Morgans, los Blackbeards y los Kydds de la antigüedad.

EL GOBIERNO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

La expedicion contra Cuba, si existe realmente, no puede considerarse sino como una de esas necias cascabeladas, condeñadas de ante mano por el buen sentido popular, y que no pueden tener mas resultado que vanas agitaciones. Lo mas dichoso que puede resultar, es que la trama muera por sí misma en la cabeza de sus autores, como sucedió el año pasado con la famosa caza del búfalo á orillas del Rio Grande.

THE REPUBLIC de Washington, despues de copiar el manifiesto del Presidente.

La proclama anterior se recibió ayer en el Departamento de Estado, en una comunicacion del Presidente desde Harrisburg.

Hace tiempo que el Gobierno tenia noticia de que se estaba procediendo al alistamiento y reunion de partidas en Nueva Orleans, Nueva York y otras ciudades de la Union; que se habian juntado sumas considerables de dinero; y que se habian comprado armas y se habian hecho aprestos en grande escala con la mira de alguna expedicion militar. En estos movimientos se ha procedido con mucho sigilo, y se ha ocultado el objeto de la empresa, hasta de los mismos individuos comprometidos en ella. Sin embargo, el Presidente ha obtenido evidencia suficiente para no dudar de que el designio de la expedicion era una invasion en Cuba, y de que era necesaria la intervencion del Poder Ejecutivo á fin de sostener nuestros compromisos de neutralidad y conservar sin mancha el honor del pueblo americano.

Al circular su proclama, da el Presidente otra prueba mas de que se halla determinado á hacer que se cumplan nuestros deberes neutrales, y á conservar por todos los medios constitucionales la tranquilidad del pais. No abraza deseo alguno de guerra ni de conquista, ni de empresas militares. Las escenas por las cuales ha pasado y en que ha adquirido eterna fama, estan llenas de recuerdos tristes y amargos para engendrar otros sentimientos que el deseo de la pax universal. Pronto, como estará siempre para oponerse á una invasion contra nuestros propios derechos, lo estará del mismo modo para contrarestar cualquiera agresion por parte de nuestros ciudadanos contra los derechos de otras naciones. No dudamos que será sostenido por las simpatías y la cordial cooperacion de todos los buenos ciudadanos.

EL NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER de Washington.

Ayer (13) se recibió en el Departamento de Estado, en una comunicacion del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, que se halla en Harrisburg, Pensilvania, la proclama que reproducimos en otra columna.

Hacia algunas semanas que turbaban el sosiego del pais varios rumores acerca de la reunion de cierto número de hombres en diferentes partes de los Estados Unidos. Se habia indicado con cautela que su destino eran diferentes puntos, y se indicaba Tampico, las provincias de Sierra Madre, Méjico, Yucatan y Cuba; pero los jefes de la empresa han ocultado la verdad con el mayor cuidado, sin que los soldados que se alistaron fuesen sabedores del secreto, que solo debía revelarse despues de su embarque. No sabemos hasta donde se han llevado los planes de la expedicion; pero sí sabemos que últimamente se han reunido algunas partidas en un sitio no lejos de Nueva Orleans, y que es evidente que la meta de Cuba era el verdadero objeto de los expedicionarios. Deseamos vivamente que el Presidente logre evitar la perpetracion de un ultraje semejante contra una nacion amiga, y que mantenga illeso el honor de nuestro pais. El saqueo es el único motivo que puede haber para tal empresa; y todos los hombres de bien se complacerán en ver que el general Taylor cumple honradamente los compromisos que ha contraido con su pais con respecto á conservar la fé de nuestros tratados y reprimir todas las empresas ilegales contra naciones extranjeras amigas. El bizarro soldado que ha vivido cuarenta años en el campo de batalla, y ha arrostrado las balas de los enemigos de su patria, en tantos combates, que ha alcanzado tanta gloria, militar, manifiesta al mundo que es, como antes de su eleccion auguramos que sería, el HOMBRE DE LA PAZ.

EL NORTH AMERICAN de Philadelphia.

Hemos recibido noticias, por un conducto seguro, de que en Round Island, en frente de Pascagoula, se ha reunido últimamente un cuerpo de quinientos á ochocientos hombres al mando de un tal White, coronel, que no hace mucho figuró en Yucatan.

Se dice que en Mobila se ha depositado una suma de 25,000 pesos para promover el objeto de este nefario movimiento, cuyo particular destino aun no se ha determinado con exactitud, aunque por los hechos que últimamente y por conductos atenciosos han salido á luz, se supone que su destino es la isla de Cuba, en cuya costa del sur se intenta hacer un desembarco. Dícese tambien que se han abierto listas para enganchar gente en Baltimore, Nueva York y Boston, en Mobila y en un Nueva Orleans. No hemos podido descubrir si se ha tratado de reunir en esta ciudad gente, armas y municiones.

The Mississippi

CITY OF JACKSON

17 August 1849, 3

JOHN HENDERSON (<i>of Mi.</i>) & JOHN HENDERSON, JR.,	
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND SO- LICITORS IN CHANCERY.	
<i>Office No. 16, St. Charles street, New Orleans.</i>	
Jan. 26.	5—3m

City of Jackson

CITY OF JACKSON

17 August 1849, 3

Vicksburg and Jackson Rail Road.

CHANGE OF HOURS.



On and after Monday, 20th August, the Accommodation Train (Freight and Passenger) D. C. Gay, conductor, will leave Vicksburg at half-past 7 A. M., and Jackson at 1 P. M. The Mail Train, W. E. Pleasants, conductor, will leave Vicksburg at half-past two P. M., and Jackson at eight A. M.

By order of the President,

WM. BROWN,

Aug. 11-3w

Sup. Motive Power and Transportation.

17 August 1849, 2

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, United States Minister to Spain, and family, N. C.; Com. Moore and lady, Texas; Captain Clark, U. S. A.; George Costar, Mobile; H. A. Pringle, Charleston; Captain B. S. Alexander, U. S. A.; Antonio Castrilluo, Mexico; F. H. Lewis, Boston; Lieut. A. H. McLean, U. S. A.; Dr. Sargent, Philadelphia; Col. J. H. McIntosh, Florida; J. Cox, Philadelphia; Gen. P. G. Van Wyck, Sing Sing; Judge Wayne, Georgia; Col. Talbot, U. S. A.; N. Murray, U. S. A.; L. F. Rodgers, New Orleans; Henry J. Rodgers and lady, Baltimore; and James A. McKnight, Pittsburgh, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

Hon. D. M. Barringer and family will leave next week for Europe.

Thomas A. Bullard, J. Dyer, Texas, and Col. T. Hughes, Kentucky, are at Rathbun's Hotel.]

Count Berner, Messieurs Leacombourg, Loger, De Houffty, and Dr. S. F. Rudolph, France; Capt. F. S. Gregory, U. S. N., and Capt. W. B. Drew, ship Lebanon, arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the United States Hotel.

Major J. A. Archer, Md.; M. Bardoux, Paris; and Pedro Yzuaga, Cuba, are among the visitors at the American Hotel.

The New York *Sun*
August 17, 1849, 2

"Americans may revolutionize Cuba, but England, having an interest greater than Spain in that Island, will prove a powerful enemy to the revolutionist."--*N. Y. Pathfinder*.

It is not Americans, but Cubans who will revolutionize Cuba. And the revolution will not be for annexation to the United States, but for absolute independence. How will England prove a powerful enemy to the revolutionist? Will the United States stand idle and permit an English intervention between the Cubans and Spain, thereby securing the Island to Britain? We *reckon*--we *guess* not! President Madison declared the policy of the United in regard to Cuba--"that it must never pass from Spain to any other foreign power"--and Gen. Taylor will make Madison's declaration good, or he will find the people about his ears like a nest of hornets. Let Spain have Cuba *as long as she can keep it*.

The Daily Picayune.
17 August 1849, 2

Fourth Despatch.

Invasion of Cuba or Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—The President of the United States has issued the following proclamation:

Proclamation by the President.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be called out in the United States, with an intention to invade the island of Cuba or some of the provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain points to the island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens in the United States, who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to heavy penalties, pronounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct and enterprise.

To invade the territories of a friendly nation, a project, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and therefore all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation; as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations; as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, will discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise. I therefore call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand the 11th day of August, A. D. 1849, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-fourth.
By the President: Z. TAYLOR.
JOHN M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

The above proclamation was received yesterday at the Department of State in a communication from Harrisburg.

Official intelligence has been received at the Department at Washington to the 30th of July, stating that the Indians of Florida in the vicinity of Tampa Bay are all quiet, and there is no apprehension of disturbance.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—Gen. Taylor was unwell at Carlisle, but has recovered and is proceeding to Chambersburg, en route for Washington.

✓ We understood last evening that Don Carlos de España, the Spanish Consul, has re-opened his office for the transaction of business.

✓ Mr. Logan Hunton, the U. S. District Attorney, left yesterday on the Old Hickory, for Louisville, whither he is called on account of the illness of his family.

✓ The article in our paper of Wednesday morning, headed "The Abduction Case," was republished in our evening's edition of that day in order to correct one or two slight errors which had crept into it, owing to the lateness of the hour at which it was prepared. We should, however, have made Mr. Hunton say that it was not Rey who had been put on board the Andrew Ring, but another man—intimating that it was a bank defaulter, &c.—instead of "he boldly declared, &c."

✓ We take the following from the Courier of last evening:

The Abduction Case.—A friend of ours has given us the following very interesting statement. Ayala, that passive instrument of the Captain General of the island of Cuba, having received a full pardon for an offence against the laws of Cuba, in exchange for a list of the editors and correspondents of the journal called the Verdud, and of those who are friendly to the cause of Cuban independence—this same Ayala, whose testimony was very favorable to the Consul in the late investigation before Justice Bright, has become dissatisfied with those who employed him, and has determined to tell the whole truth as far as he knows it. We are also informed that the disclosures which he intends to make will appear without delay in one of the New Orleans papers. The testimony of this man will throw new light upon the affair, and perhaps explain every thing that now appears doubtful or mysterious.

✓ SELLING OBSCENE PRINTS.—The practice of peddling obscene prints and books about the streets of this city has for a long time been a crying nuisance. Falling, as many of them will, into the hands of the young and innocent, the effect is most deplorable. The police of the Second Municipality yesterday afternoon discovered a man on the Levee with a bundle of these filthy pictures, trying to effect a sale. The whole lot, consisting of two hundred and twenty-seven, were taken from him, not only on account of the character of the prints, but because he was peddling without a license. We presume that they will all be destroyed.

PUBLIC  LEDGER

PHILADELPHIA

17 August 1849, 2

THE REVOLUTIONARY EXPEDITION—A letter from a Baltimore correspondent of the New York Tribune, dated on Sunday last, says:—

"I know that nearly a month since a movement was commenced in this city, having in view the raising a small body of men, for an object which has been kept as secret as possible. A paragraph first appeared in an afternoon paper, stating that a proposition would be made in a short time, by advertisement, to take out about twenty active and hearty young men to California, each being guaranteed \$1000 for his services twelve months. Since that, a young officer who served in the volunteer regiment in Mexico, has, I am informed on the best authority, been cautiously and silently obtaining the required number of men—none but the most reliable and trustworthy being accepted, and severally pledged to secrecy. The project, as I understand it, is to start with the avowed object of passing through Mexican territory to California, and thus obtain admission into the country, armed and prepared to act as their leaders may dictate. I am assured that the scheme is understood throughout the South and West, and that it must prove successful."

The writer of the above paragraph says Mexico, and not Cuba, is the destination of the enterprise. The Boston Herald, which some months ago alluded to this secret expedition, now asserts:

"That the organized force referred to by the President, is in fact destined for the invasion of the Canadas, whenever the inhabitants of those provinces can agree upon a concerted plan of action to throw off their allegiance to the British crown."

"The late movements of several persons known to us, who were formerly officers of the volunteer division of the United States Army in Mexico, and who are engaged in this affair, lead us to believe that the object of the expedition is yet the same as when first projected, and that the hints thrown out of the intention to make a descent upon Cuba or the Mexican States, are but feigned swarms, for the purpose of blinding our government to the real designs of the leaders in this under-taking."

Unless the government has got some better intelligence than is afforded by the newspapers, the expedients to prevent the suspected project will be a wild goose chase.

PUBLIC LEDGER

PHILADELPHIA

17 August 1849, 2

VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.—The President's proclamation, respecting it to be founded upon false and false information than the public are supplied with, shows two things quite important; a conspiracy, by some of our best patriots, against the peace of some foreign countries, and the rights and dignity of our own; and the determination of the Federal Executive to prevent all such illegal enterprises, and to visit their perpetrators with condign punishment. Every good citizen will applaud this determination, required alike by our laws, our treaties, our public faith and our national character; and every good citizen will do all in his power to aid the government in discovering, securing and punishing the guilty. Our national character is worth something; quite too much to be left to the mercy of lawless adventurers without principles or scruples, and intent merely on their own ends, without regard to the rights of other countries or their own. Our public peace is too valuable to be sacrificed to the lawless designs of those, or any other conspirators against the rights of other people; and our commerce is quite too valuable to be left as the prey of those swarms of privateers and pirates under the Spanish flag, which a collision with Spain would not avert, even from New Orleans and New York. Hence if any of the designs referred to by the President be in progress, let them be interrupted at once, by the whole power of the nation, if necessary. Let us have no half-way measures in this business, but thorough work.

For some time past, some of the Southwestern newspapers have been talking with affected mystery, about gatherings of "owls" for a "buffalo hunt." We did not know that owls preyed upon such large quarry as buffaloes, or any larger than frogs and mice, and therefore could perceive no wit in this slang. But we understood by it what others scarcely condoned to conceal, that, some marauding expedition was designed against the Northern part of Mexico, in violation of our own laws and treaties. The project doubtless involved the "Texasization" of Northern Mexico, for the introduction of slavery first, and annexation afterwards. The shameless audacity with which such things are openly projected, and commended in some quarters, especially of the Southwest, and echoed in New York, presents a forcible commentary upon morals, public and private, in some parts of the Union, and in some of the newspapers. Such people do not seem to know that they are instigating or committing crimes, that, they are amenable to our laws for political offences against other countries, or that, as individuals, they are under any moral or legal obligations resulting from treaties between their own and other countries. Yet if they should be caught by any foreign government against which they thus criminally operate, they would make a grievous outcry about the violation of their rights as American citizens; and vociferously, impetuously and impudently demand the protection of the country which they had thus criminally abandoned. A few years ago, a party of such "owls" undertook, under pretence of trade, a piratical expedition against Santa Fe, in New Mexico. Being captured by the Mexican authorities, and treated as criminals, and with only a little of that severity which they deserved, they made loud appeals to our government

in defence of their citizenship, and learned that our government did not protect those who abandoned their own country to commit crimes against others. They were ultimately liberated, after tasting the quality of Mexican imprisonment, though in justice, they might have been hanged or shot.

A journal of New York has lately been echoing reports from New Orleans, about a similar criminal expedition against Tampico and other parts of Mexico. But since the publication of the President's proclamation, which alludes to such expeditions against Cuba, as well as Mexico, this journal says that they are designed against Cuba alone, and that it understands the case much better than the President. It then gives a long account of disaffection in Cuba, of plots in this country against Spanish authority there, of enlistment of men in New Orleans and New York, for a hostile expedition against it; of the assembling at some island on our coast, of five hundred armed men for this expedition. It adds, if we believe the story implicitly, some criminal project against Cuba is in preparation. Now if the editor of this journal knows all its details. Now if he is thus enlightened, he is, according to law, very much in the predicament of an accomplice. If so, we commend the subject to the Federal District Attorney and Marshal of the Eastern District of New York. His arrest might throw some light upon the subject, and lead to the conviction of conspirators more important; and at least it would be a good joke, and serve as a caution against professions of intimate acquaintance with conspiracies and other crimes, which can only be gained by accomplices. If he understands the case as much as he professes, he must be an accomplice, and ought either to be punished, or made a WITNESS for the government on the usual conditions in such cases. But if he knows nothing of the case beyond conjecture and common report, then let him stand before the public in an appropriate position, and contribute to its amusement.

This journal talks much about the disaffection of the Cuban Creoles against the Spanish government, of their determination to be free, and of the ultimate annexation of Cuba to the Union. These Creoles talk of throwing off the Spanish yoke! Twenty thousand old Spanish troops would drive the whole of them into the sea in a week, for a more corrupt and imbecile white race cannot be found in the world. And what would they do with independence? Precisely what the Mexicans and South American Spanish Creoles have done with the same thing, make it an instrument of their country's ruin. And they talk of annexation to the Union! What should we do with them? They would be worse than a dead weight. If all the Creoles and Negroes should leave the Island together, our Union would be better without, than with it; for our obvious policy is keeping within the Continent till its population needs an outlet. Then, and not till then, Cuba would be a valuable acquisition, if carefully closed against Creoles, Negroes and Indians, and opened to Anglo-Americans only. But with its present population of corrupt and imbecile Creole nabobs and Negro slaves, it would be a deplorable curse. Its separation from Spain and national independence would also be a curse, for it would then be a nest of pirates upon our commerce. Our policy is keeping out the English and keeping in the Spaniards.

with
annexation

THE REPUBLIC
WASHINGTON

17 August 1849, 2

Foreign Journals in the United States.

Among these we do not include those papers definition would comprise many of the oldest and printed in languages other than English—for this most respectable journals in the country—but those which, whether printed in English or not, are addressed exclusively to any portion of our population of foreign origin. The most conspicuous among these papers is probably the New York *Albion*, which, under the auspices of the well-known and talented Dr. Bartlett, of New York, acquired so high a reputation for its literary conduct and selections, and which was so able an exponent of the ultra English ideas it advocated. Still ably edited, it exerts great influence, and may be regarded as the representative of the opinions of the English residents in the United States.

One of the best known papers in the United States is the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*. This able journal can scarcely be called a foreign paper, for American affairs always received the attention due to their importance, and are spoken of with fairness and candor. *Nullius in verba*—*magistri*, the *Courrier* is in name and in fact an independent paper. Under the charge of Mr. Galliardet, this paper, though decidedly *Orleanist*, was ably and well conducted, and the present *redacteur*, Mr. Arpin, has added to its interest. The *Freeman's Journal* is addressed to the Irish portion of our fellow-citizens, is in its character semi-religious, and maintains its object with zeal and labor.

The German *Schnellpost* is almost entirely devoted to European affairs. Revolutionary in its politics, it teems with valuable correspondence, the views of which are almost always found to be accurate and well founded. The *Wochenblatt*, or weekly of this paper, will be found an admirable summary of European news, fuller, fairer, and more distinct than any other we know of, made up in the country, and is enriched by the pens of several of the ablest men of young Germany.

La *Crónica*, of New York, is a Spanish miscellany, apparently rather in the interest of the authorities of old Spain and Cuba, to which its columns are chiefly devoted. Señor San Martín, the redactor, writes well, and has handled more than once persons with whom he has differed in such a manner as to give them reason to be thankful that they have no acquaintance with Castilian; and to convince others that where "ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

El *Telegrafo*, of New Orleans, is a small sheet zealously conducted in advocacy of the same views with the *Crónica*. *La Patria*, also a Spanish paper of New Orleans, addresses the natives of the Mexican and South American republics, rather than Spanish subjects. Its news' arrangements are complete, and the paper is one of the most valuable of our exchanges.

La *Verdad*, of New York, is edited by "Cora Montgomery"—a well-known *nom de plume*. It advocates the independence of Cuba, Canada, and all colonies. Whether in Spanish or English, few persons write better than the editor—the literary reputation of whom, in both languages, is well established.

None of the above papers, we think, are political, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, being unconnected with either party, except the last. A prominence in all is given to literature, and they seek to give a bird's-eye view of the mental products of the several nations, in the tongues of which they are printed. Besides the above, are other journals of the same class, doubtless, but with which we are unacquainted; and even now two new papers in the Italian are announced as forthcoming, one from New Orleans and the other from New York.

17 August, 1849, 3

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Baltimore Correspondent.
BALTIMORE, August 16—5 p. m.
Glorious news from Hungary.—An impostor.—Robbery.—
Sympathy meetings.—The Cuba proclamation.—The Fernandez hoax.—The markets, &c.

The news by the steamer Hibernia again reached Baltimore between midnight and morning, too late to be forwarded for this morning's Union; which was the more to be regretted, as it contains glorious intelligence of further success to the arms of the gallant Hungarians. The combined armies of Russia and Austria appear to be like children in the hands of those fighting for life and liberty.

A man named Clarke, from Portsmouth, Virginia, has recently been making a collection here for the professed object of building a Baptist Church in that place. As he will probably visit the District of Columbia on the same errand, I would remark that I have just seen a letter from the Baptist minister in that place pronouncing him an impostor.

The jewelry store of Mr. H. J. McLaughlin was broken into and robbed last night of goods to the value of \$500, including watches, jewelry, pistols, Bowie knives, &c.

New York is about following the example of Boston and Philadelphia in getting up a grand sympathetic meeting for Hungary, whilst in Baltimore no movement has yet been made further than talking about it. Even if no money should be raised at these meetings, the sympathy expressed would warm the hearts of these republican Magyars, and renerve their arms to deeds of noble daring.

The President's proclamation with regard to the Cuba revolutionists has taken the New Yorkers by surprise. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"People generally don't know what to think of the President's proclamation putting down that Gulf expedition, the ghost of which some of the newspapers, aided by Madam Rumor, have seen stalking about on some island in the Delta of the Mississippi. Grown-up men pronounce both the proclamation and the expedition a 'humbug,' while the juvenile fraternity show a disposition to coincide in the opinion of their grandmothers, that certain rascalions are indeed at work trying to throw the island of Cuba into the Gulf of Mexico. If anybody has been training volunteers here for such a purpose, however, they must keep remarkably quiet about it, for not the remotest symptom of belligerency is or has been apparent."

18 August 1849, 2

SOUTHERN MOVEMENT.—The Baltimore American
terms the expedition against Cuba, a "Southern
Movement." If it will await the developments in
this matter, it will probably find that the North has
as much hand in the enterprise as the South.

18 August 1849, 2

Proclamation of President Taylor

The proclamation of President Taylor against certain persons who are charged with fitting up expeditions to invade some portion of our territory, will be found in another column. The proclamation, as a matter of form, is all very well, provided the President is supplied with information to justify the apprehension of the acts which he so strongly denounces. We presume he has such information. General Taylor is not the man to be easily alarmed. He is not apt to go off half-cooked. If, therefore, there are grounds to justify a proclamation, they are also sufficient to authorize the officers of the government to enforce the law against such parties. We cannot believe that any such design on the President's part, is seriously entertained in regard to Cuba or any portion of Mexico. Such an enterprise would require a powerful armament and naval force, and an amount of means much beyond the resources of any combination of individuals. To invade Cuba would require a well organized force of at least 20,000 men, and half a dozen large ships. The Cuban authorities have several fine steamers and other ships of war, and their ports are protected by powerful forts and batteries.

We have not heard a whisper to sanction the idea that a design of this extent is in course of preparation. We imagine that the whole foundation for this proclamation, will be resolved into the small affair of Round Island, near this city, which has been telegraphed on to Washington, and has, like other telegraphic news, received much addition on its passage. We know nothing of the objects of the organization on Round Island. The limited numbers and resources of the party, however, lead us to suspect that it contemplates nothing more criminal than an armed emigration to Mosquitia,—a country which can scarcely be said to be a friendly power, as it is a dreary, uninhabited waste, of indefinite extent, and is ruled over by nobody, and is the rightful property of the first settlers. The occupation of the valley of the San Juan river by the consent and invitation of the State of Nicaragua would not seriously jeopard the peace and dignity of the United States, and would place this important line for a canal across the Isthmus, in the hands of the very men, who are best fitted to carry out that great enterprise. Such a purpose and organization merit rather the encouragement and approval of our government, than its censure and denunciation.

Proclamation by the President.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be called out in the United States, with an intention to invade the island of Cuba or some of the provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain points to the island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens in the United States, who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to heavy penalties, pronounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct and enterprise.

To invade the territories of a friendly nation, a project, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and, therefore, all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation; as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations; as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, will discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise. I, therefore, call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand the 11th day of August, A. D. 1849, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventy-fourth.

By the President: Z. TAYLOR.
JOHN M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

PENSACOLA NAVY-YARD, August 14, 1849.

The Alabama, which left New Orleans on the 10th, was aground for some time, off Horn Island. She afterwards took on board one company of the Fourth Artillery, from Fort Pike, and two companies from Pascagoula, and left for Pensacola on the evening of the 13th, where she arrived on the 14th for two more companies of artillery, but Colonel Gardner had not yet received orders to embark, and therefore it is probable the others will proceed to Tampa Bay without them. General Twiggs has received orders to hold himself in readiness to go, if required. The troops that go, will be under the command of Major Bainbridge, unless Colonel Gardner has orders.

I went on board of the Raritan to-day. Captain Page is an acquaintance of mine, and he gave me the list of officers. The Saratoga, Captain Nicholson, will accompany the Raritan. The Albany remains here—all of the Home Squadron.

Part of the United States Home Squadron are lying off the Navy-Yard, Pensacola, and are to proceed to sea on the 15th.

The frigate Raritan, Benjamin Page, Jr., Captain, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, sails to-morrow. Her officers are—John R. Tucker, first lieutenant; William T. Muse, second ditto; William A. Parker, third ditto; Thomas B. Hager, fourth ditto; James S. Ridgely, fifth ditto; J. W. A. Nicholson, master; D. S. Edwards, fleet surgeon; J. A. Bates, purser; John Blake, chaplain; Josiah Watson, first lieutenant commanding marines; James R. Jones, second lieutenant; A. J. Rice, assistant surgeon; Aston Miles, Greenleaf Cilley, J. C. P. DeKrafft, Jonathan Young, passed midshipmen; R. LeRoy Parker, Commodore's secretary; Jno W. Riddell, C. W. Fluper, Jos. D. Blake, Wm. P. McCann, Frevett Abbott, Benj. P. Loyall, Carlos Bratt, midshipmen; Robert Dixon, boatswain; John B. Korney, Captain's clerk; John P. Oregor, Purser's do.; A. A. Randall, gunner; William Lee, carpenter; Jacob Stephen, nail-maker.

The Alabama takes in coal, and will leave to-morrow for Tampa Bay. If time is given, I will ride or sail to the city. The hotels are said to be full of visitors. I have not time to write a letter. P. B., Jr.

WASHINGTON

18 August 1849, 3

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The Philadelphia North American, in commenting upon the late Proclamation of the President, says:

“Intelligence has reached us, from a reliable source, that a force numbering between five hundred and eight hundred men has recently been assembled at Round Island, opposite Pascagoula, under the command of a Col. White, who figured not long ago at Yucatan. It is also stated that the sum of \$250,000 has been deposited in Mobile to promote the objects of this nefarious movement, the particular direction of which is not yet distinctly ascertained; though from facts lately come to light, through authentic channels, its destination is supposed to be Cuba, where a landing is contemplated at the south side of the island. It is understood that rendezvous, with a view of enlisting men, have been opened at Baltimore, New York, and Boston, as well as at Mobile and New Orleans. We have not been able to discover that any attempt has been made in this city to collect a force, or to supply arms and ammunition.”

18 August 1849, 2

☞ SAMUEL J. DOUGLAS, of this city, has been appointed Collector for the Port of Key West, in the place of STEPHEN R. MALLORY. "Nothing to say," except that this act of throwing overboard an able man, who enjoys the reputation of an "honest, faithful and capable" officer, furnishes another characteristic illustration of Old Zack's no-party pledges. Mr. Mallory's crime was that of being a good democrat; and this reminds us of the following spoken before the election by Taylor's great spokesman, Mr. Crittenden:

"He (Mr. Crittenden) had seen a letter in Gen. Taylor's hand writing, in which Gen. Taylor said 'he would proscribe no man because he was a Democrat; that both Democrats and Whigs stood by him at the battle of Monterey, shedding their blood together for their country, and he would be the last man to deny to the Democrats a fair share of the office.'"

18 August 1849, 2

From the *National Intelligencer* August 13, 1849.

Illegal Enterprises.

From certain statements which we have lately observed in the public prints, and, still more, from the information of private letters, we are induced to credit the existence of a serious and extensively concerted enterprise, having in view some illegal design against the peace and dignity of a neighboring and friendly Government.

At one point (on an island on the coast of the Gulf) there are said to be embodied from three to five hundred men, agents are believed to be engaged in Northern as well as Southern cities, in enlisting men for the expedition. In the South it is given out that the enterprise is aimed against Tampico and the Mexican territory of the Sierra Madre. Elsewhere it is asserted that Cuba is its object. Whether it be one or the other, the enterprise is equally in violation of our own laws, and it is to be hoped that the Executive, should it be in possession of information going to establish the reality of any such unlawful scheme being on foot in our country, will take effectual measures to frustrate it, and vindicate the national faith and honor.

From the *National Intelligencer*, August 14, 1849.

The Proclamation, a copy of which will be found in another column, was received yesterday at the Department of State, in a communication from the President of the United States, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

For some weeks past the country has been disturbed with rumors of the assembling and drilling of bands of men in different parts of the United States. Various places have been artfully designated as the object of their destination. Tampico and the Sierra Madre Provinces of Mexico, Yucatan and Cuba, have all been alluded to in connexion with the enterprise. But the truth has been studiously concealed by the leaders engaged in it. The common soldiers who have been enlisted were not to be informed until after embarkation. How far the expedition has proceeded we know not. But we do know that bands of men have lately assembled at a point not far from New Orleans; and that the evidence is clear that Cuba is the real object of those engaged in it. Most earnestly do we hope that the President may succeed in arresting the perpetration of such an outrage on a friendly nation, and maintaining unsullied the honor of our country. Plunder can be the only motive of such an enterprise; and all good men must rejoice to witness the honest redemption of General Taylor's pledges to his country, to preserve the faith of our treaties and suppress illegal enterprises against friendly foreign nations. The gallant soldier who has spent forty years in the camp, and braved the bullets of his country's enemies in so many battles—who has sounded all the shoals and depths of military glory—proves himself to the world to be, as we predicted before his election that he would be, the "MAN OF PEACE."

Memphis Eagle

18 August 1849, 3

Proclamation by the President.

Gen. Taylor has issued an important Proclamation. He says that he has received reliable information of an expedition designed to operate upon Cuba, which is now being secretly organised in this country. He, therefore, enjoins upon all citizens to hold aloof from the expedition, and upon the officers, civil and military, to arrest for trial the parties engaged in the affair.

Illness of the President.

Gen. Taylor was seized with cholera symptoms, at Carlisle (Pa.) on the 14th inst. At the last accounts he was in a situation favorable to speedy recovery.

18 August 1849, 2

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.—The *Baltimore Sun*, of Friday, the 10th inst., gives an animated description of the reception of General TAYLOR, in the Monumental City. He left Washington on the 9th, accompanied by no regular suit, and wholly without any parade, refusing to use the special car which had been provided for him, and taking a seat in the ordinary passenger cars. He remarked, says the *Sun*, that "he was going to visit the sovereigns, and wished to do it in a very quiet way." He was opposed to large assemblies of people at this season of the year, and especially in view of apprehended sickness.

He had told some of his friends that he was also averse to parades in summer, unless there was an enemy near: "The weather was too oppressive for men to be clothed in uniform with knapsacks, to stand under arms to perform a mere ceremony. His journey was not for political purposes, by no means, but to take a glance at the manufactures of the North, which, for some time, he had been kindly and earnestly invited to do. On his arrival at Baltimore, the President was received by a hearty "three times three," from a large concourse of citizens, among whom were the workmen from the various establishments in the vicinity, who had assembled for the purpose of welcoming him to the city, as well as to get a sight of the old hero. He was escorted by Mr. ZENOS BARNUM, of the City Hotel, to an elegant coach drawn by four spirited horses, provided by him for the occasion.

In a few moments they arrived at the City Hotel, where at least one thousand persons had assembled, who greeted the President with most enthusiastic shouts and huzzas.

After taking tea, he again appeared upon the portico, and addressed a few words to those assembled, remarking that he was much pleased to see them, and hoped, upon his return, to have the pleasure of shaking hands with the citizens of the monumental city.

He left Baltimore on the 10th inst., by route for Pittsburgh, at which place he is to be joined by Governor JOHNSTON, and will then proceed to New York, via the Lakes.

Proclamation by the President.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be called out in the United States, with an intention to invade the island of Cuba or some of the provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points to the island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens in the United States, who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to heavy penalties, pronounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct and enterprise.

To invade the territories of a friendly nation, a project, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and, therefore, all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation; as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations; as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, will discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise. I therefore call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, the 11th day of August, A. D. 1849, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy fourth.

By the President: Z. TAYLOR.
JOHN M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

[Signature]

18 August 1849, 2

THE PROSECUTIONS—It very often happens that you can get more information from abroad of what is going on in our city, than we can from any and every source immediately at home. During the late visitations of pestilence and flood, we were much edified by the correspondents of the Northern papers, who informed us of facts, the existence of which were never dreamed of by our own people. A correspondent of the New York Herald has made some discoveries of the origin, progress and design of a secret movement, which has been in agitation for some time past in this city, and for the information it contains, we give his letter to our readers.

It has been well known for some weeks past that a movement of a singular character has been in progress. Some three or four weeks since, placards were stuck up in the streets, to the effect that 1000 able bodied men were wanted, and the inducements of good pay held out. A large number, amounting to several hundred, (it is said six hundred) accepted the invitation, and have been transported, as a temporary rendezvous, first to Cat Island, and subsequently to Round Island, both of which islands are in the State of Mississippi. These adventurers, soldiers, laborers, or whatever they may be called, are amply provided with all the necessary conveniences of subsistence, rations, camp equipage, tents, etc., etc., and appear to maintain a regular system of subordination. They are without arms of any description, and as far as we are advised they have committed, at least no overt act in violation of the laws, requiring the interference of the civil power.

The officers of the Federal Government have been watching the movement closely, but no reliable information could be obtained, that would authorize their interposition, and no informant could be found, who would depose to any tangible facts;—moreover, although they were recruited and organized in New Orleans, these people are, and have been for some time, beyond the jurisdiction of the authorities of Louisiana.

It is, we believe, impossible for any one, not of the party, to say, with any degree of accuracy, what is the real object and destination of this expedition. Whether it is destined to conquer the Sierra Madre, invade Cuba, revolutionize Nicaragua, dethrone the Mosquito King, or to build the Panama Railroad, are all matters of conjecture. The correspondent of the Herald, seems to know all about it, and here is his letter.

We have no doubt the government at Washington, has been kept duly advised.

Having seen no mention in any of the public journals, at either the North or the South, or even an intimation of an important movement, which has been going on in this city for some time past, and which is at this moment being conducted in a secret way, I cannot do better than detail to you its origin, progress, and prospect—pledging myself that, startling as it is, and important as it will be at no distant day, on our relations with the neighboring Republic of Mexico, what I shall state may be relied upon as true and authentic. Now for the facts.

For some time past, several men, calling themselves agents of an expeditionary enterprise, have been enlisting men in this city with the understanding, private and secret, that they shall perform duty in any service in which their aid may be required when the expedition shall have arrived at its destination. Immediately after the enlistment of each man, he is made acquainted with certain secret signs by which he can recognize his fellow associates, agents or officers; and, as I also learn, each man binds himself to keep the fact of such

an expedition being in process of formation to himself and to reveal it to no one.

Another stipulation which those who enlist in this enterprise are obliged to enter into, is that the destination of the expedition is not to be made known to them until the vessel in which they agree to embark shall have reached a certain latitude and longitude. When that particular point shall have been reached, the object and interest of the expedition, as well as the point of debarkation, will be fully made known to them, and they will be expected to obey their officers, and perform the military service which they entered into in this city. Fifteen hundred men, or more, have at this time announced their readiness to embark in this enterprise, and the number is increasing every day. A formidable quantity of arms has also been secured, consisting of fifteen or twenty thousand muskets, which were purchased of Government contractors in New York, Philadelphia, and other places, and they are safely secured in the place appointed for the expedition to land at. The able men in this affair, the leaders, who command and are now carrying it on, will visit the Northern cities, where (in New York particularly,) they expect to be able to get all such additional recruits as they desire.

I have as yet said nothing of the object of this great movement, nor the point at which the expedition will embark. You recollect very well, that, for some time past, there have been rumors of a revolutionary character in the northern part of Mexico, and that it has been expected by the Mexican government that an attempt would be made to establish an independent republic in the Northern States, to be called the Republic of the Sierra Madre. The subject caused a great deal of anxiety to the central government at Mexico; and troops were sent there some months ago and other measures adopted, to nip it in the bud. Now, the object of this expedition is to carry out the formation of the republic of the Sierra Madre, to separate that territory from the Mexican republic, proclaim its independence, and maintain it by force. It was in this way that the separation and independence of Texas was brought about; and the scheme in that instance having succeeded so well, it will be tried now in Sierra Madre. The place of debarkation and rendezvous is Tampico, in the State of Tamaulipas, which, you are aware, is very accessible from New Orleans.

A great many of the soldiers and officers in the late war with Mexico, have joined this movement; and I am credibly informed that it has received the approbation, if, indeed, it has emanated, from some of the leading citizens of the South.

Some of these statesmen think that the time has arrived when not to resent in a way often threatened, the continual encroachments of the North on the rights of the South, and their repeated and incessant attacks on the institution of Slavery, ought justly to be considered cowardly and craven hearted. A dissolution of the Union has been frequently threatened, and this movement is the commencement of a train of events, that will lead to such a consummation, on the part of the South, under the guidance of the leading Southern politicians. The expectation is, that the Sierra Madre would, of course, in due time be annexed to the United States; and as soon as that is accomplished, the South will recede from the Union, and, with the Sierra Madre, form a separate and independent Republic, leaving the North to act as it pleases. With such a vast increase of cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar producing soil, the new Southern Republic, it is thought, would be able to control the markets of the world, as far as those staples are concerned.

I believe I have not left any point of consequence connected with this secret expedition, its object and purposes, untouched. You may use them or not, as you think proper; but that they are strictly true I would pledge my existence. I shall write to you again in a few days, or sooner, if anything important concerning this expedition, not already detailed in this letter, shall reach me.

18 August 1849, 2

**Highly Important from Havana. The Pro-
jected Revolution in Cuba.**

What an awful issue certain whig journals are making about the projected revolution in Cuba, that has just come to light, but of which we gave our readers significant hints some time ago! Echoing the proclamation of the President, or rather seizing upon that document as authority for their oburgations, they denounce this movement as "nefarious," "abominable," and everything that is bad. Now, all this is quite characteristic of those papers, which, in general, are as blind as they are bigotted, in the attachment to what they call "conservatism," which, being interpreted, means an utter abhorrence of progress and genuine liberty. Just so it was with the same journals when the people of Texas arose against the tyrannical, cruel and imbecile government of Mexico. It was a terribly wicked thing, they said, to rise in rebellion against Mexico; and the brave Americans who resorted to the succor of their brethren, were scoundrels, engaged in a most "nefarious movement," as the Philadelphia *North American* designates this projected revolution in Cuba. For our part, we trust that this "nefarious movement" may be speedily triumphant, and that Cuba may prove herself to be worthy the name and privileges of a free State.

Is there, indeed, anything so specially awful and reprehensible in citizens of the United States individually leading the aid of their stout hearts and strong right arms in a movement which is to make a neighboring country free? The honor of the United States is not involved in this movement. No treaty obligations with Spain are violated. No armed expedition has sailed from any of our ports to invade the territory of a friendly power, notwithstanding all the representations of the timorous and respectable old gentleman who represents the court of Spain at the seat of the government of the United States. The whole facts in the case amount to this—that numbers of gallant, brave and enterprising men, citizens of this country, have tendered their services, as individuals, to agents of the revolutionists in Cuba, and have taken their departure for a point beyond the limits of the United States, where they will be organized and equipped. No power could rightfully restrain these individuals from this course of action. We have no doubt they will acquit themselves like men, and we await with interest the signal that the revolution has in

good earnest begun.

The projected dismemberment of Cuba from Spain, may, however ere many days shall have elapsed, assume another and a very different character, with the countenance, I do, of the President and the cabinet. By reference to the very interesting intelligence which we received yesterday by the *Falcon*—and which will be found in another part of to-day's paper—the forcible abduction of the man Rey from New Orleans, and his conveyance under duress to Havana, was actually perpetrated by the Spanish Consul at New Orleans. It appears that the plot was very deeply and cunningly made. A few days since, the Spanish Consul at New Orleans made affidavit, on a motion to postpone further proceedings in the case, that he expected to receive by the first arrival from Havana proof that the American Consul offered protection to Rey, and that he refused it, saying that he had been here of his own accord. Such admission was made; but it afterwards appeared that Rey was coaxed, of wheedled, or threatened into it—that he afterwards retracted it, and sought the protection of the American government. Thus the plan so skilfully laid has been upset, and no course is left for the American government but to make a prompt and peremptory demand for the surrender of Rey; and if it be not immediately complied with, to obtain satisfaction in the usual way. This may put a new phase on this important affair; and in case of our demand not being complied with, and a call should be made by our government for volunteers to obtain satisfaction for this wanton violation of our territory, the armed expedition which we hear so much about will come in the nick of time. It happens very curiously, too, that one of the parties liberated by Rey, while officiating as turnkey in the Havana prison, is said to be the identical individual who is the head and front, the getter up, originator and plotter of the very expedition that was destined, if nothing happened, to invade Cuba.

We trust the government will make public the substance of the despatches which it will receive to-night from the American Consul in Havana, at the earliest moment possible, and that no time will be lost in vindicating the insult perpetrated on us in this matter. If the proof is clear, in our opinion the surrender of Rey, and a suitable apology, should be backed by an American fleet in the harbor of Havana.

NEW YORK HERALD
18 August 1849, 2

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Ex-President John Tyler and family, Virginia; Capt. Seymour, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. B. Arthur, U. S. A.; Lieut. Rush, U. S. A.; Col. D. Randall, U. S. A.; Capt. Roberts, U. S. A.; Capt. S. K. Dawson, U. S. A., and lady; P. A. Roy, U. S. Eng.; Capt. K. Cuffard, F. A. Beardsley, San Francisco; Dr. Leach and lady, New Orleans, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

Lieut. H. A. Wise, U. S. N., is at the New York Hotel. Hon. John Swift, Philadelphia; S. J. Bliss, U. S. N., and Col. P. Fitzgerald, arrived yesterday at the American Hotel.

Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, Philadelphia, and Hon. S. S. Prentiss, are in Boston.

Rev. Theobald Mathew was at Roxbury, Mass., on Thursday, and at Dedham yesterday.

Ex-President Van Buren left Brattleboro, Vt., on Tuesday last, for Kinderhook.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, our Minister at the Court of St. James, arrived in Washington on Thursday.

We understand that the Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia, our Minister to France, passed through Washington yesterday, with his family, en route to the seat of his mission. — Republic, Aug. 17.

18 August 1849, 4

ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON.

VERY LATE FROM CUBA.

The Abduction of Rey,

The U. S. mail steamship Falcon, Lieut. H. J. Hartstein, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at Quarantine, Staten Island, at an early hour yesterday morning.

The Falcon left Chagres on the 29th ult. for New Orleans, arrived there the 3d inst.; left on the 9th for New York via Havana, arrived at the latter port on the morning of the 12th, and left on the same day for this city. She anticipated the overland mail from New Orleans, and placed us in possession of the journals of that city of the 9th.

She brought 32 passengers from Chagres for New Orleans, and 23 from Chagres for New York; also, 44 from New Orleans, and 13 from Havana. She brings in freight \$169,000 in gold dust from Chagres, and \$121,000 in specie from New Orleans, and a full cargo.

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. N. S. K. Davis, of the Falcon, for the latest papers from New Orleans and Havana, and for important intelligence. We are also indebted to Mr. Meeker, a merchant of New Orleans, a passenger, for important information.

We learn that great excitement existed in Havana, in regard to the abduction of the Spaniard Rey from New Orleans, by the intervention and direct agency of the Spanish Consul in that city, in smuggling that man on board a ship and conveying him forcibly to Cuba, to answer to the authorities for offences committed on that island. From what we have learned of the matter, the American Consul suspected there was something wrong; and as soon as the vessel in which he arrived had reached Havana, that official demanded

permission of the Cuban authorities to visit the vessel and have a conference with Rey. After some little delay, the request was granted; but the Consul was accompanied by a Spanish officer and a file of soldiers to the ship. As soon as all had appeared on the deck, Rey was interrogated as to whether he left New Orleans voluntarily, and of his own free will, or not? He replied, under the influence of fear, that he did leave that city voluntarily. The Consul then remarked that he had nothing further to say, withdrew, and went on shore.

Soon afterwards Rey was removed from the vessel and placed in prison; but in the meantime he managed to send two letters to the American Consul, stating that he was forced to admit he left New Orleans voluntarily under threats, and he wished to retract his statement. Instead of leaving New Orleans voluntarily, he was forcibly abducted therefrom and conveyed to Havana, and he prayed the protection of the American government. As soon as our Consul received this startling intelligence, he applied to the authorities for permission to see Rey again. Three days after his application was made, he was informed by them that Rey was in prison, and that the Consul could have no interview with him.

Such was the position of this extraordinary matter at the time of the sailing of the Falcon. The excitement which grew out of the matter was heightened by the appearance of the U. S. ship of war Germantown on the Havana waters. As soon as she came to anchor she was boarded by the Cuban authorities, who made many inquiries, and manifested much anxiety to know the object of her visit. They seemed much pleased when informed that it had no reference to any special subject. The Germantown remained only twelve hours, and then sailed for the United States.

The Falcon brought a large pile of despatches from the American Consul, connected with the subject, which we hope the government will place before the public as soon as possible.

The Daily Picayune.
18 August 1849, 2

SLEEPING WITH THE GATE OPEN.—The number of men who are nightly found sleeping in that very cool, grassy spot, called the *Place d'Armes*, although it may seem pleasant during these warm nights, will yet find that there is need of shutting the gates, to prevent catching cold, as well as to keep out the obtrusive entrance of the police officers. For some time past, every night has witnessed the bringing forth from this slumbering place for loafers, from a dozen to a score of houseless vagabonds. Thursday night thirty-two sleepers were awakened, in one lot, and consigned to the hard floors and close air of the cells of the lock-up. Recorder Genois usually considers that the punishment of being locked up the latter half the night in the calaboose fully expiates the enormity of sleeping on the grass during the former half, and lets them off in the morning with an admonition. Somehow or another they have become so fascinated with this kind of vagrant life that the faces of many have become as familiar to the eyes of the police as the holders of "soup tickets" to the steward of a poor house.

A Dull Day.

The excitement in the Rey case having died away, it would seem that everything else has fallen into a state of lethargy. Yesterday was as dull as a Sunday. There was but little activity or business of any kind doing, and after the power of the sun made itself felt but few persons were seen on the streets. Numerous cabs and carriages were observed filled with travellers and their baggage, who were on their way to the watering places over the lake, to escape from the sultry city atmosphere. The morning was overcast, and the clouds floated lazily in masses along the sky. The seats of justice at the Court House were vacated, and looked like some deserted halls of antiquity. The Sheriff's Office was as dull as a huckster's stand after market hours. One or two attorneys, however, who had mustered up sufficient energy to inquire after the fate of some executions issued in favor of their clients, on being told that they had been returned *nulla bona*, departed with blank and disappointed visages. The levee seemed in a sleepy state of quietude. There has not been an arrival from sea for the last three or four days, with the single exception of one from Boston. We saw no steamers arriving or departing. There was not the least fear of being run over by drays; although in the busy season we have frequently been prevented from crossing to the levee by a succession of drays, which would often detain a person some fifteen or twenty minutes.

The vendors of the curiosity shops in the First Municipality no longer drew the crowds that were wont to gaze upon the oddities and engravings exposed to view. "Old Charcoal," as his horse slowly dragged the cart of well-filled sacks of coal after him, failed to attract the attention of a single housekeeper by his merry songs. "De belles figues," shouted a little negro, with a tray of inviting figs upon his head; but no one heeded him. "Aurabais, au rabais," (cheap goods) bawled out a peddler with his wares. "You don't rob me," said a hoosier, who was standing at a corner, counting some money; and, cramming his hands in his pockets, he walked off. "A repasser couleaux, ciseaux, rasoirs," cried a scissors-grinder, as he passed a milliner's shop, in front of which sat some girls nodding over their sewing; and if their scissors did want sharpening, none of them had the vigor to call the "Knight of the Grindstone," and so he passed on.

Arriving at the Second Municipality, we perceived a crowd at the corner of a street, and found the "Great I Am," a celebrated character, who had been missing for a year or two, and who was supposed to be dead, holding forth as usual. He said his name was Samuel Pointer, that he was born in Powhatan county, Va., in August, 1793, in this generation. That he was the great foreordained; he was John the Apostle, known in the Book of Prophecies; he was the roaming prophet, and had been on the earth 200 years ago. He was "crowled in a crow's nest, in a hole in a rock, and the earth throed, the rock opened, and he was born." The crowd laughed at the Great I Am's relations, and being satisfied that he had a screw loose, we continued on our way.

At 2 P. M. we had a most delicious shower which cooled the atmosphere, and produced a pleasant breeze. The afternoon was very pleasant—the clouds obscuring the sun, shielded us from the heat, and the beauty of our city thronged the fashionable promenades.

We were assured by a gentleman who has resided in our city for the last twenty summers, that he has never experienced so dull a season, such a perfect stagnation of business, and seen so few residents in the city at this time of the year.

BIOGRAPHY OF GEN. QUITMAN.

We republish from the Southern the following exhausted biography of the present Democratic candidate for Governor. It was originally published, as will be seen, in a Democratic paper—the Vicksburg Sentinel—and was doubtless compiled by the late Ex-Gov. McNutt. We believe there is not a word of it which can be successfully controverted:

From the Vicksburg Sentinel, June 20th, 1845.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ORGANIZER.

In a late number of your paper, I see that you have broke ground in favor of Gen. John A. Quitman, of Natchez, for the office of Senator in Congress, to succeed Mr. Walker. Inasmuch as the General is unknown to the most of the voters in the State, and is too modest to proclaim his own political acts, I have deemed it incumbent on me to place them briefly before your readers through the columns of the press:

John A. Quitman was born at Rhinebeck near Kinderhook, in New York, during the administration of the Elder Adams, though to tell the truth he never voted for him. He emigrated to Mississippi and commenced the practice of law in Natchez. He then was the warm supporter of the apostate John Q. Adams. In 1824 he voted for Adams and against Jackson for President.

In 1827 he was elected by the Adams county federalists to a seat in the Legislature; and was again re-elected in 1828. He signalized himself in the Legislature, by taking an active part in repealing the law prohibiting the introduction of a branch of the U. S. Bank into this State, and was mainly instrumental in getting a resolution passed by the Legislature to locate a branch of the monster in Natchez, the city of his residence.

In 1828 he was chairman of a committee to raise money to support the re-election of John Q. Adams.

In 1829 he was elected by the Legislature Chancellor of the State.

In 1830 he was appointed a director of the branch Bank of the United States in Natchez, and was continued in that office for many years.

In 1832 he was elected by the anti-reform party of Adams county, a member of the convention—signalized himself in that body by zealously opposing the election of Chancellor, Judges and Attorneys, State officers, &c., by the people. He claims the merit of being the author of that clause in the Constitution relative to pledging the faith of the State for money borrowed on its credit.

In 1834 he went out of the United States Bank as director—stepped across the street, and took his seat as director of the Planter's Bank. Did he sustain the course of those banks in loaning the most of their capital on bills drawn on Commission houses, and thus tax the people with heavy exchanges and place them in the power of Commission Merchants?

In 1832 he voted for Jackson and Barbour, in opposition to the regularly nominated ticket for Jackson and Van Buren; at that time Clay's friends being unable to carry the State fairly, sought to distract the party by dividing it.

In 1833 he became a Nullifier, and bitterly denounced Gen. Jackson and the party which sustained him—wrote several essays and addresses, which fell still born from the press, and are, we believe, numbered among the things that were.

In 1834 he resigned his office of Chancellor, and was elected by the whigs of Adams county, State Senator.

In 1835 he took his seat in the Senate at Jackson. The House by a vote almost unanimous admitted the members from the sixteen new Choctaw counties to their seats in the House. John A. Quitman and John Henderson

got up a committee of the Senate to enquire into the organization of the House—a report was made and adopted by a meagre majority of the Senate declaring that the House had no right to admit the members from the Choctaw counties into their Hall, and that under existing circumstances the Senate would not act with that body. This outrageous decision of the Senate was made in the face of that clause of the constitution which declares that each house should judge of the qualifications and election of its own members, and that each county shall always be entitled to at least one member of the House. The House refused to yield, and a majority of the Senate adjourned without the consent of the House, and broke up the Legislature, and defeated all legislation at that session.

In December 1835 he was elected President of the Senate at a called session thereof, and acted as Governor of the State for a little month.

In January 1836 he sent in an annual message and strenuously urged an increase of the banking capital of the State, although she then had almost fourteen millions of dollars of chartered capital. Upon the 7th of January he returned to his seat in the Senate and was re-elected president on the 37th ballot. During that session he acted with the whigs on all questions. He introduced and carried through the charter of the Commercial Bank of Natchez, and the original charter of the Mississippi (Natchez) Rail Road Company. He voted for the Brandon Bank charter and all others that passed both houses in 1836. He made a speech against the Union Bank charter and boldly took the ground, in that speech that one generation could not borrow and spend money and leave another generation to pay it. He opposed at that session all restrictions sought to be put in the bank charters:—Opposed engrafting provisions authorizing their repeal—visitations, &c. He was then an out and out bank man, as his votes will prove.

In the fall of 1836 he resigned his seat in the Senate and ran on the whig ticket for Congress, and was badly beaten by Judge Gholson. He united that year with the whigs in bringing out a ticket for White and Tyler in opposition to the regularly nominated ticket favorable to Van Buren and Johnson.

In January 1837 he was concerned with Prentiss in denying to the Chickasaw members the right of taking their seats in the House.

In July 1837 he voted for Prentiss and Acee for Congress and against the democratic candidates Claiborne and Gholson. In the ensuing November he voted for Morgan for Governor and went the entire whig ticket for Congress, district and county officers.

In April 1838, he again voted for Prentiss and Word for Congress and against Claiborne and Gholson. The election of Prentiss and Word that year, aided by the treachery of the conservatives, turned the scale in Congress, and defeated the sub-treasury bill. Gen. Quitman the same year voted for Silas Brown, a whig, for State treasurer, in opposition to the democratic candidate.

In 1839 he voted for his family connection Edward Turner for Governor, and sundry other whigs for State and county officers.

In 1840 he took no part in the canvass between Van Buren and Harrison, and we believe that no one knows how he voted—when and where he voted, or whether he voted at all. Give us a light upon this subject, General! The same year he denounced Gov. McNutt's proclamation in relation to the Union Bank Bonds.

In 1841 he was a warm advocate of the payment of the Union Bank bonds—voted for Shattuck, a whig, in opposition to Tucker, and sustained several other whigs at that election for State, district and county officers.

In 1843 he was a member of the February

convention, and was thus pledged to support the nominees thereof—he was dissatisfied however—bond payers were not then nominated—kept up a fuss in the party, and came within one row of being ruled out of the Democratic Association of Adams. The same year he refused to sustain the July nominations of the democratic party, and aided by a few lawyers brought out a bond paying ticket for Governor, four bond payers for Congress, and aided in establishing the STATESMAN at Jackson. He also, in November, voted for Williams for Governor, and for the bond payers for Congress, and is believed to have voted for the whig candidates for Senator of State—Auditor and Treasurer.

In 1844 he opposed Van Buren's nomination for President, and would not promise to sustain him in the event of his nomination by the Baltimore convention. In November 1844 he voted for the Polk electors.

In March 1845, a small meeting and supper was gotten up in Natchez, to celebrate the birthday of Gen. Jackson, whose administration is never sustained, whom he voted against in 1824 and 1828. He made a speech at that celebration, and was nominated for Senator in Congress, when not more than one tenth of the democratic party of Adams county were present, and many of these were friends of McNutt, and opposing the nomination merely complimentary to the General, let it pass. Recently the would-be great Organ of the North comes out boldly for Quitman, and claims the right of naming the person in the South who shall be Senator. Did Gen. Quitman, when a director in the Planter's Bank, favor the purchase of the U. States by the Planters' Bank! This unwise purchase broke the Planter's Bank. He was the first President of the Natchez Rail Road Bank—the vilest ship-plaster shop in the land.

In 1839 he got the State's stock transferred to the bank over which he presided—took said stock to Europe and offered it to the Barings, Hopes, Rothschilds,

and others—Jew Brokers, but could not draw the wool over their eyes. He returned home and found his old hulk of a bank on a lee shore—took to the long boat—got out, and became an attorney of the bank, and got some pickings out of the rotten concern.

In another letter I will review the article in the Mississippian, signed an "Old Democrat," lauding Gen. Quitman. It is not my intention to say anything unkind of him, for personally he has my warmest regards. Should I take the liberty in my next communication, he must lay the blame on his over-zealous friends who advocate his pretensions on such grounds.

I trust, sir, that you will publish in the Organizer this communication. Slight errors may be found perhaps in some of the statements, but they are in the main substantially correct. If you are dilatory in publishing my letter, you will subject yourself to the imputation of keeping the many merits of your favorite hid under a bushel.

Your paper is, I believe, the first and only one in the State, which has assumed the advocacy of Gen. Quitman's claims, or I should rather say pretensions to the vacant Senatorship, and you live in a section of the State where in truth he is comparatively unknown. Had you contented yourself with merely advocating them without assailing Ex-Governor McNutt, it would have shown a spirit of fairness at which we would have been the last to have cavilled; but as you have seen fit to pursue an opposite course, you have compelled his friends to raise the cudgel in his defence, and you will find them determined to carry the war into Africa.

In conclusion, permit me to assure you that you will not advance the pretensions of your favorite by assailing McNutt. Many politicians have ruined their prospects by reviling him—Quitman, you are biting a sic!

Important from Cuba.

The following extracts from a letter received by the Falcon, from unquestionable authority, have been furnished us for publication. The source from which, and the channel through which, it comes, are such as to preclude any possibility of further doubt on the question of the forcible abduction of Rey:—

HAVANA, Aug. 11, 1849.

The Kidnapping of Rey Confirmed—His Imprisonment at Havana and Appeal to the American Consul—Refusal to allow the latter a Private Interview with him.

The news of the arrest of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans has been confirmed, for the outrage which he committed, in violating the asylum of Juan Garcia alias José Rey, while he was residing in that city under the shield and shelter of the laws of the Union, and sending him to Havana, with the aid of a narcotic application, to bring him within the power of the Captain General. The scandal of the act being as bad as its criminality, the Spaniards themselves, complain of the policy of this government, which seems bent on giving daily increasing cause for a collision with the powerful government of the Union, likely to lead, before long, to such a chastisement at the mouth of the cannon, as will teach these insolent Spanish officials, that their despotic and arbitrary proceedings are no longer to be tolerated, wherever respect is paid to the rights of men and the laws that govern them.

It would be curious to witness the interview which is to take place between the Captain General, the Consul of the United States, and the prisoner, Garcia; no doubt, for the reason that his Excellency believes that in his presence the poor prisoner will never dare to ratify the contents of the two letters which he has sent to the Consul, giving assurance of the violence practised upon his person by the Spanish Consul, Don Carlos de Espana. These letters, one of which was sent to the American Consul, through the medium of the Captain General himself, furnish complete proof of the truth of the charges under investigation at New Orleans. We await the result of this interview, which I will communicate to you.

About a week ago, reports were current that many arrests were to be made; but this grew out of the expectation that the prisoner, Garcia, would have disclosures to make. The government has the misfortune of having afforded the means of the outrage, without reaping the benefit of any revelation. He knew nothing to reveal.

They talk now of the release of the prisoner, which is a night-mare to the Conde de Alcoy and his partisans; and they are anxiously seeking some escape from their scrape. The great question is, how to parry the demand for atonement that will be made by the Union, whose squadron we hope to see here next week. God send them suspicious breezes!

P. S.—The Consul has not obtained the ratification from the prisoner of the two letters which the latter sent him, because his Excellency absolutely forbid it, for fear that the man should tell the whole truth, which has been indeed already made sufficiently clear by the proceedings instituted in New Orleans.

19 August 1849, 2

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

H. Axtell, U. S. A., and daughters; S. H. Buckner, U. S. A.; Capt. Stuart, Royal Fusileers, and lady; Capt. John B. McClelland, U. S. Eng.; Joseph Ward, W. McKenzie; Rev. Dr. Leach, Montreal; Rev. W. J. Timmer, Apalachicola; J. Hutchinson, Havana; H. Kimchoff, St. Thomas; Charles T. Stewart, New Orleans, are among the visitors at the Irving House.

Lieut. W. Hill, U. S. A.; Robert Stewart, U. S. A., and lady, and W. W. Bassett, U. S. N., arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the American Hotel.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence, U. S. Minister to England, is in Washington.

Hon. Henry Clay left Springfield, on Friday last, for Newport.

17 August 1849, 3

INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAILS.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, August 17, 1849.
The Foreign Policy of the Administration—Mr. Clayton—The Cuba and Canadian Question—The Mission to Mexico—The Boundary Question—The Bloody Contract, &c., &c.

The foreign policy of the Administration is pacific, neutral and non-progressive. The examples of its action in reference to Cuba, Hungary, Prussia and Canada, so indicate it to be, in all of which we detect a fixed principle of neutrality, and a rigid devotion to the legitimate order of things. Mr. Clayton is not less a legitimist than the Bourbons, and legitimacy is a cardinal point, as paramount in importance to him as it was to the Holy Alliance.

We have been a listener to the speeches of Mr. Clayton in the Senate for several years. We apprehend they define the political ideas of the Secretary of State—that a change of position does not change his political opinions or prejudices. We take it, that his political opinions are anti-revolutionary and anti-progressive, except in respect to internal improvements. Here he is progressive to extravagance, and liberal to a fault. We hold thus, he looks with abhorrence upon red republicanism, and with distrust upon all insurrections, whose object is by force of arms to overturn an established government, whether an oligarchy, a hierarchy, or a dictatorship.

He is eminently a man of peace, and a disbeliever in the progress of enlightened principles at the top of the drum. He is more a disciple of the doctrines of Hamilton than a believer in the unharassed republicanism of Thomas Jefferson. But more than all, we believe Mr. Clayton to be uncompromisingly hostile to locofoco progressiveness, and pledged to the bottom of his heart, to resist all locofoco enterprises of annexation; as prejudicial in the highest degree to the safety of law and order, society and social rights, and in no single issue do we consider him at such deadly enmity with the democrats, as on this very question of the extension of the area of freedom.

Mr. Clayton is an orthodox whig of the old school. Policy suggests to him that the world does not stand still, but affection for the old order of things keeps him behind. If he cannot restore, he would not revolutionize. He cannot foresee what dangers there may be in drifting with the tide, and he, therefore, prefers to anchor in the stream, for the ebb, which will never return. His experience, his associations, his comfortable establishment in life, his head sifted with the frosts of life's approaching decline, his quiet temperaments, his disposition for repose, render it absolute-

ly impossible that he could discover anything but distasteful innovations in the encouragement of the progressive and restless spirit of the age. Hence, not only constitutionally, but consistently with his every inclination, we find the Secretary of State the inflexible advocate of treaty obligations and of peace, in preference to all revolutionary enterprises.

His policy in regard to Cuba and Canada, reaffirms the policy of the whig party, as opposed to the extension of the national boundaries. It redeclares the declaration of Mr. Webster, that "we are large enough as we are." This doctrine may be selfish, but it is believed to be safe; and the maxim of the old rat becomes the maxim of the government, that "caution is the parent of safety."

The effect of Mr. Clayton's policy thus far, has given security to business and commerce—its tendency has been to tranquilize exchanges, and to enhance the value of Federal and State stocks—to encourage internal improvements, and to invite the investment of private capital in all the great enterprises of peaceful pursuits. But the other effect is equally apparent—the "extension of the area of freedom" is declared to be a policy antagonistic to the policy of the administration.

What will be the result? If they hold over till '52, "Canada and Cuba" will be the democratic war cry, as were "Texas and Oregon" in 1844; and upon that issue alone, with almost any tolerable candidate, the democracy will supersede the party of this administration.

Mr. Clayton, officially, has simply done his duty. He could do no less. But knowing the man, and the complexion of the cabinet on this question, the politicians will know that the recent proclamation against "illegal enterprises," is a declaration on the part of the cabinet hostile to the doctrine of annexation. This hostility has always been a doctrine of the whig party, and the only one which they have never refused to proclaim in the face of certain defeat.

The business of annexation, then, as heretofore, will become a profitable legacy to the democratic party.

Ex-Governor Letcher, of Kentucky, goes to Mexico, in place of Mr. Clifford. Gov. Letcher is expected here in a few days. There were two other prominent candidates, ex-Governor Tallmadge, formerly of New York, and Gen. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina. The former has returned to the West; the latter, by way of the Virginia Springs, has gone to South Carolina. It is understood that Gov. Letcher, as well as Mr. Ewing, was recommended by Mr. Crittenden to a place in the cabinet. Not being able, under all the circumstances, to appoint them both to a department, in deference to the claims of Kentucky and the wishes of Mr. Crittenden, Governor Letcher is assigned the valuable mission to Mexico.

Instructions will probably be sent by the next steamer to Lieut.-Col. Fremont, in reference to the Mexican boundary line. It is important that the line should be settled in connection with the new governments required for California and New Mexico.

Major Chevallé, late, we believe, of the Texas Rangers, at Monterey, has, we learn, entered into the bloody contract with the State authorities of Chihuahua, for the destruction of the Apache Indians, at \$200 a scalp, and the benefit of all the plunder. Whatever the morality of this contract, the Major, with his twenty-five men and their six-shooters, will soon realize a rich reward from their bloody bargain.

17 August 1847, 2

The Alleged Cuba Invasion.

The northern press seems to doubt the necessity of the late proclamation issued by the regency, which, with the usual cant and humbuggery of federalism, they allege came all the way from Harriburg. In introducing this extraordinary document the Philadelphia Ledger remarks:

The following proclamation from General Taylor is published in the Washington papers. It will probably take the public by surprise, for beyond one intimation in a letter from New Orleans we have seen no evidence that such a design exists, as invading Cuba or any other country. The government may probably have fuller information; and the Intelligencer says it knows that the design is an expedition against Cuba—for what purpose it does not say—and that bands of men are assembled at a point not far from New Orleans; what precise point it does not say, and hence, we conclude, does not positively know. The Republic says men are "being levied and drilled in New Orleans, New York, and other cities of the Union; that money to a considerable amount has been contributed; that arms have been provided, and arrangements made on a large scale." These movements, if they have been correctly stated, have certainly been conducted with the greatest secrecy of any enterprise ever yet undertaken in this country. The proclamation of the President does not throw much more light upon the subject; and we cannot help believing that the whole matter is a false alarm, like the "Ousel Owl" abolition, and the "Sierra Madre expedition."

The Pennsylvanian has the following judicious and sensible article on the same subject:

From the Pennsylvanian of Wednesday.

WAR PREVENTED WITH SPAIN AND ENGLAND.—Another evidence of the reactionary spirit of the present administration is furnished in the proclamation of General Taylor in regard to the rumored expedition which is said to have started for the probable invasion of Cuba. We print it this morning. Upon a mere suspicion of this expedition, a formal proclamation is issued against it, filled with all sorts of gammon about the laws of neutrality, and the blessings of peace. The same spirit counselled the detention of the steamer "United States," even before she was complained of by the representative of the government to fight which she was reported to have been fitted out. We trust Mr. Clayton will not prevent the California emigrants who march overland through Mexico from completing their journey, on account of the suspicion that they may try to revolutionize Mexico. And yet he might with quite as much reason do that as to issue a proclamation from the President in the case of the apocryphal invasion of Cuba.

As a specimen of this verdant eagerness of the administration to signalize itself upon trifles, we give the following from the Republic of Monday:

"What would have been our present condition if Gen. Cass had been President, instead of Gen. Taylor? Where should we have been, with Mr. Allen in the Department of State, and kindred spirits in all the other departments of the government? With Cuba on one side, and Canada on the other, and the best of these men for war and annexation, is it unreasonable to believe that we should have been at this moment involved in wars with both Spain and Great Britain? Would there not have been, at all events, a universal distrust and apprehension of war? Would this great republic wear the aspect of tranquillity and confidence which it presents at this moment?"

This would be gross impudence, if it were not transparent ignorance—an exhibition of childish absurdity. What are these frightful tempests that our new CANUTES have so easily quelled, and which the democratic party would have made more momentous? Cuba and Canada, forsooth! The one filled with a Spanish army, but against which it is rumored that an expedition has been sent forth from this country; the other slightly disturbed by a few disappointed Tories who vapor and threaten to overturn their own government, while they breathe nothing but hatred to us. "What," asks the Republic, with exquisite and infantile archness, "would have been our present condition if Gen. Cass had been President, instead of Gen. Taylor?"

Of course, we should be ruined outright. How could the democratic party dispose of the Canada and Cuba monstrosities after having succeeded only in small affairs like the French indemnity case, the Oregon claim, and the Mexican war? Why, they would be swamped inextinguishably—sunk deeper than plummet ever sounded—bankrupt beyond all hope of redemption. But the affrighted organ goes on and exclaims, still discussing the probable state of the country if Cass were President.

"Would this great republic wear the aspect of tranquillity and confidence which it presents at this moment?"

So all this aspect of tranquillity and confidence which impartial historians in future ages will ascribe to the policy of the great democratic party—last often admitted by candid whigs at the present day—is the result of Gen. Taylor's efforts to prevent this country from getting into a war with Spain and England. We apprise the country of the official fact, and everybody is expected to be ineffably grateful. What if we did not know the mine upon which we slumbered? What if we did not see the keels and bloody sword of war suspended over our heads? So much the deeper should be our devotion to the regency for extricating the country from two sanguinary conflicts before the people knew they were threatened. Glorious regency! Unparalleled administration! How posterity will bless your successful efforts to prevent war and to preserve peace!

While the present administration is helping monarchy upon mere suspicion or baseless rumor, glorious Hungary, whose independence is a fact, and whose bravery a part of indestructible history, asks in vain, through its thousands of friends, for the seal of approval from General Taylor. Taylorism preserves the peace of the world by helping fiendish and gigantic oppression; and fears to disturb it by helping brave, hopeful, and struggling freedom.

We are inclined to think that this story of a meditated descent upon Cuba, which has been made the occasion of the great flourish of trumpets by the present imbecile cabinet, will turn out to be a mare's nest. We have seen no statement of facts from an authentic quarter, which justifies the belief that a descent is meditated by our citizens upon the island of Cuba; nor do we believe that such an enterprise is seriously contemplated. On the contrary, we regard the implications of the proclamation as libels upon our citizens. We have heard of no enlisting or drilling of men; and our contemporaries of the press in the cities are unable to point to anything of the kind. Nay, most of them treat the whole matter with ridicule. We are inclined to think the whole affair, proclamation and all, will turn out a ridiculous farce, which will disgrace nobody but the cabinet, which has already incurred the contempt of the country, without this additional act of folly.

If, however, armed bodies of men are organizing in the United States, and vessels of war are now fitting out in our ports for the invasion of Cuba, they are, we have no doubt, illegal, and should be suppressed. But suppose that a revolution shall take place in Cuba—the result of the movements of the inhabitants of that island—will the organs of the administration undertake to affirm that our citizens may not, in that event, go over and help the revolutionists? We do not say that they have a right to enlist troops, and get up warlike expeditions in our territories. These would be in violation of the law of nations, as well as our own laws. But has not a citizen of the United States a right to shoulder his musket, go over to the island of Cuba, and enlist in the army of the revolutionists? And has our government any right to intercept him? Have not our citizens the right to expatriate themselves? These questions may all be raised, if, unfortunately, it should turn out that there was the least ground to suppose that the cabinet had any foundation for its late movement. Of course, citizens of the United States who leave their own country and enter the military service of another, forfeit all right to the protection of our government. They take all the risk and danger upon themselves; but we are not yet ready to admit the doctrine that our government has any right whatever to prevent their going to Cuba, or to Hungary, to engage in a war of independence in either of these countries, if they go individually and upon their own responsibility. Of course, if they should be captured by the forces of Spain or Austria, they must suffer the penalty which their conduct incurs, and cannot look to our government for protection. But that they may enter the service of foreign nations, we have no doubt.

20 August 1849, 2

Proclamation by the President of the United States.—Official.

By the President of the United States—A Proclamation.—There is reason to believe that an avowed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with an intention to invade the island of Cuba or some of the provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points to the island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggressions by our citizens upon territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States, who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and of our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claims to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of the Government in any form in their behalf, no matter to what extremity they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace, and compromise the honor of the nation, and therefore I expect all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation—as they respect their own laws and the law of nations—as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discourage and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friend powers.

Given under my hand, this 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1849, and 74th of the Independence of the U. S.

By President of the U. S.,

Z. TAYLOR.

J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

The Republic says: "The above proclamation was received yesterday at the Department of State in communications from the President at Harrisburgh. Information has been for some time in possession of the Government to the effect that bodies of men were in course of being levied and drilled in New Orleans, New York and other cities of the Union; that money to considerable amounts had been contributed—that arms had been provided and arrangements made on a large scale with a view to some military expedition. Their movements have been conducted with great secrecy, and the object of the enterprise has been concealed even from the individuals who have embarked in it; sufficient evidence, however, has been obtained to satisfy the President that the design of the expedition is an invasion of Cuba, and that the intervention of the Executive was necessary to preserve our neutral obligations, and to keep, unsullied, the honor of the American people.

NEW YORK HERALD
20 August 1849, 2

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Col. B. Huger, U. S. A., and son; Dr. Freeman and lady, North Carolina; Col. J. Langdon, New Orleans; Rev. E. Byerson, Toronto; J. K. Grant, Kentucky; A. W. Ayres, Mississippi; R. C. McNary, W. T. Berry, Nashville, arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the Irving House.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE, AUGUST 12, 1848.
OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE PAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.
Please mention the date of the List in which they are advertised.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Abrahams H S
Adams John
Aakins Wm
Alaquarise Mon-2
Allen F W & Co
Alexander Mathew
Alder James
alous I.
Algers A
Allison Joseph
Allen E W
Attanos John
Arnold Moses
Arnold Abel B
Arminson F E
Anderson G W
Anthony Geo W
Ayres George
Arkson Edward
Aylward John

B
Bradley Frederick
Bacon & Son
John F
Bradley Gordon M
Bachman Kenneth
Bacon Eignor C
Baker Osker
Brainard Langlin
Brandus Louis
Branks C S
Ballou Edwards
Bailey Naffey
Blake Dr
Baldwin James
Baldwin George
Blamberg S
Belri Barps
Bartlett H T
Barnea J B
Barnett Aaron
Barker Geo
Bray James
Barr James
Barnard Robert
Braunwarth Mons F
Bay Patrick
Bechtell Mr
Breck Dr J J W
Beche J
Bedford Mr
Bedford John
Began Patrick
Breisch I R
Benjamin Joel
Berton Mons, ar-
tiste
Beckett T
Bevmer Fr
Braman James
Bedoet Zadoek
Bell William H
Benien F A
Beise Thomas
Billings Jeremiah
Bilhu Mr
Bigelow Samuel
Bingham Geo C
Brimicom Billy
Duckerg & Pro-
sicks
Blach John
Bonite Jaquite
Borevett Christian A
Roland Richard
Boel Frederick
Bola Charles G
Bowen Timothy
Bosse Frederick
Brown John S
Brown George
Brown William
Brown Noah
Brown Eliza H
Bouchie Alfred
Brown Geo E-2
Bowie Dr A T
Brown D T
Brown A
Brown Wm H
Bruder A
Buckstone J
Bucher A C

B
Adler Ignat
Aokerman & Neal-
linbrock
Agnew Dr W
Aldworth Moss
Henry & Son
Allen Jacob
Ames Nathl
Alderton Wm
Allia Robert C
Albro Solomon W
Alaynias Rev
Brother
Andrews John
Anderson Wm
Arthur Wm
Arnold W S
Astor J H
Annud Alexander

B
Backman Joseph
Bracklu Thomas
Bradley Thomas
Bradford A
Bromdy James H
Bradley Wm Jr
Barom John
Hailey C M
Brandt Frederico
Bramer John
Hallinger Nicholas
Bailey Samuel B
Balmer Toomas
Baldwin Mel
Brunna Richard
Barker York
Marcole Don Juan
Barrillo F J
Barnea Samuel E
Barker Aaron
Barton David H
Barratt Patt
Baumans H
Baxter James
Bachio Joseph S
Huglau John
Brea Patrick
Beach Martin
Beiler F A
Beck Capt C H
Beardsley John
Bryan Frederick
Beck Lehman E
Belter Henry
Benerontans Joseph
Frederick-2
Bremen Patrick
Berly Mr
Bell Vanromaler
Bemrose & Leach
Berge Mons
Bergmann Phillip
Bibbins Wm B
Balde John A
Bigelow James
Bishop Peter V W
Brine John
Bogdans John F
Brogan John
Broadfoot George
Bloodgood Francis
Buchan Sal H-2
Bous Ands
Berk John
Beech Mr
Bourd George
Bourd Geo W
Boyd John D
Bourvier Alfus
Brown Charles
Brown James
Bowler J C
Brown James E
Brown Capt
Brown Wm
Bourke Pat
Boyle Daniel
Boyle Edward

B
Atkinson Francis
Abbott Walter
Anboth Theo W
Adison Chas
Agresta Signor
Allen John
Allegore Chas T
Alford O G
Albers G A
Alexander D B
Allen Capt Bartlett
Alegna Chas
Allen James
Anderson H
Arbell Wm
Angell Nicholas
Anderson Walter
Arnault J M
Andrews John A

B
Burb Richard
Burnett J
Butterfield Aaron
Burns M
Bulley Messrs R &
Fen
Burden Aaron W
Battels Mr
Burge John
Burns Jacob
Bytas Oliver

C
Camerin John
Caldwell S
Campbell James
Canty John
Crane George E
Camp A W
Callan Patrick
Campbell Duncan
Chambers M M
Chandler Abel
Chaberty James
Carpenter H B
Clark Charles A
Clark Daniel
Carrittton Z N
Case Mr
Chapman Mr
Clayton George
Carruth Robert H
Caplin John S
Cassell William
Chapin Samuel L
Capes and Allison
Chase Maj W B
Carpenter Mens
Clark Thomas
Class Wm
Carnes George
Carney William
Carthy Dennis
Carney Nanne
Crawford Thomas
Cavenagh Wm
Cavanagh Michael
Cottrell O
Clamdon Owen
Cen James M
Cremmer Thos
Clene George
Childs Chester H
Cromwell Oliver
Coleman Captain
Cohn L H
Collins Thomas
Constant Captain
Victor
Cormors Edmund
Clock Lewis
Cochran James G
Cohen Solomon
Connors Michael
Coleman William
Collins Jeremiah
Conry Michael
Cromwell Solomon
H
Coon J V
Colmen Thomas
Cooper Thos J
Cook James F
Cordova Manuel
Corbia Thos B
Correll Philippe
Corry John
Curtis William
Coulbe George
Courtlam John
Coughlan Patrick
Covert Jacob
Conklin Thomas
Church Charles
Cruzer Lewis T
Cather J Alex
Curry James
Cunningham John
Cuddy John

C
Cianey Michael
Caldwell S V
Campbell Daniel
Candler J W
Crane Stephen N
Case Peter
Chandler, Captain
Judah
Campbell John
Castry John
Crabtree Benjamin
Carnes William
Carpenter A
Casey Timothy
Casey Richard J
Clark Charles S
Chapman Wm F
Clarke S T N
Clark William
Chapman John
Clarkson H F C
Clark Ellaha J
Chapdelaine Mens
Charpentier Mens
Carter George
Clark Mr
Clark James
Clark Patrick
Clark Augustus
Calvert John
Carney Timothy
Caughlin Daniel or
John
Cavanagh Thomas
Clanrau Engelbert
Crouch Wm Brass
Cronner John Ass-
hen
Clinton Slever C
Clasner C B
Caplin Michael
Cole John A
Collier Thomas
Constantine Elisee
Coghlin Francis
Coghlin Cornelius
Coghlan Cornelius
Colyer Vineas
Crown Isaac
Colyer Robert H
Conklin George S
Collingham Hugh
Cole Henry T
Cobb Levi
Conneville Peter
Connell Michael
Carmelly Thomas
Corbett Charles C
Corcoran Thos
Creek Mr
Corbyn William
Corso Robert F
Coring John
Cordall Michael
Calenny John
Coulson Mr
Courtland Harry
Cozine Charles L
Coelan Charles
Clute James
Cullen William
Church G N
Cummings J Nu-
gent
Curry Rev Samuel
Cyphers James

D
Daly John
Daly Bryan
Dakin Thomas S
Damon W F I
Day John G
Dausforth Geo M
Darrow L R
Davis Kvan
Deane John
De Aranda y Alba
De Blenery T

D
Draine James
Daggers H G
Drake John
Dagner Frederick
Davis William
Day James E
Davis Capt Jas
De Graze Louis
Delancy Martin
Delany Timothy
Delany John
Dean Wm W

D
Dady Mr
Daleme A & C
Drane Dr W
Darrieth Hugh
Davis Stephen T
Dava John B
Dawson Mr John
Deibler Joseph
DeMalie A
Dalliber Daniel
De Belroeden Ed-
ward

B
Bury Wm H
Burke Edward
Burns Hugh
Burtis A
Burton R M-2
Blue Patrick
Bralte F
Butterfield Asaph
Bullock Henry O
Burns Wm
Byras Peter C

C
Campbell Daniel
Case P J
Campbell John
Camus Monieur
Cameron A G
Chambers & L
Cstart Alexander
Campbell Bernard
Craig Saml S
Campbell Peter
Cain Michael
Clark John & Co
Clark Rev C P
Carhart J B
Chapin & Green
Clark Smyth
Clark George W
Castle George
Clark Saml Jr
Carroll Mr
Clark Tallman
Clary Capt & E
Casples James K
Clark Benjamin
Carroll, Rev Law-
rence
Casey Patrick
Carter Gilman
Carril Patrick
Carlton Fred &
Condon Michael
Chasfield Mr
Clarke Conner
Causton James
Cavanah Peter C
Coneda Conells
Crevier Julien
Clifford Chas J
Canus Frederick
Cochrane Wm
Coleman Morris Y
Coleen Francis
Conroy James
Cohen S M &
Cochabals Benj
Coffee Thomas
Ceehrane Mr
Comstock Alex
Canner Daniel M
Canroy Patrick
Condon John
Collins William
Corwin James H
Commiers Dennis
Colinne Thomas
Coogan John
Corrall Michael
Cooney William
Cord Signer Roaal
Corbett Charles
Cosalt George S
Corigan Bernard
Coote Patrick
Cordlow Mr
Coyle Martin
Coovan Fredk T
Coglie William
Coyno James B
Cummia John
Cummins Thos
Church John R
Cummings J Nu-
gent
Curley Mathew
Cristy James
Crumb Julius

Deal John
 Delasnard Monsieur
 Derby Geo H
 Dewhart M
 Deming F W
 Deoge L
 Denton John L
 Lewis Atlas
 Drew E
 Deuts Francois
 Devlin James
 Dilworth James
 Dillon Arthur
 Dily Christian
 Domielck Frs W
 Dolbear Stillman F
 Dods Dr
 Donlan Owen
 Donally James
 Dowdsey Rev John
 Durgers Michael
 Dwyre Thomas
 Dunlop James W
 Duckworth Wm
 Dunlop Henry
 Dunstier J H
 Dryer Fred Del
 Duffey Michael
 Dougherty Patk
 Douglass John X
 Donovan Davis
 Dowling Patrick
 Dowling John
 Dorr Michael
 Doran Jackson R

Deceball Mr
 Delaroux Signor
 De Battellini Donna
 Amasia
 De Feyster A S
 Devries S
 Deming Dudley
 Deves Oliver
 Derbyshire R G
 Desvieux James
 Deschler I
 Dillmann Joseph
 Dicke V A
 Dievendorf H L
 Dill Oliver
 Dixon Samuel
 Doherty Geo O
 Dodge C N
 Dodge J W
 Dooling John
 Dowd Thomas
 Donald Charles
 Dudley Peter J-3
 Duncan Thomas
 Dun John
 Dun Peter
 Du Buisson Ed
 Dun Timothy
 Duane Richard
 Dunlop Wm H
 Dwyer Michael
 Douglass Alexr
 Doughty J H
 Donnellan John
 Doyle James

DeLong Lemuel
 De Gray Jas L
 Dewey James
 Duet Martin
 D'Alto Charles
 Demay Michael
 De Percharva Mon-
 sieur
 Denton William
 Devon W P
 Dewire Richard
 Dillon Michael I
 Dickson David L
 Dievendorf Henry L
 Dixon Samuel
 Dolan Patrick
 Dollaway Jeremiah
 Donnaghee John
 Denuelly M M
 Dowling Edward
 James
 Dubois Ira
 Dwight Timothy
 Dunn Joseph A
 Dyer Capt Ellaha
 Durbrow George
 Duncan J W
 Drummond F
 Duval A T
 Boughty C D
 Dowling Hugh
 Dorsey Michael
 Dowling Mical
 Donahue Thomas
 Doran James

Gibson James
 Gillispy Peter
 Gill John
 Griffon John
 Glinnew Michael
 Grimes John
 Grogan J H
 Coble Runyon
 Gow George
 Gerstuch Robt B
 Goris Chas Aug
 Guest Chas
 Goldsmith A
 Gore A W
 Gwain James

Gillroy Peter
 Gilbert W R D
 Grimes Patrick
 Griswold Simeon
 Gooly Patrick
 Gookin John M
 Goldsmith Henry
 Goldsmith Herrman
 Goodband & Field-
 ing
 Grosvenor J
 Grulding W R
 Guest F B
 Gutzabaus Patk
 Garrach G W

Gillon Peter
 Giff's Owen
 Gibson Richard
 Grierson S
 Grim Chas R
 Gridg Leon
 Godfrey Wm
 Goldwin Henry
 Goodrich & Co
 Goudeffe Monsieur
 Gall Yale
 Golden Patrick
 Goldthwait J H
 Gwynn Wm

Ehler Mr (City Hall
 Place)
 Karlson Malcolm
 Eldridge Oliver
 Eddy John
 Eastman Wm P
 Egan Robert
 Egan Peter
 Elwood Francis
 Eder D M
 Evans Walter
 Ehemazer G
 Engleman Adolph

Ehlers G
 Ehseler Louis
 Elliott J K
 Eildin J H
 Egan Peter
 Ebelmann Chris
 Ehrig Arthur
 Egan Patk
 Eason John
 Eallman Alexr
 Emmett Wm A
 Etilinger Isaac
 Ewan H M

Edwards Jas M
 Egan Peter
 Ellis Michael
 Egan Wm or Joe
 Edwards Wm H
 Edwards Lloyd
 Elliott Jonathan
 Elard George
 Erben M K
 Evans Henry Jr
 Evans Wm S
 Evans S L
 Evans Wm

Height David
 Handle Mr
 Han W D
 Hamer Charles J
 Hammoutan Robt
 Baines N J
 Haight George-3
 Hail John
 Hall John A
 Hallett Frederick
 Hall Jr Bishop
 Handy James
 Hamet Mr
 Hambleton Chalk-
 ley
 Harrison Col C R
 Hambleton David M
 Hall S
 Hamilton Richard
 Hamsty James
 Hardly Capt J J
 Hoff Stephen
 Hammock Benj
 Han phire Richard
 Halleck S W K
 Hammon George
 Hanel ett L-32
 Hansel Benjamin
 Handdy Cornelius
 Hamblett F L
 Bitwep Robert
 Hannah George
 Hamzel George
 Haaser Frederick
 Hart Peter-2
 Harpen J L
 Haulich Ebelhard
 Hart John
 Haswell James C
 Baines Benj H
 Hartmaier Freder-
 ick
 Harrison Mr
 Haswell James
 Harris Capt John
 Harold John
 Harrington Dr
 Darvey Francis
 Hardy John J
 Hooks John B
 Horus Lyman H
 Heavage J
 Howe P M
 Houghton T C
 Hoyet Otis
 Humphreys A
 Hudson Helen A
 Ebat A F
 Hudson Martin
 Hugh Philip M
 Hunter Robert
 Hynes Michael
 Hull Thomas F
 Hull Geo S
 Huntington O W

Harber Joseph H
 Harrington C L
 Harrison Richard F
 Harris John W
 Haskins Edward S
 Harrison O H
 Harley Robert
 Hart William
 Harwood Charles
 Harris Isaac
 Harding Richard
 Hara John
 Hawkins D C
 Hatch William B
 Haven Dr Jacob
 Hayman Edward P
 Haywood Thomas
 Haynes F
 Haviland Barnes
 Hawkins Benj F
 Hayes Smith
 Hayden, Helmes & Co
 Hayard Kowland G
 Hegarty John
 Hemly John
 Herman Jean
 Helie Sailors' A A
 Healy John
 Henry Philip
 Hafferau Thomas
 Hedges Geo W-2
 Heartwell Oliver
 Heering Bernard
 Hertert Victor
 Healy Thomas
 Heath John
 Hellman Abraham
 Henoch E
 Hencery Wm S
 Hean Philip
 Herbert Gilbert L
 Helarich Gustav
 Henry John
 Henry Eugene
 Hendren La Fayette
 Hering B
 Herber Neuben
 Heuton Joseph
 Henrich Monsieur
 Hopper Edward C
 Hey Frankey
 Hoyt N G
 Houston William
 Reul George W
 Hutchiss John G
 Hunt William H
 Hull George S
 Hyatt Mortimer A
 Hyde William
 Hunt J Hunter
 Hubbard M D L
 Hudgins Walter G
 Hutchinson Rev E C
 Hughes David
 Hutchinson Mr

Hend Phillip
 Hewitt John
 Heyward Dr Jas
 Heugeme Martin
 Hewerly Peter
 Hoyer P T
 Hevenson John
 Hewitt John
 Heyer Erwin
 Hewlet Robert
 Hatheway John
 Hewitt Maylon T
 Beymann F
 Hewitt Jas G
 Heugan Robert
 Hickey James
 Higham Henry
 Hill Samuel
 Hiles Eleazer
 Hicks William
 Hill Jno
 Hills Edward P
 Higgins Capt A G
 Hiscox Freeemar
 Hinrichs Jacob E
 Hinder & Walkie
 Hinman & Silleck
 Hinde Edmond S
 Holt L & M H
 Holland Wm-3
 Hodge Chas H
 Holmes Chester G
 Hoexter E
 Holmes Freeland
 Hobbs Hiram H
 Hoggan William
 Holland & Co
 Bohach Louis
 Hodge James T
 Hodge John
 Holleran Nicholas
 Holmes Joseph E
 Holmes James
 Hombenthal Ed
 Hogan Thomas
 Homer, Foot & Co
 Hortigan James
 Hopkins Judson H
 Hoptiss P S
 Horis Richard
 Hoskins Walter
 Howell W
 Hoyatt Mr
 Houghton A G
 Hourcade Mens
 Hutton Jonathan
 Huens Jerome
 Huber George
 Halbert F A
 Halbut John
 Hudson Charles
 Hunsen Joseph
 Hylan Patrick
 Hubs Car
 Hunsay Valentine

Francis Stvall H
 Franklin Stephen
 Fay Timothy
 Farrell J D
 Fairbanks Capt J
 Farrell James
 Frazier Robert
 Farr John
 Farrell Chas H
 Yeldhelm Julius
 Feeny M O N
 Feagan John
 Frederick M
 (Shoe Maker)
 Fenton Alexander
 Fernald N Mar-
 shall
 Friend John
 Firegan James
 Fisher Y
 Fitzgerald Francis
 H
 Fitzgerald Wm
 Fogg Chas
 Folin C V
 Foster David P
 Frost Wm F
 First & son M
 Foreman Samuel

Farlin James
 Flaks John
 Fraile James W
 Frandrau James
 B
 Farrell Michael
 Fairbanks Henry
 H
 Freeman Joshua
 A
 Freeman Patrick
 Figdela Paul
 Yranch George
 Farris Jose Yell
 Ferron Capt John
 Fielding John
 Figan Monsieur
 Ferdina
 Fitzgerald Pa-
 trick
 Fitzgerald Geo
 Fish Andriw L
 Fungan John
 Foley James
 Feltis Peter
 Froom P
 Forbes W J
 Foster John
 Fulton John

Farrelly John
 Frazer John
 Ferry V H
 Flattely James
 Frazier M M
 Franks Wm N
 Flanagan John
 Fausel Nadele
 Fagan Michael
 Yr-obill Patrick
 Fray John
 Field Martin
 Frey J J
 Ferguson Josiah
 Fleming Wm
 Fielding Wm
 Field Rev J
 Fridensberg Henry
 Fitzpatrick John
 Fitzgera p E-3
 Finn William
 Fitzgerald Edw
 Frman G A
 Frois M
 Foster C M
 Foster G A
 Fournier Ernest
 Fowler Francis F
 Fulton W

Edwards Jas M
 Egan Peter
 Ellis Michael
 Egan Wm or Joe
 Edwards Wm H
 Edwards Lloyd
 Elliott Jonathan
 Elard George
 Erben M K
 Evans Henry Jr
 Evans Wm S
 Evans S L
 Evans Wm

Ing Henry
 Ida & Alice
 Ingram William

Ireale Wm
 Isaham Joseph B G
 Irvia Col Richard

Gardner Capy Wm
 Gardner & Co, John
 D
 Gena G W
 Garrach Dr
 Grant Alexander B
 Gaudier A S
 Gannon John F
 Galkemore Thos
 Grcaman C
 Gray George
 Gaylord George P
 Greer Robert-2
 Gregory Thomas
 Green Elias M
 Green L
 Germain W C-3
 Gilles Wm M
 Gilgan James
 Gilbert & Son

Graham John
 Garry James
 Graham S
 Gardia Tomas Se-
 nor D
 Graham Captain
 John
 Gardner Henry P
 Gasert S L
 Gwynn John
 Calligan John
 Garvan Patrick
 Grettan James
 Green S R
 Green Dibble & Co
 Geran Dorteur fr
 Grosas Franz
 Gibbs O W
 Gibbs Richard
 Gilman H Dudley-2

Graham C
 Garrison O
 Graham David
 Gale Edwin K
 Gardiner Chas H
 Graham H
 Gant Joseph K
 Gamble R K
 Galven James
 Grandquill Robert
 Gray Michael J
 Gregory John
 Green Patrick
 Gregory Michael or
 Peter
 Gesaner Miste
 Gilbert S H
 Gilbert Robert
 Gibbs George
 Griffin George C

Isaacson Elias
 Isario John
 Iaglis William

Jacobson Elias
 Isario John
 Iaglis William

Jackson Wm
 Jackson William
 Jackson J
 Jackson J
 Jackson Charles A
 Jayne Addison
 Jerome & Co
 Jeffrey B
 Johnson Henry
 Johnson H S or T
 Johnson Josiah
 Johnson James S
 Johnson Wm
 Johnson M

Jones W W Jones W W Jones Isaac E Joley James Jones Edward Junoed Alex	Jocqum Forta Jones Ernest Junoed Jules Jones E Jones T Judson F L	Jordan & Brothers Jura Jr N Jona Thomas I Jones J H Jones G O	Msher John Mahony Daniel Mann & Kendrick Megan Thomas Mair John Maillard A T Mann Donald-3 Magoon Rev E L Mann Lieut Jas S Martin Joseph Marke Garrett Marsterson Tom Marshall Mr Marache Napoleon Mason E Wm Marsey Samuel Jr Mard Jeremiah Martin Peter Marquith Thomas Marshall W E March Gideon D C Mason E K Marston Wm Henry Maricot Monsieur Marshall W H Martin F W-3 Martin F W-3 Mars William Marsy Daniel-2 Martin Thomas Mason B W Maynard Geo W Mayer Christian Mathews Richard Mathews J M Mathews W J Mayer Fredrick Maton & Son John Mathews James Mathies Jno L D Marquis Wm	Miller George A Miller Wm J Michal M Miernke H Michal Franz Miller Charles Miller & Smith Miller George Miller James F N Milne Alexr Mingags W H Middleton Cleland K Millare G B Millmur John Mills Robert Molony Michael Molony Pat-2 Mohr Mr Molloy Edward Mollinger Felix Molapiter Mr Monroe John Moore S W Motte A Morrison J H Mority Joseph Moran Thomas Mookoe Charles Morality Eugene Morgan David Morton Thomas Moore Rev G C Moore Hiram Moore Eli Morgan James Moran Daniel Morris Josey Morsman Steele Moore Saml-3 Moore George	Montgomery Mal- cont Moore Stephen W Morson Henry Myers Clinton Munskber Hiauekl Munson John Muller Conrad Murray John Muller M Muller Monsieur Mulliken Wm Murtaugh Michl Murphy Patrick Mullen Andrew Musket Ira Milbert Perrott Muldooen Thos Muker O W Mulaney Patrick Mullay Thos Murbolt Jas Murray John N Murphy Thomas Mury & Galatris Munson David Munser Andreas Munson H A Mull Wm L Myers Henry Mulgren Mr Murray John Muirhead E Myears John Myers Nicholas Mullan Mr Myers Christian F Mullford Chas Murray A B Muller N
Kate Haas Kraas Jacob Kramer Jno Kelley Chas Kellisher Corlus Kengra Jno Kelley Jas Kullogy F D Kealy Edwd Kelley Phillip Kearney C Keebe Thos M Ketcham John Keapody Wm Kerr Robt Kelly Wm Kerr J J Keyer J H Keyworth Danl Kriese Herman Kilburn Jas M Kipp Saml C Kirty Edwd King Geo Kirk Robt King Chas A Khen Path Krowe Jno Kyle John	Kranzy J Kaspp Stephen H Kay Alex Keefe M O Keirman Thos Keirman Michl Kellisher Thos Keeler M T Kellogg Hry Kelly Wm Kelly Richd Keal Jas Kealy Michl Karr John Karr W Keje Geo Kearns Terence Kerlin Jno H Keirman Jno Kieraan Bernard Kieran Mathew Kennedy Wm W King Thos Kincaid John Kiniffa Peter Kissan Rufus-2 Knox Wm Kury Isaac Kuas Phillip	Kratiger Jean Kraon Jas A Keon Geo D Khan Wm S Keagan Thos Kelly Jno Kelly Wm-3 Kelly Hugh Kelly Patk Kelly Michael Keala Robt Keon Francis Keoser H D W Kensett Mr, artist Keedy Nicholas Kenney C Kenney Jas Kent Hon Edwd Killian Peter Kierogan Timothy Kinaan Jas Kirby Dennis Kinball H King Richd Kiritand & Seymour Kiritand Abrom Koris J B Kury David Kruzer Conrad	McAvoy Patrick McBrearty Patk McCulloch Owen McClair Saml McLeod William McCann Daniel McCormick Chas McCarrik Thos McAndrew Thos McCarthy Morris McCarrn Bernard McClellan A W McCarran Ardy McDern ott Michl McDermott Chas McEacney Michael McFaddon John McGuire John McGeoy John McGowan Bartley McGinley C McIntyre James McIneray Joseph McKeague Thos McKay James McKennis John McNullen Bernard McLeon James McLane Chas A McMahon James McNalley John McNamara A McFarland Mr, Mul- berry st McIneray John	McAnnally Patk McBair James McCoy John McCurby Robert McCarty Robert McClory Henry McCube William McCluer Jonathan McCleau Saml McClerning C McClain John McCannell Richd McDonald Richard McDonall Matthew McEleary Geo McAuley James McFadden Dennis McGarry Wm McGade T & T M J McGinley J McIntosh John H McKinne Chas McKeown James McKeo Thomas McKenna Bernard McLane Andrew McLee James McMahon Hugh McMear Mr McNee Alex McNamara Richard McGuilkan Hy McVarry James	McCormick John McCutehan Sam McCahill Benaj McCorquodale Hugh McCarney Henry McCarthy John McCutehan Saml McCann Daniel McCannell Michl McCully Mr McDonald James McDermott Barty McEvoy Francis McEvoy Patrick McEbe Daniel McFinley Wm McGran Thos McGlane James McGowan Edwd McIngh Rev'd Ste- phen McKay Capt Lauch- lan McKellar D McKenna John-3 McLeod Capt John McLean George McManus Captain George W McNeely Robert McNeil Michael McPherson E-2 McQuade Edward McWaid Patrick
Lucky Jane Laidix Jno Langley F Lander John Loomis H Laler Richd or W Laney Jno Lambert Jacob Lawrence Eyl'us Leary Timothy Lenoid Jas Leighton Andw Leary John D Legrange Phillip Leoard Wm Levi Geo Lewis Wm Lacobe Jno Lealie Col L Louis Henry Lemmons Alex Lavy Siman Lerage Monsieur Lewis Wm Livingston L Lodge Harmon No 44 " Concord No 43 " Perseverance No 78 " Mt Zion Encampment No 31 U-2	Lafar J Land Albers Lawrence & Town- send Lay Oliver J & Co Lawrence Dr John Laprolle Jas J Lebenberg Isaac Lacraft Robt Lefebvre Edwd Lee Robt Le Bonmedieu W Lee Hry Lewis Reld Lewis Chas Leonard Jas Lequin Louis Lette James O Leavatt John B Lillendhall Wm Lighthall John Lian Thomas B Little James	Lazendorph Geo A Lachmund H-2 Lawrence J W Lane Jas Laders Michl Lamont D G Lane Path Lumias Hry O Loggets Mr, Cherry st Lee Michl Lee & Co Messrs Lufrey Chas H Leonard Andw Lavis Robt Leschmann Chas Levy Simon Lummas Frank H Livingston T D Little Wm B Little Thomas Livermore W W Livingston W N Little Edward-3	McAuley James McFadden Dennis McGarry Wm McGade T & T M J McGinley J McIntosh John H McKinne Chas McKeown James McKeo Thomas McKenna Bernard McLane Andrew McLee James McMahon Hugh McMear Mr McNee Alex McNamara Richard McGuilkan Hy McVarry James	McAuley James McFadden Dennis McGarry Wm McGade T & T M J McGinley J McIntosh John H McKinne Chas McKeown James McKeo Thomas McKenna Bernard McLane Andrew McLee James McMahon Hugh McMear Mr McNee Alex McNamara Richard McGuilkan Hy McVarry James	McAuley James McFadden Dennis McGarry Wm McGade T & T M J McGinley J McIntosh John H McKinne Chas McKeown James McKeo Thomas McKenna Bernard McLane Andrew McLee James McMahon Hugh McMear Mr McNee Alex McNamara Richard McGuilkan Hy McVarry James
Madden Michael Mackey M W Mack Josiah K Macken Thomas Malbert Monsieur Mackeldon John Madison Otis Mackincy Rev Jas Madden James Madge Wm Macgley Robert Machoy Wm Macey Thomas Manchester Andrew	Mathews Edwin Meiggs Thos Misaner Edward Millon Edward Makin Wm Mekin Wm F Meagher Joseph Mebruff Gerhard Meech Jacob Mullet H Mead John Mecell Wm O Meyer C Merritt John A Merritt Otis Murs C Meaus F S Merritt Frederick Mitchell Charles Miller Andrew	Moharty Capt Moore Joseph Moneghan Francis Moran Alex G Morris James Mooney Bernard Morsian Paul Mooney Mat Morrow Henry Morse Messrs G & H Mooney James Morse Thomas O Morris Isaac Morris Thomas Morgan John P Morse E Montgomery M Merris John A Moore Dr E P Moore Nelson P Mooney James Morse Thomas O Morris Isaac Morris Thomas Morgan John P Morse E Montgomery M Merris John A Moore Dr E P Moore Nelson P Mooney James Morse Thomas O	Naprstek Vojtech Namanay Chas Nattel Monsieur Nascimento Masel Joog Nagle Patrick J Nahelam E A Newland P Nepp John Nevis William Nelle Monsieur Nelle John Narria France Newland S W Newman Samuel	Newton J Nelson Mr Neacey Patrick Newcomb H C Nealy John Nelly O M Neumann T Newell F Nelson Mr Nell Joseph Neuson E Theo- dore Newhof Hugo Newcomb John Nymas Jno	Neiberge Phillip Nicholls Dr H W Nicholls Lemuel Nims O D Nicholls Thomas Noyes J P Northern John Neville Thomas Nerwall T G Nooney Prof Jas Northam Jos L or William L Norris John Nutting James Nugent Richard
Mahony Cain Marrison John Maguire Patrick Maginn Mr Maher William	Murphy Patrick Mullen Andrew Musket Ira Milbert Perrott Muldooen Thos Muker O W Mulaney Patrick Mullay Thos Murbolt Jas Murray John N Murphy Thomas Mury & Galatris Munson David Munser Andreas Munson H A Mull Wm L Myers Henry Mulgren Mr Murray John Muirhead E Myears John Myers Nicholas Mullan Mr Myers Christian F Mullford Chas Murray A B Muller N	Murphy Patrick Mullen Andrew Musket Ira Milbert Perrott Muldooen Thos Muker O W Mulaney Patrick Mullay Thos Murbolt Jas Murray John N Murphy Thomas Mury & Galatris Munson David Munser Andreas Munson H A Mull Wm L Myers Henry Mulgren Mr Murray John Muirhead E Myears John Myers Nicholas Mullan Mr Myers Christian F Mullford Chas Murray A B Muller N	McAuley James McFadden Dennis McGarry Wm McGade T & T M J McGinley J McIntosh John H McKinne Chas McKeown James McKeo Thomas McKenna Bernard McLane Andrew McLee James McMahon Hugh McMear Mr McNee Alex McNamara Richard McGuilkan Hy McVarry James	McAuley James McFadden Dennis McGarry Wm McGade T & T M J McGinley J McIntosh John H McKinne Chas McKeown James McKeo Thomas McKenna Bernard McLane Andrew McLee James McMahon Hugh McMear Mr McNee Alex McNamara Richard McGuilkan Hy McVarry James	McAuley James McFadden Dennis McGarry Wm McGade T & T M J McGinley J McIntosh John H McKinne Chas McKeown James McKeo Thomas McKenna Bernard McLane Andrew McLee James McMahon Hugh McMear Mr McNee Alex McNamara Richard McGuilkan Hy McVarry James
O'Connell Michl O'Neil Thomas O'Neal Phillip Ormsbee Alfred O'Connor Michl O'Gorman Wm O'Hero Matthew O'Neil John	O'Shaughnessy Thos Oliver L L O'Brien Henry O'Neal Phillip O'Keefe Arthur O'Brien Daniel Olson Terkel O'Neil John	O'Shaughnessy Thos Oliver L L O'Brien Henry O'Neal Phillip O'Keefe Arthur O'Brien Daniel Olson Terkel O'Neil John	McAuley James McFadden Dennis McGarry Wm McGade T & T M J McGinley J McIntosh John H McKinne Chas McKeown James McKeo Thomas McKenna Bernard McLane Andrew McLee James McMahon Hugh McMear Mr McNee Alex McNamara Richard McGuilkan Hy McVarry James	McAuley James McFadden Dennis McGarry Wm McGade T & T M J McGinley J McIntosh John H McKinne Chas McKeown James McKeo Thomas McKenna Bernard McLane Andrew McLee James McMahon Hugh McMear Mr McNee Alex McNamara Richard McGuilkan Hy McVarry James	McAuley James McFadden Dennis McGarry Wm McGade T & T M J McGinley J McIntosh John H McKinne Chas McKeown James McKeo Thomas McKenna Bernard McLane Andrew McLee James McMahon Hugh McMear Mr McNee Alex McNamara Richard McGuilkan Hy McVarry James

20 August 1899, 4

Oats Patrick	O'Donnell Michl	Ogden Robert	Ruby Fredk	Russell David D	Ryan Theo
O'Dugan Sheehan	O'Connor Cornelius	O'Daniel Murty	Ryan Thos	Russell Chas	Rute Auguste
Ogden Robert	Orton H B	O'Sullivan Thos	Ryder Jas S	Ryan Michael	Ryan Hy
O'Grady William	Olsen Targen Von	Otrodyke Stout			
Owen George	Osgood George	Ostrom J F			
Osborn Mr	Owen Ira D	Owens Thos			
O'Sullivan Eugene	Owen T F	Ormlston George			

Parker James C	Parison Otto W	Parison Otto W	Sandloef Mr	Shute Henry	Spotted Jonas
Parison Otto W	Parison Otto W	Parison Otto W	Sandford H	Squires L	Schoon Abraham
Phrazer Wilson	Palersuela Don Ba-	Paaz William II	Sallenbach Jaques	Sutbers John	Swain T C
Parsons F C	man	Plaignet Jean	Salmom Jonas	Schneider Fred	Schaeffer Ury
Park Charles	Park Jesse K	Claude	Small Philip	Stanton Jos	Swan Augustus
Pailler Monsieur	Palmer Doctor	Parry Edward	Salect Geo	Strauss Wm	Salmon Sal
Pauley Richard	Parker E W	Palmer Thomas	Starkey Thos	Capl of ship	Spaite Messieur
Palmer Peter S	Parker George	Palmer Charles II	Starkey Robt T	Samis Edw	Shannon Mobb T
Parker William	Park Hurlbut II	Paeley Richard	Satin U W	Sauges Pierre	Sham Wm
Paris Burdett	Parlison Francis	Platts George	Saxgers S	Standinger A	Shannon Park
Payne Jno Howard	Patterson J	Pratt George W	Saxinger J	Shannon Robt T	Shaste Louis II
Pratt D	Patridge J H	Pratt Lewis A	Saxinger J	Shate Horace	Shattler J
Pratt Mr	Frankard William	Payne Joseph	Saxp Jno O	Schlagenhafer Ma-	Shatt Ansonie
Playfair R	Payser Mr	Patrick Edwin	Spaulding Chas	thias	Shatt Geo
Payn John	Pholan James	Peck Samuel	Sharkey Martin	Salinger J	Sharpe Saml
Pechold George	Pelee Joe	Phelp U W D	Shaw Wm A	Simmons Jas W	Shaw J R
Peck George	Peck George	Phelan Mr	Schart Adrian	Sharkey Wm	Shawton Toby
Peck William S	Pelison H	Peplans Edw S	Savery David	Schlesinger Abm	Shay Jaffar M B
Pierce John	Pearce Willett	Petit John W	Sharpe Jacob	Schwartz Abm	Street W John
Perise William	Perry Jas Hugh	Perry Robert	See Abm	Schneider Conrad	Sawyer Camille B
Preston Henry	Person Felix	Perrot A	Schneider Conrad	Sely W B	Seller Frederic
Perry J C	Presinger Edward	Pillet Eugene	Schneider Conrad	Seitz O G L	Sweeney Peter
Perney A L	Perry Francis	Peterson Mr	Schneider Conrad	Stucky Thos	Smooth Jas
Perkins Jay N	Prattice H	Prendegast James	Schneider Conrad	Sheerin Park	Schneider Louis
Prussel Louis L	Perelle John	Perry George T	Schneider Conrad	Scarle Robert	Shohan Wm
Pamington J H C	Prendergast Park	Peter A	Schneider Conrad	Searle Field	Shoring Jacob L
Pinet J	Platner Michael	Pitte Samuel	Schneider Conrad	Sears try	Shood Professor J M
Pillichodie Chas	Pittie Capt Nicol	Pierce Hordee	Schneider Conrad	Shearman T G	Stewart W R
Pintney William	Prize H R	Phillips Henry	Schneider Conrad	Seif John	Shepherd Mr
Price Jr. Simeon	Phillips Thomas	Pickman L	Schneider Conrad	Sinclair Professor M J	Semmelinger
Price & Son E	Picklay J M	Perkins William	Schneider Conrad	Sprucer Saml	Ferdinand
Pitts Erastus	Pens Min Y	Peer William	Schneider Conrad	Stephenson Jas L	Sherrerd & Griffin
Post Edward	Powell Wm S	Post E S	Schneider Conrad	Stevens James E	Snyder Auguste
Pocklington John	Powesh A	Powell Michael	Schneider Conrad	Stew Thos J	Stephens Wm J
Polak A F	Prosch M	Powers Henry P	Schneider Conrad	Stevens Jas W	Stewart Mathew
Powers William	Poston Don Emilio	Polk John	Schneider Conrad	Schneack Geo E	Stewart Chas T
Pullion John H	Pumroy Henry	Pollak Fossak	Schneider Conrad	Stewart John	Sponcer Jas O
Porter Giles W	Pumkett Thomas	Putsam O H	Schneider Conrad	Sheridan O K	Stevenson George
Pyke David J	Putnam Saml N	Purchas Capt Chas	Schneider Conrad	Spenner Martin W	Sobro Simons

Quin John-2	Quinaby Thos D	Quinby & Co James	Sinclair John	Stevens John	Suiron B & M
Quinlan Patrick	Quin George	M	Simons Peter	Stewart John	Sullivan Joseph
Quinn James			Schmitt Jacob	Sheridan O K	Shurger Matthew
			Simons Leon	Spenner Martin W	Skinner Capt O
			Simpen William	Stevens John	Spicer Bloomfield
			Skidmore Joseph	Stevens John	Scott Alexr M
			Splaney Walter	Stevens John	Snaw Willard
			Schoonmaker Hy M	Stevens John	Shawell A H
			Sponner Alden	Stevens John	Strong William
			Schoonmaker H E	Stevens John	Streuter J F
			Stotwell Dr A	Stevens John	Strom and T. Leon
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Saw T J
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Stromer Chas F
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Suedgrass Mr
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Streeter G
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Stockwell James
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Stoker John
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Schirmeley Mr
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Smitten Mr
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Smith Benjamin O
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Smith Andrew
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Smith Thomas
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Hinsterson George
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Smith Thomas
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Spittle John
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Smith Hamilton L
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Smith Peter
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Smith Capt Oliver
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Smith T O
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Smith Chas F
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Smith J D
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Smith George
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Blaney Jacques
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Seely W H
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Sturgus B
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Stuart Schwartz
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Stuton Edward
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Sturge Joseph
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Bumpler L
			Sturg J D	Stevens John	Strickland F

20 August 1849, 4

Thorp Cpt Oliver
Tobarko Gans
Townsend Dr
Towhe Cpt Hy
Thompson Jas
Townsend S L
Thompson Wm H
Thorp Robert
Truist Antiole
Tucker Charles
Trust Mr
Turner Cpt Dra

Thomas The M
Thompson Albert
Thomson Thos
Thompson Thos
Trombley Wm H
Tolle J F P
Tompkins Thos
Toene Cpt Jas H
Thompson Albert
Tulle Phillip
Turney Patrick
Tuite Thomas

Thompson Wm H
Thompson Albert
Thompson Henry
Thompson Wilder T
Toust Charles
Tosoy Geo A
Turner Edw F
Tullay William
Tooby Michael
Tyson J H
Tucker John B

Wood James
Witherspoon J
Wolf Johan
Woodcock W P
Worman John A
Ward Joseph
Wyatt Wm H
White Wm M

Wormworth J
Wolf Wm
Wholly W J
Wolf Joseph
Wolf Aaron
Wolfe M J A
Wichoff Peter
Wynkoop Kolt D

Whollhaas N
Woode Patrick
Wood Saml
Woodruff D
Wyman John B
Wysecki V
Whian Jno F

Ulrich George

Vande Water Danl
Van de Valde Rev
Gr
Van Zanet Albert
Van Stay Francis
Vallie Charles
Vanning Bernard
Vascons Joaquim
des Feis Dru

Van doren J L
Van Kiech By Jos
Van Ripper Beter
Van Sulligen Ed
Vanra Josa
Vath Dr
Verhoos Wm
Viouis Frederic
Vogl Adolph

Van Bibber H P
Van Lea, Smith &
Robert
Vanlow Henry
Villard's Chas Car-
ron du
Vail George
Varnor A
Voser R V

Walsh Phillip
Waters Gardner
Walkers George
Wall Isaac
Wadsworth Phillip
Walsh William
Whipple Isaac
Way George H
Watkins E W
Waterman A M
Washburne E B
Warren & Cook
Waltch Joseph B
Weaver James
Whadon D P
Whattley Richard
Webb Lewis Jr
Welsh James H
Weed Charles
Whelock Calvin
Webster Edward
Weter R S
West Isaac
West Chas S
Wilmot William
Weland David
Wickman Fred L
Williams J P
Williams A
Willcox Wm L
Williams Peter
Winkoev James
Wiedman Fr
Williams J
Williams J C
Wilson Joseph
Wills Charles
Wilson F G
Wicker Henry
Wills Charles
Williams H or G
Willard Warren C
Wicker H
Wilson John
Williams J J
Winn James
Wizlow Cpt P
Winslow J F
White John
Windmuller G
Whiting John W
Whitmore
Wright Wm
Winters Rev Dr E O
Winters John
Whitlow W G

Walsh Simon
Waggoner Peter
Walker Charles
Walt Charles L
Wadsworth Jas H
Waddell James
Ware & Cassidy
Watson Benjamin
Waterbury Wm E
Ward Wm B S
Washburne E B
Wheeler A F
William Merrit
Wills Dr Charles
Wheeler A E
Webster Joseph E
Widely George E
Wells Rev John
Dunlap
Weeks Joseph
Weech William J
Wagner Ludwig
Werkleman Mo-
dolphe
Williams John C
Wright Joseph
Wicker Chas G
Wilson Luc B
Wilson Thos
Wilcox John
Wilde Thos
Wright Steward
Wright J J
Williamson W
Wilson Alfred
Williams Robert
Wills Jacob
Wilson Libby
Williams J
Wilson Samuel L
Wilson John B
Willert Mr
Wilson Wm M
Wilson William
Wilde H K
Winn Dr
White Thomas
White B C
Wesley Bernard
Whitmore H
White George
White Ezra W
Whitton H F
White Leader
Whipple Wm K
Wittig L A F

Walden T
Waldron James
Walt Samuel
Walsh John
Wallace Wm M, Sr
Warren Chas B
Watson H
Waterbury Henry
Wapler Alphonse
Warner William
Watson Joseph E
Ward John K
Weir Alexander
Weaver O Porter
Webb A F E
Webster Captain
Webster E G
Weiss Isaac
Weeks Charles
Wheeler Ladoch S
Wenzler H
Wendell B F, M D
West Chas S
West C S
Wilkinson Peter
Wilson & Ed-
wards
Wallaskey Frank S
Williams George
Wright Phineas M
Wikidal M
Williamson H Jr
Wright Stewart
Williams James T
Wills Charles
Williams David
Wilson George
Wright Edw B
Wilson Charles
Williams H
William James
Wilson G A
Willit Capt H W
White Alexander
Wiser Andrew
Witte James
White Dr Thos
Winecohan Mees &
Pat
Winchell Wm H
Whitehead Edw
Whitelaw John
Winter Charles
Whitlock Robt
Winger A T
Wiseott Eli

Young John D C

Zep Johannes

Young John D C

Zrambath Thos

Zubuff M

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Army.

Alpord Sargt J C
Andrews Joseph
Barard Capt J O 2
Barclay Capt James
Barard Lieut S
Benham Capt H W
Brown Lorense
Byron Capt Isaac
Boyle Lt Francis
Buton RA, late Lt
Byrne Dr Bell
Chandler Capt E
Carroll Charles
Connell Martin
Cun maning Officer
Comp M 2d Art
Coch Lt Edward
Cofft Capt B N
Casper Lt C S
De Bougar Capt
Linnick Capt M H
Driver Lt Joseph E
Driver Lt J A

Devine John
Dolan Michael
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Ferry Capt W
Gardiner Capt JRB
Gaines Lt Henry
Galagher Capt B S
George Edward
Green Capt I W
Hamilton Capt Chas
H
Hallock Lt H Wager
Henry Lt James W
Hungerford Capt O E
Lester Lt
Nason Col
Maaruder W T
Mason Gen R E-2
Merchant Capt Chas
B
Miller Lt J
Palme Lt F
Pendleton Lt Geo R

Perry Dr Alexander
Potter Lt James
Potter Col Souber K
Potter R M
Plummer Lt J B
McDonnell Peter
McCarty Junter F
McKenzie Lt Chas-
cey
McKabe Adjt J S
Ramey Col A O
Rand Lt Mayne
Seauwell Lt D
Sheridan Michael
Stevens James H
Smith Lt Caleb
Smith William
Swift Cromwell
Van Allen Lt Chas
Wilson Cadet J M
Whitely Capt E H
K-2

Navy.

Armstrong Charles
Anthon Daniel
Arnold Henry
Arnold Pass Mid H
N T
Raege Oscar C
Barnet Alphonse
Barrington Dr Am
Barnet Pass Mid Ed-
ward A
Barnes Edward
Barnell John F
Barnes Pass Mid J M
Brown Lt W H
Brewer John
Brian Pass Joseph
Burrell George
Childwell Lt W M
Chandler Lt Wm
Crevellier Anthony A
Coe Samuel Y
Dun Thomas J
Davis Thomas
Lyon Isaac
Egging Crittenden
Dorall James M
Eanis Frederick
Eaton Thomas C
Eaton Pass Mid Tho
C

Eldredge Pass J C-3
Faton Edward
Ferguson John F
French John
Gayle Mid Rich H
Genet Mid C E
Gillis Pass Mid Wal-
ter N
Goodwin W T
Hall Pass Mid Geo P
Harrison Edward A
Bertin John A
Bermatt James
Hopkins Capt Edw
A
Hunt Henry
Jones Lt J G
Kifoe Charles
Latimer Capt M K
Lannetury Chas F
Macomb Lt W H
Mawry Lt M F
Morris Alexander
Miller Bernard
Munn Lt S E
O'Brien John
Parker W
Price Pass Mid R J D
Power Edward
Metaley Lt C O-3

McNair Lt Comd W
Melnyoch Lt Chas F
Melosh Lt Allen S
Reaslaw Pass Mid
R F-3
Roushaw Lt W B-3
Ricketts Lt J B
Rudenstein Dr John
Kudolph Capt Tho
C
Stevens Thos H
Stimpson James
Stevens Lt Pass H
Beare Rev Addison
Stockton Francis H
Sweet Mr
Wadsworth A
Ward Capt J H
Wardland Charles
Waller L T
Watkins Lt Mayo O
Warden R
Warden Lt Reed
Wilcox Lt Samuel
Wilson John
Wilson Joseph
Wright Washington
Williamson LA G O
Wilson Theodore
Williams John
WILLIAM Y. BRADY, P. M.

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PHILADELPHIA

20 August 1849, 3

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The *Washington Mercury* thinks if the President's proclamation had been directed against the citizens of the United States who are in favor of aiding the schemes of the annexation of Canada, there would be no cause for wonder; but, it asks, where is any evidence of a design in the South to aid in revolutionizing Cuba? The *Mercury* hopes there is such a danger. It says:

President Taylor may put forth his Proclamations, and use or abuse his high office to truckle to Northern fanaticism, and to repress any generous sympathy, or more efficient support, in the shape of men and bayonets, to aid in such a struggle, but his efforts will be in vain. He will have to establish here a tyranny as despotic as that which exists in Cuba, before he can hinder an American citizen from going where he pleases to fight for an oppressed people against their oppressors. Thousands of our gallant sons will go to that glorious island to rescue it from Spanish or Negro domination, if called on by the people of Cuba.

20 August 1849, 2

TROOPS FOR FLORIDA.—The U. S. troops under command of Major Roland, left on Saturday last on the steamer Ochumilgee, for Palatka, Florida. Several other companies have been ordered to Florida from the North; and we see it stated that four Companies have been ordered from Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. These troops, in addition to the volunteer force ordered out by Gov. Moseley, will furnish a very considerable force, and if speedily congregated, before the Indians scatter, will secure their removal in a short time. The delay of a few weeks, will in all probability, protract the war for a long period.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS FOR FLORIDA.—The Secretary of War has issued a letter to Brevet General D. E. Twiggs, (who is now at Pascagoula, Mississippi,) ordering him to Florida for the purpose of superintending the military detachments which have been ordered there. Two companies of the 4th artillery, recently stationed at Pascagoula, have been ordered to Tampa Bay; and also the 7th Infantry, recently stationed at Jefferson Barracks. In addition to the above, one company of the 2d artillery, stationed at Savannah, and one stationed at Charleston, have been ordered to St. Augustine, the arrival of the latter have already been communicated to the Department. One company of the 2d artillery, recently stationed at the Augusta arsenal, has also received orders to proceed to Palatka.

20 August 1849, 1 (MONDAY)

Fourth Despatch.

Juan Francisco Rey.

BALTIMORE, August 18.—The steamship Falcon has arrived at New York from Havana. She reports that Rey gave his answer to the American Consul in presence of five Spanish soldiers and under threats. He was there in Havana in prison, but had contrived to send two letters to the Consul, stating that he had been abducted, and desired American protection. He moreover requested [demanded is the word used] to see him, the Consul. This, however, after deliberation, was refused by the Spanish authorities.

Great astonishment was felt in Havana on the subject, and the excitement was increased by the arrival of the U. S. sloop Germantown. She, however, sailed without taking any steps in the matter.

SALE OF THE UNDINE.—The beautiful sail boat Undine, which has proved herself invincible herabouts, was purchased on Thursday last, just after the regatta at Point Clear, by a gentleman of this city, for \$750! A sweet price, and a sweet boat!

MAGNANIMITY.—At the regatta, which came off on Thursday last at Point Clear, the *Undine* won the first prize—no other boat starting in the race against her. In the evening, when the respective prizes were awarded, Capt. George Blakeslee, the sailing master and enterer of the *Undine*, magnanimously; declined accepting the pitcher and salver, and left them in the hands of the Point Clear Regatta Committee, to be disposed of for the benefit of the Mobile Orphan Asylum.

HINT TO WASHINGTON.—Should the Indians of Florida become troublesome, and there be perplexity how to dispose of them, what better way is there than to make a bargain with our accommodating neighbors of Cuba? They might be willing to come and relieve us on the same terms as they did the Yucatecod. Our Indians would also prove valuable *emancipados* for Cuba.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The steamer *Olivia*, Capt. Grice, chartered by the U. S. Quartermaster, left yesterday for Pascagoula, where she will take on board Gen. Twiggs and staff, as well as the recruits at that place. She will then go to Pensacola, receive what troops may be there, and proceed on to Tampa Bay.

The 7th Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Joseph Plympton, is daily expected here from St. Louis, and will immediately go forward to Florida.

The following is the list of troops, so far as heard from, that have been ordered to Tampa Bay: Five companies of the 4th Artillery, lately in garrison at the New Orleans Barracks, Forts Pike and Wood, and Pascagoula harbor. Four companies of the 2d Artillery, that garrisoned Point Comfort, Augusta Arsenal, Fort Moultrie, and Oglethorp Barracks; and these, with the two companies of the 4th Artillery already stationed at Tampa, will make eleven companies of artillery, and ten companies of infantry, numbering in all about two thousand men.

21 August 1849, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—the North American makes the following statement in relation to this affair:

"Intelligence has reached us from a reliable source that a force numbering between 500 and 800 men, has recently been assembled at Round Island, opposite Pascagoula, under the command of a Col. White, who figured not long ago at Yucatan.

"It is also stated that the sum of \$250,000 has been deposited in Mobile, to promote the objects of this nefarious movement, the particular direction of which is not yet distinctly ascertained; though from facts lately come to light through authentic channels, its destination is supposed to be Cuba, where a landing is contemplated at the south side of the Island. It is understood that rendezvous, with a view of enlisting men, have been opened at Baltimore, New York, and Boston, as well as at Mobile and New Orleans. We have not been able to discover that any attempt has been made in Philadelphia to collect a force or to supply arms and ammunition."

The Clarksville Jeffersonian (Tenn.)

21 August 1849, 3

PROCLAMATION.

Gen. Taylor's cabinet have issued the following proclamation, with the name of the President attached to it—probably for the purpose of diverting public attention from its substance:

Official—Proclamation of the President of the United States.—There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba or some of the Provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation to warn all citizens of the United States, who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalty denounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of the Government in any form in their behalf, no matter to what extremity they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct.—An enterprise to invade the territories of friendly nations, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and, therefore, I expect all good citizens as they regard the national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discourage and prevent by all lawful means all such enterprises; and I call upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand this 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand-eight hundred and forty-nine, and the seventy-fourth of the Independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President of the U. S.

J. M. CLAYTON, Sec'y of State.

The Daily Delta

21 August 1849, 2 (TUESDAY)

16TH

SALE OF THE UNDINE.—The beautiful sail boat Undine, which has proved herself invincible hereabouts, was purchased on Thursday last, just after the regatta at Point Clear, by Doctor A. L. Saunders, of this city, for \$750. The Ow's are out!

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The following is the list of troops, so far as heard from, that have been ordered to Tampa Bay: Five companies of the 4th Artillery, lately in garrison at the New Orleans Barracks, Forts Pike and Wood, and Pascagoula Harbor. Four companies of the 2d Artillery, that garrisoned Point Comfort, Augusta Arsenal, Fort Moultrie and Oglethorp Barracks; and these, with the two companies of the 4th Artillery already stationed at Tampa, will make eleven companies of artillery, and ten companies of infantry, numbering in all about two thousand men.

WASHINGTON

21 August 1849, 3

THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION CASE.

We learn from New Orleans that the Examining Court has given a decision in the case of the alleged abduction of *Juan Francisco Rey*, alias *Garcia*, by which DON CARLOS DE ESPANA, the Spanish Consul for the port of New Orleans, is held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 to answer the offence charged against him before the United States District Court in December next. Four other persons who are accused as accessories to the abduction—viz. JAMES B. McCONNELL, captain of the schooner *Mary Ellen*, and Messrs. FULGENCIO LLORENTE, WILLIAM EAGLE, and HENRY MARIE—are also held to bail for their appearance at the same court in the sum of \$2,500 each. Such is the information we gather from a Telegraphic despatch to the *Charleston Courier*, dated at New Orleans on the 15th instant. When the New Orleans papers of that date shall have come to hand, we will probably know more of the matter.

WASHINGTON

21 August 1849, 3

THE PRESIDENT AT PITTSBURG.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States arrived at Pittsburg on Saturday afternoon. It is needless to say that he was greeted with a brilliant and enthusiastic reception. The address of welcome, on behalf of the People of Alleghany county, was pronounced by the Hon. WALTER FORWARD. The Procession was headed by the Military, and its ranks well filled by civil societies of every denomination, while many thousands of people occupied the houses and filled the streets, who, in every appropriate way, manifested their warm regard for their war-worn visiter. The President is in good health, and leaves Pittsburg to-day for Beaver.

THE CUBA ANNEXATION PROJECT.

The New Orleans *Delta*, (with whose passion for foreign conquest, or annexation of foreign territory in almost any way, our readers have become familiar through our quotations from it heretofore,) in attempting to ridicule the pleading of one of the lawyers in the Rey (or Garcia) case at New Orleans, gives us information fully corroborating that upon which was founded the President's Proclamation denouncing the menaced enterprises against the For thus of Nations with whom we are at peace. Territories says the Delta:

“Our eloquent friend, Counsellor Preaux, in his very able, witty, and pathetic speech last night, in defence of the parties charged with the abduction of Rey, worked himself into a very dangerous excitement on account of the conspiracy, of which he claims to be the Titus Oates, *to annex Cuba to the United States—A CONSPIRACY WHICH HE DECLARED WAS ALREADY IN FULL BLOOM IN THIS CRRY*. A less indulgent court might, perhaps, have arrested the torrent of the Counsellor's eloquence, but, as he seemed to think the safety of the Union and the cause of Republicanism demanded that he should speak out in terms of affectionate warning and entreaty to his countrymen, he was permitted to indulge his lugubrious apprehension at some length.”

Federal Union
(Milledgeville, Ga.)

21 August 1849, 3

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The following Proclamation was received at Washington on Monday, from Harrisburg.

Official.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,
A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the U. States with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the Provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba, as the object of their expedition.

It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties and prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper, to issue this Proclamation, to warn all citizens of the U.

S. who shall connect themselves, with an enterprise, so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves with heavy penalties announced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claims to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct and enterprise. To invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of the nation; and therefore, all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise. And I call upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and seventy-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President,
J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

NEW YORK HERALD
21 August 1849, 2

THE INVASION OF CUBA AND OUR COTEMPORARIES.
—A short time since, as our readers are aware, we perpetrated a high crime—an actual felony without benefit of clergy, in laying before the public, in advance of all our cotemporaries, North, South, East and West, some interesting and very important intelligence concerning the organization, in this country, of an armed expedition to invade Cuba, and assist the inhabitants of that beautiful island in achieving their political independence, and severing the bonds which connect them with lazy, imbecile, and degenerate Spain. This important intelligence we published exclusively, and so astounding was it, that but few of our cotemporaries dared to transfer it to their columns, lest it might not be true. Soon afterwards, however, General Taylor's proclamation appeared, substantiating our statements, and our disappointed and much chagrined cotemporaries awoke to the conviction that we had out-manœuvred them—that we caught them napping. In the agony of their despair and ire, they one and all, like a parcel of snarlish curs, bark at the *Herald*, and renew the old dodge of assailing it for the purpose of covering their defeat. But the trick is worn threadbare. The public understand it, and our amiable and defeated cotemporaries may go on barking and snarling till they make themselves hoarse, for all we care. We plead guilty to the crime—to the felonious transaction of publishing that important intelligence in advance, and we shall recommit the crime as often as we can. We have beaten them often, and we shall do so again. Put that in your pipes, and smoke it.

NEW YORK HERALD
21 August 1899, 2

Hotels:

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Dr. T. Pinckney, South Carolina; Samuel T. Harrison, Louisiana; Captain J. Roberts, U. S. A.; Rev. D. J. McLean, New Jersey; General Mason, U. S. A.; Dr. Edward R. Squible, U. S. N.; Andrew McFarland, South Carolina; Captain A. C. Wood, New Orleans; Rev. S. Mathews and family, Virginia; G. B. Hale, Lexington; Captain Shiras, U. S. A.; G. Hawly, Albany; A. S. Rutherford, St. Louis; Mrs. Wilkinson and family, and Alfred Hurtubue, New Orleans, are among the visitors at the Astor House.

J. Peck, C. Peck, England, and J. R. Ranson, Toronto, are at the Clinton Hotel.

Robert Stewart, U. S. N., is at the American Hotel.

Col. A. M. Mitchell, Marshal of Minnesota, arrived at St. Paul's on the 25th ult.

Major General, the Hon. Charles Gore, has assumed the military command of Canada.

The Abduction of Juan Garcia, Consul of the Kingdom of Spain.

From the Washington Republic, Aug. 20.
We learned last night, by telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, that the examination in the case of Don Carlos de España, the Spanish consul, arrested on the charge of kidnapping Juan Garcia or Rey, closed on the 14th instant, and that he was required by the United States Commissioner, to give bail with securities in the sum of five thousand dollars, for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court of the United States. The other defendants were held to bail by the State officers.

For some time past we have been engaged in the publication of the testimony taken on this examination. The great contrariety of evidence occasioned an equal diversity of opinion in the public mind in regard to the guilt or innocence of the consul; but all have agreed that, if the consul were guilty, a more atrocious and infamous outrage upon the rights of a friendly nation was never perpetrated by any foreign power.

We do not hesitate to say, from a perusal of all the evidence, that there has been more perjury and villainy disclosed on this trial than ordinarily meets the eye or ear of an Old Bailey lawyer. It can scarcely admit of doubt, that bribery to an immense amount has been employed to suborn witnesses and induce them to forewear themselves.

We cannot believe in the innocence of the Spanish consul. The weight of credible testimony satisfies us that Garcia was fraudulently, if not forcibly, kidnapped and carried on board the Mary Ellen. We doubt the innocence both of the captain and crew of that schooner. We believe that Garcia, who left New Orleans without a single change of clothes, was put on board the American vessel, Andrew King, nominally for quarantine, but really for a prison; that vessel being all the time kept under the guns of a Spanish man-of-war, so that she could not possibly escape out of the harbor with Garcia on board; while the pretence of his performing quarantine in our American vessel was but a trick of the crafty Spaniard who governs that island, to induce the people of the United States to suppose that Garcia was free. We have not a doubt that the confession of Garcia to our consul, Mr. Campbell, in the presence of the captain of the port, that he came voluntarily from New Orleans, was an acknowledgment extorted by fear of death, and that he has long since retracted it if he has not gone to his grave. We learn from Havana that the captain-general has refused permission to Mr. Campbell to visit Garcia in prison, and when we last heard from him he was confined on board a Spanish man-of-war.

A few days ago, in our anxiety for justice to this business, we published the Spanish consul's defence without one word of comment. The story was artfully drawn up, as we now believe, to conceal his guilt. Garcia was kidnapped, because, as the second jailer of the prison at Havana, he had aided in the escape of Villaverde, who was confined in a dungeon for high treason. The Count of Alcoy has been, we fear, guilty of aiding and abetting in this infamous act. How much money has been expended in bribing witnesses at New Orleans, as well as agents engaged in the abduction of Garcia, we have no means of knowing. But the outrage is one to which the American people will not submit; and although the President of the United States has recently evinced to the Spanish authorities and to the world his determination to suppress all underhanded and unprincipled efforts to seize the island of Cuba, yet we know that when once convinced that a free man, be he foreigner or native, has been fraudulently and forcibly kidnapped in an American city, by order of the Spanish authorities, he will be prompt to resent the insult, and compel a speedy atonement for the outrage from the Spanish government.

21 August 1849, 2

MORE TROOPS FOR FLORIDA.—The Augusta Constitutional of the 13th inst. says:

A telegraphic despatch arrived here on Friday evening, ordering the light company M, 2d Artillery, to Palatka, Fla. This company is under command of Brevet Major Rowland, who with his officers, Lieuts. Titball and Totten, and Dr. Simmons, Surgeon U. S. A., will proceed with his company at once by steamer to Savannah, and thence to their destination.

NAVAL.—The Pensacola Democrat of the 16th inst. says:

The U. S. frigate Raritan, Com. Parker, and the U. S. sloop Saratoga, Com. Nicholson, went to sea yesterday, bound to the North (home?) via Havana. The commodore, we understand, is instructed to demand the abducted Rey.

What will the result be of such a course on the part of our Government?

NAVAL.—The U. S. surveying steamer Hetzel, Lieut. Rodgers, commanding, arrived at Charleston on the 14th inst. in three days from Key West. The following is a list of her officers:

John Rodgers, Lieutenant Commanding; Willmer Shields, Lieutenant; William G. Temple, Sailing Master; Thomas Kilpatrick, 1st Engineer; Henry A. Stewart, 2d Engineer.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Germantown, Charles Lowndes, Lieutenant Commanding, was left at Key West to sail immediately for Boston. The following is a list of her officers, who we are pleased to say are all well:

Charles Lowndes, Commander; James P. McKinstry, 1st Lieutenant; Richard Forrest, 2d Lieutenant; Charles Thomas, 3d Lieutenant; Samuel J. Shipley, 4th Lieutenant; J. D. Miller, Surgeon; Edward Storer, Purser; John Matthews, Sailing Master; R. Harris, Passed Midshipman; J. S. Nicholson, Marine Officer; Thos. A. Looker, Julius G. Heileman, John K. Lagou, William A. Toon, Midshipmen; William C. Thompson, Gunner; George Thomas, Sailmaker.

DESERTERS.—*El Siglo* of the city of Mexico, in its number of the 7th inst., says:

The Supreme Government has ordered that no individuals who have deserted from the U. S. Army shall be admitted into the ranks of any of the Mexican regiments. This is in accordance with the treaties of peace made with that nation. All enlisted men formerly composing part of the U. S. troops are to be immediately discharged.

The Nashville True Whig

21 August 1849, 2

THE PROCLAMATION.—The St. Louis Republic has the following summary of information from New Orleans, upon an authentic report of which it is supposed Gen. Taylor's proclamation was issued:

Mysterious Movement in N. Orleans.—The papers of New Orleans are silent about a movement that is going on in that city, which has, if we are correctly informed, the appearance of a military movement against some neighboring country, and for this reason, contrary to our laws. It is stated that a company of fifteen hundred men is being enrolled in that city, who are to serve for twelve months, and to be paid \$1,000 each for the year. They are told that they are to fight, but they have not been informed against whom their warfare is to be directed. It is said that half a million of dollars are on deposit in the Canal Bank to use on the enterprise. Nearly the full complement of men has been obtained, and it is probable that developments will soon be made as to the design of the expedition.

The National Intelligencer says similar movements are going on in various parts of the United States.

The expedition is reported as being got up against Cuba, or the country of the Sierra Madre. In either event, the leaders must have relied largely upon the disaffection of the people towards the existing Government.

Ohio State Journal (Whig)

Columbus, Ohio

21 August 1849, 2

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States—Proclamation.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the Provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of Treaties, and to prevent an aggression by our citizens upon the Territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprize so grossly in violation of our laws and our Treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to a heavy penalty, denounced against them by our Acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their Country. No such persons must expect the interference of the Government in any form on their behalf; no matter to what extremity they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct.

An enterprize to invade Territories of friendly Nations, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this Nation; and therefore I expect all good citizens, as they regard our National reputation—as they respect their own Laws, and the Laws of Nations—as they value the blessings of peace, and the welfare of their Country—to discourage and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprize; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power, to arrest for trial and punishment, every such offender against laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, this eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1849, and 74th of the Independence of the United States.

By the President,

Z. TAYLOR.

J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, P. M.

The Republic says:—The above Proclamation was received yesterday at the Department of State, in a communication from the President at Harrisburgh.—Information has been for some time in possession of the Government, to the effect that bodies of men were in the course of being levied and drilled in New Orleans, New York, and other cities of the Union; that money to a considerable amount has been contributed; and that arms have been provided, and arrangements made on a large scale, with a view to some military expedition. Their movements have been conducted with great secrecy, and the object of their enterprize has been concealed even from individuals who have embarked in it. Sufficient evidence, however, has been obtained to satisfy the President that the design of the expedition is an invasion of Cuba, and that the intervention of the Executive is necessary to preserve our neutral obligations, and to keep unsullied the honor of the American people.

21 August 1849, 2

Cuba—Abduction of Rey.

The New York Herald of Friday, p. m., has the following interesting information:

The United States steamship Falcon, Lieutenant H. J. Hartstein, United States Navy, commanding, arrived at quarantine, Staten Island, at an early hour this morning. The Falcon left Chagres on the 23th ultimo for New Orleans, arrived there on the 3d instant, left on the 9th for New York via Havana, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 12th, and left the same day.

She brought thirty-two passengers from Chagres for New Orleans, and twenty-three from Chagres for New York; also, forty-four from New Orleans, and thirteen from Havana. She brings in freight \$169,005 50 in gold dust from Chagres, and \$121,000 in specie from New Orleans, and a full cargo.

We learn that great excitement existed in Havana, in regard to the abduction of the Spaniard Rey from New Orleans, by the intervention and direct agency of the Spanish consul in that city, in smuggling that man on board a ship and conveying him forcibly to Cuba, to answer to the authorities for offences committed on that island. From what we have learned of the matter, the American consul suspected there was something wrong, and as soon as the vessel in which he arrived had reached Havana, that official demanded permission of the Cuban authorities to visit the vessel and have a conference with Rey.

After some little delay the request was granted, but the consul was accompanied by a Spanish officer and a file of soldiers to the ship. As soon as all had appeared on deck, Rey was interrogated as to whether he left New Orleans voluntarily, and of his own free will, or not? He replied, under the influence of fear, that he did leave that city voluntarily. The consul then remarked, that he had nothing further to say, and withdrew and went on shore.

Soon afterwards Rey was removed from the vessel and placed in prison, but in the meantime he managed to send two letters to the American consul, stating that he was forced to admit he left New Orleans voluntarily under threats, and he wished to retract his statement. Instead of leaving New Orleans voluntarily, he was forcibly abducted therefrom and conveyed to Havana, and he prayed the protection of the American government. As soon as our consul received this startling intelligence, he applied to the authorities for permission to see Rey again. Three days after his application was made, he was informed by them that Rey was in prison, and that the consul could have no interview with him.

Such was the position of this extraordinary matter at the time of the sailing of the Falcon. The excitement which grew out of the matter was heightened by the appearance of the United States ship-of-war Germantown on the Havana waters. As soon as she came to anchor, she was boarded by the Cuban authorities, who made many inquiries, and manifested much anxiety to know the object of her visit. They seemed much pleased when informed that it had no reference to any special subject. The Germantown remained only twelve hours, and then sailed for the United States.

Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig

21 August 1849, 2

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States—
Proclamation: There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba or some of the provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba as the object of the expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggressions by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and of our treaty obligations that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of the Government in any form in their behalf, no matter to what extremity they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct; an enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace, and compromise the honor of this nation; and therefore, I expect all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation; as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations; as they value the blessings of peace, and the welfare of their country to discourage and prevent, by all lawful means, all such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of the government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest, for trial and punishment, every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, this eleventh day of August, the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and in the seventy-fourth of the Independence of the United States.

By the President of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

The Republic says, "the above proclamation received yesterday at the Department of State on communications from the President at Harrisburgh. Information has been for some time in possession of the Government, to the effect that bodies of men were in course of being levied and drilled in New Orleans, New York and other cities of the Union; that money to considerable amounts had been contributed—that arms had been provided, and arrangements made on a large scale, with a view to some military expedition. Their movements have been conducted with great secrecy, and the object of the enterprise has been concealed even from the individuals who have embarked in it; sufficient evidence has, however, been obtained to satisfy the President that the design of the expedition is an invasion of Cuba, and that the intervention of the Executive was necessary, to preserve our neutral obligations, and to keep unsullied the honor of the American people.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 13.

ILLNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.—The President was taken, a few moments since, with vomiting while receiving his friends in the Court House. He is now at Judge Watts'. The diarrhoea was stopped this morning, but the symptoms are again bad, and it is doubtful whether he will leave this place to-day. Should he feel better, he will go to Chambersburgh, at 2 o'clock.

One o'clock.—The President feels easier, and says that if he can have rest, he will soon recover. Dr. Wood advises that he should remain here, but the President says that he will go at 2 o'clock, as he is desirous of getting out of the limestone country. He thinks the water hurts him.

22 August 1849, 2

THE NEW ORLEANS ABDUCTION CASE.—The New Orleans Courier of the 15th, says :

“The case in which the Spanish Consul and four others were accused of kidnapping and abduction, was brought to a close last evening, before the examining court, consisting of Justice Bright, and Commissioner Cohen. The Court determined that the accused should be committed for trial; the Consul before the U. S. Court, and his confederates before the Criminal Court of the State. The Consul was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5000 and each of the others in the sum of \$2500. The evidence on both sides were very voluminous, the examination of witnesses having consumed fourteen sittings of five hours each.

We learn that the Consul, having been committed to appear before the District Court of the United States, by Commissioner Cohen, closed his office today. We are not informed whether the business of the Consulate is to be transacted by the chancellor, or whether Don Carlos de Espana has confided his powers to some other foreign Consul. Those are the usual resorts on such occasions.

22 August 1849, 2

MR. JAMES P. FRERET.

Both Mr. Freret and General Lewis are hard on to fifty, and were, we believe, school-fellows, and have ever been warm and intimate friends. The contest between them will be one of true chivalry and generosity, and however warm and active it may be, we feel assured that the relations of the two gentlemen will not be for a moment disturbed.

James P. Freret is the oldest of a large family of brothers, all of whom were born in this city, and now reside here. His father was an English merchant, who settled here in the early days of our city, and his mother was a creole lady. This ought to be an excellent cross, and the Frerets are admirable representatives of the traits and virtues of those two races. The subject of our present sketch, James P. Freret, unites in pleasing harmony the straightforward bluntness and vigor of the Saxon, with the vivacity, quick and genial temper of the Gaul. He has the physical frame of the one, controlled by the sanguine temperament of the other. His younger brother, William, was a very efficient Mayor of this city some years ago. Like James, he was educated in England, where he pursued a thorough course of mechanical study and training under the celebrated John Foster, the great Mechanician of Liverpool. To show the high estimate in which Mechanical Science is held in Great Britain, we may state the fact that the elder Mr. Freret paid £500 to John Foster for the mere privilege of allowing his son to pursue his studies in his establishment.

22 August 1849, 3

CANADA AND CUBA.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL OF AUGUST 16.

The Washington Union as confidently predicts the annexation of Canada and Cuba to the United States as if its editors had the gift of prophecy and could foresee all the events which the future holds in store. It says that both of these countries will "at the proper time and in a proper manner be annexed to the American Union." It does not intimate when the "proper time" will arrive; but, as it says the annexation is to be performed by the "Democratic party," we presume it is not to take place until the Locofocos come into power again. We have at least four years in which to take possession and secure the fruits of the annexing policy already in our hands, and cannot have the dimensions of our territory further extended by annexing Cuba and Canada until after the 4th of March, 1853. This will give the people time to deliberate.

The Union, when speaking of the Locofoco party, also says: "It goes for annexation. It established, in spite of the hostile opposition of the Whig party, both the doctrine and policy of annexation, and it will be the party that will admit in due time into this glorious Union both Canada and Cuba."

We have but little doubt that in the next Presidential contest the Locofoco party intend to inscribe Canada and Cuba on its banners, as it did Oregon and Texas in the contest of 1844. The party will find it necessary to get up some such foreign issue to be used by demagogues for the purpose of humbugging the people. In 1840, when that party relied on its past conduct and its measures of internal policy, it was routed and most signally defeated. In 1844, it started the policy of annexing Texas and Oregon, and found that cry to be tolerably popular. We do not assume too much when we say that, if the Locofocos had not taken ground in favor of annexing all of Oregon and Texas, Mr. Polk would not have been elected. In 1848 the party appealed to the people for support on the ground of its past policy and conduct, and, as in 1840, it met with a tremendous defeat. The defeats which the Locofocos experienced in the contests of 1840 and 1848, and the victory it achieved in 1844, have conspired to convince its leaders that, to ensure success in Presidential contests, they must have something beyond mere questions of Subtreasury and Free-trade to propose to the party. As the Texas and Oregon questions, which were lugged

into the canvass of 1844 together, enabled the party to elect Mr. Polk, the leaders will be certain to introduce some foreign issues into the contest of 1852. Beyond all doubt the annexation of Canada and Cuba will be the measure on which they will rely for success before the people. That this is shadowed forth in the article in the Washington Union to which we have alluded is very clear. In 1852 the "proper time" will have arrived, and the people will be called on to sustain the Locofoco banners on which will be inscribed the magic words Cuba and Canada. As one of these countries is free territory and the other sustains a very heavy slave population, it is hoped by the Locofocos, who mean to take the question of their annexation into their own hands, that the free-soil sentiment of the North and the pro-slavery sentiment of the South will be alike propitiated. To propose the annexation of either country separately would be very miserable policy, for it would be sure to meet with the sternest opposition from one of the great geographical divisions of the country. But by giving a bone to the North and another to the South, it is supposed that the masses of the party will be pleased, and the leaders, who desire nothing but the "spoils of victory," and who have no principles that will be permitted to prevent them from always taking ground in favor of what promises to be a popular measure, will give it a most hearty support because of its supposed popularity. It is true that in annexing both Canada and Cuba the North would get the lion's share, but the Southern organ has already announced that, if Canada is annexed, the North will be unable to annex beyond what will then constitute our northern boundary, while the South will have the chance of adding territory to territory until Cape Horn is reached, and what the magnificent Brown, of Indiana, defined as the "wastes of Patagonia" are included within this glorious and then "ocean-bound Republic."

The venerable editor of the Union professes the most ardent love for the South, its institutions and its men, and it is but fair to assume that if, with his violent sectional feelings, he can be induced to regard the annexation of Canada as a very desirable national acquisition, other men with similar sectional predilections will come into the support of the measure. Indeed there are but few Locofoco politicians who will refuse to go in with all their might for any measure which promises success. Their object is "the spoils of victory," and they will not be likely to hold out long against the fascinations of any measure which promises to promote their party and personal views, and to give them an opportunity of getting possession of what they consider their share of the public plunder.

Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

22 August 1849, 3

The Missouri Republican (dated at St. Louis, August, 12) remarkably corroborates the information which we have heretofore received through other channels, showing how necessary it was for the Executive to interpose, as it did by means of the late Proclamation, to protect the public peace, the national honor, and good faith :

“MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.—
• The papers of New Orleans are silent about a
• movement that is going on in that city, which has;
• if we are correctly informed, the appearance of a
• military movement against some neighboring coun-
• try, and is, for this reason, contrary to our laws.
• It is stated to us that a company of fifteen hundred
• men is being enrolled in that city, who are to
• serve for twelve months, and to be paid one thou-
• sand dollars each for the year. They are told
• that they are to fight, but have not been informed
• against whom their warfare is to be directed. It
• is said that half a million of dollars are on deposit
• in the Canal Bank to use in the enterprise. Nearly
• the full complement of men has been obtained,
• and it is probable that developments will soon be
• made as to the design of the expedition.”

WASHINGTON

22 August 1849, 3

MORE ABOUT THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

The following intelligence was lately brought to New York by a passenger on board the steamer Falcon, from Havana. If it is to be believed, then the story of Rey's having voluntarily left New Orleans is incorrect. We copy from the New York Express :

"From what we have learned of the matter, the American Consul suspected there was something wrong, and as soon as the vessel in which Rey arrived had reached Havana, that official demanded permission of the Cuban authorities to visit the vessel and have a conference with Rey. After some little delay the request was granted, but the Consul was accompanied by a Spanish officer and a file of soldiers to the ship. As soon as all had appeared on the deck, Rey was interrogated as to whether he left New Orleans voluntarily, and of his own free will or not. He replied, under the influence of fear, that he *did* leave that city voluntarily. The Consul then remarked that he had nothing further to say, withdrew and went on shore.

"Soon afterwards Rey was removed from the vessel and placed in prison, but in the mean time he managed to send two letters to the American Consul, stating that he was forced to admit that he left New Orleans voluntarily under threats, and he wished to retract his statement. Instead of leaving New Orleans voluntarily, he was forcibly abducted therefrom and conveyed to Havana, and he prayed the protection of the American Government. As soon as our Consul received this intelligence, he applied to the authorities for permission to see Rey again. Three days after his application was made, he was informed by them that Rey was in prison, and that the Consul could have no interview with him.

"Such was the position of matters at the time of the starting of the Falcon."

22 August 1849, 3

Expedition against Cuba.

The following Proclamation was received yesterday at the Department of State, in a communication from the President of the United States, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

For some weeks past the country has been disturbed with rumors of the assembling and drilling of bands of men in different parts of the United States. Various places have been artfully designated as the object of their destination. Tampico and the Sierra Madre Provinces of Mexico, Yucatan and Cuba, have all been alluded to in connexion with the enterprise. But the truth has been studiously concealed by the leaders engaged in it. The common soldiers who have been enlisted were not to be entrusted with the secret as to the object to be effected until after embarkation. How far the expedition has proceeded we know not. But we do know that bands of men have lately assembled at a point not far from New Orleans; and that the evidence is clear that Cuba is the real object of those engaged in it. Most earnestly do we hope that the President may succeed in arresting the perpetration of such an outrage on a friendly nation, and maintaining unsullied the honor of our country. Plunder can be the only motive of such an enterprise; and all good men must rejoice to witness the honest redemption of General TAYLOR's pledges to his country, to preserve the faith of our treaties and suppress all illegal enterprises against friendly foreign nations. The gallant soldier who has spent forty years in the camp, and braved the bullets of his country's enemies in so many battles—who has sounded all the shoals and depths of military glory—proves himself to the world to be, as we predicted before his election that he would be, the "MAX OF PEACE."—*Nat. Int., Aug. 14.*

Official. ♦

By the President of the United States :

A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out, in the United States, with the intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the Provinces of Mexico—the best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties, and prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our law and treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to heavy penalties denounced against them by our Acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government, in any form in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct and enterprise.

To invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and therefore, all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, ought to discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise. And I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and seventy-fourth year of the Independence of the United States:

By the President :

Z. TAYLOR.

J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

Illegal Enterprises.

From certain statements which we have lately observed in the public prints, and, still more, from the information of private letters, we are induced to credit the existence of a serious and extensively concerted enterprise, having in view some illegal design against the peace and dignity of a neighboring and friendly Government.

At one point (on an island on the coast of the Gulf) there are said to be embodied from three to five hundred men, and agents are believed to be engaged in Northern as well as Southern cities, in enlisting men for the expedition. In the South it is given out that the enterprise is aimed against Tampico and the Mexican territory of the Sierra Madre. Elsewhere it is asserted that Cuba is its object. Whether it be one or the other, the enterprise is equally in violation of our own laws, and it is to be hoped that the Executive, should it be in possession of information going to establish the reality of any such unlawful scheme, on foot in our country, will take effectual measures to frustrate it, and vindicate the national faith and honor.

[*National Intelligencer, Aug. 13.*]

22 August 1849, 685, 686

La *Republic* de Washington, en un juicio que hace el 17 del corriente del espíritu y tendencias de diferentes periódicos extranjeros que se publican en los Estados Unidos, dice que nuestra *Crónica* es "aparentemente" una publicación dedicada á "sostener los intereses de las autoridades de la antigua España y de Cuba."

Esta imputacion no nos desagrada. Siempre hemos creido que era una de las misiones mas dignas la que desempeñan en países extranjeros los periódicos ingleses y angloamericanos. Un pensamiento uniforme dirige á aquellas publicaciones: sostener los intereses y la honra de la madre patria; y rebatir con el mas enérgico patriotismo las preocupaciones de la opinion extranjera contra ella. Conocemos en el Continente de Europa, en Asia, en Africa, y en varios puntos de la América tropical y meridional muchos periódicos escritos en ingles siempre dispuestos á sostener á su patria; sin que á ninguno de sus redactores se le haya ocurrido jamas ofender al gobierno con recriminaciones dictadas por el espíritu de partido. El hombre ilustrado y de bien sacude, al salir de su patria, el polvo de los rencoros y de las miserias civiles; el débil ó el ignorante lleva consigo al extranjero, en su conducta y en su voz, la deshonor de su nacion.

Aun sin el noble ejemplo que nos habian dado los ingleses y angloamericanos, hubiéramos adoptado la misma marcha que ellos en nuestra *Crónica*, con respecto á España y á los pueblos hispanoamericanos; y creemos que nadie tendria derecho para censurar una conducta fundada en los principios mas santos de patriotismo.

Bajo este punto de vista, nada tiene de ofensivo el juicio de la *Republic*; pero hay razones para creer que el redactor de aquel periódico, á quien hemos debido en otras ocasiones una honrosa y frecuente mencion del nuestro, escribió esta vez bajo la impresion de ideas sujeridas por la calumnia. No ha mucho tiempo que un periódico de Charleston dijo que la *Crónica* era un papel sostenido (creemos que esta palabra significa pagado) por el gobierno español, y no sabemos por que otros gobiernos. Copió el parrafillo un diario de esta ciudad, y el *Times* de Londres y otros diarios ingleses lo reprodujeron, mas bien sin duda porque contenia algunas líneas llenas de falsedades con respecto á la introduccion de africanos en Cuba, que por la parte que á nosotros se referia. Desde entonces hemos sabido que hay particular empeño en hacer creer que nuestra pluma no es independiente, y no dudamos que la inscua sugestion habrá sorprendido, como á otros varios, á nuestro estimable colega de Washington, á quien deseamos hacer una franca declaracion.

Nuestro objeto al establecer un periódico en Nueva York, ha sido el que circulase en los países hispanoamericanos y en Europa, valiéndonos de la facilidad con que desde este punto se irradian las comunicaciones á todas las partes del mundo; llevar al resto de América la noticia y la recomendacion de las mejoras materiales de este país; defender los intereses justos de nuestra nacion y de toda nuestra raza; apelar al tribunal de la opinion pública de toda la América, y especialmente de los Estados Unidos, contra la calumnia y las miserables pasiones que tengan por fin escitar á la usurpacion y á la pirateria; servir á nuestra rica literatura nacional contemporánea, dándola á conocer y promoviendo su diffusion en América.

Cumpliremos el plan hasta donde alcance nuestra fuerza, y lo cumpliremos libre, espontánea é independientemente, como lo hemos concebido. Este carácter nos ha valido una aceptacion que no nos atreviamos á esperar en América, aceptacion que crece tanto mas cuanto mejores son los esfuerzos que se hacen para desconceptuarnos. En este mismo país tenemos un número de suscritores que ningun otro periódico español ha alcanzado antes del nuestro; y en este país solo encuentran aceptacion la libertad y la independencia.

Rogamos á la *Republic* que acepte nuestra honrada palabra y desprece la calumnia que no tiene valor para presentarse frente á frente.

22 August 1849, 2

SPANISH ESPIONAGE IN NEW YORK.—It may not be generally known, that the Governor General of Cuba has formed a system of espionage in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities on the Atlantic coast, which, for comprehensiveness, intricacy, and completeness, is worthy of Fouché, in his palmiest days. The agents employed under this system are, we understand, men of education and intelligence, and not a whisper escapes them. They are located in our public hotels, frequent our concerts, *cafés*, billiard rooms, theatres, and other places of amusement, where Cubans most do congregate, and some of them are known to be even at the watering places. Our object in referring to the subject, is to put the liberal Cubans at present in the United States on their guard. They are zealously watched wherever they go, and if they incautiously express any sentiments incompatible with the existing order of things in Cuba, or in any degree hostile to the Governor General of Cuba, in the presence of those whom they are not intimate with, or on whom they cannot rely, they may rest assured that the Governor General will hear them, and that they will have to answer for their imprudence when they return. We further understand that several spirited young men, natives of Cuba, and wealthy, who have been spending the summer in the United States, have received letters from their their relatives in Cuba, informing them that incarceration awaits them on their return, and cautioning them against the espionage to which we have referred. They are accordingly obliged to exile themselves from their native land, because, perhaps, they expressed a wish to see Cuba independent of Spain, or annexed to the United States. Is there no law under which these pimps and secret agents of Spanish tyranny can be put out of the way of doing mischief? Do they not come under the vagrant act?

If this is a specimen of the way in which the Spanish government is upheld in the Island of Cuba, we should say that its tenure cannot be very durable.

THE NEW MISSION TO SPAIN.—The Hon. D. M. Barringer, our new Minister to the court of Madrid, who has been for several days at the Irving House, in this city, leaves to-day in the steamship America, for England, *en route* for Spain.

This gentleman goes to Spain at an important time, and we are pleased to have it in our power to state that he is eminently qualified for the station he is to occupy, and for the delicate questions he will have to handle in his intercourse with the Spanish government. Mr. B. is undoubtedly fully instructed by the government in regard to our relations with Spain—with what course to pursue in relation to the abduction of Rey, from New Orleans—and also, how to act in regard to the contemplated invasion and revolution of the Island of Cuba.

These movements, affecting our relations with Spain, have assumed the gravest consequence, and in the hands of Mr. Barringer, will meet with that attention their character demands. They may result in events of the utmost importance to this continent, and perhaps to the whole of Europe.

22 August 1849, 2

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The hotels of the city begin to show evidences of their former activity and prosperity. The city was, last night, filled with strangers, which is the sure indication that the business departments of every character are reviving from the blight which had been thrown upon them by the epidemic in our midst. The cholera is fast abating, and we may now expect soon to see New York assume her career of prosperity. The following were among the important arrivals yesterday:—

Dr. T. Pinckney, S. C.; Samuel T. Harrison, La.; Capt. J. Roberts, U. S. A.; Rev. D. J. McLean, N. J.; Gen. Mason, U. S. A.; Dr. Edward R. Squibble, United States Navy; Andrew McFarland, South Carolina; Capt. I. C. Wood, New Orleans; Rev. S. Matthews and family, Va.; G. B. Hale, Lexington; Capt. Shiras, U. S. A.; G. Hawley, Albany; A. S. Rutherford, St. Louis; Mrs. Wilkinson and family, and Alfred Hurtubue, New Orleans; P. C. Bethel, Louisiana; A. Wray, S. C.; A. H. Coleman, U. S. A.; John S. Colt, S. C.; W. C. Tevis, U. S. A.; H. I. Perry, N. H.; Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohio; Capt. Grey, R. A. and family; M. Andrews, U. S. Consul to New Brunswick; Hon. George B. Warren, Troy; John E. Warren, Secretary to the Spanish Legation; R. Cypeland, New Orleans; Dr. Matthew Combe, R. A.; George M. Phillips, Washington City; Rev. Mr. Jackson, Cincinnati; Thos. E. Adams; G. W. Race, New Orleans; Sam. F. P. Morse, Postoffice; E. R. Hays, Louisville, Ky.; and E. W. Palmer, Canada; were among the arrivals at the Irving House, yesterday.

S. P. Quackenbush, U. S. N. and Alexander A. Semmis, arrived yesterday, and stopped at the American Hotel.

Col. O. Reiman, Germany; E. Y. Lisson and lady; Miss Moran, Rev. J. A. Donoghue, Ireland; William C. Clements, and family; Dr. James Lucas, Liverpool, and J. W. Merrill, Georgia, arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the Clinton Hotel.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence, U. S. Minister to England; Hon. W. C. Rives, U. S. Minister to France; William C. Rives, Jr., and lady; Hon. James B. Clay, U. S. Charge de Affairs to Portugal; Hon. John Parrott, U. S. Consul to Mazatlan; M. De Cramer, Secretary to the Russian Legation; H. K. Riddle, Vice Consul to Neuvitas; M. Camble, H. B. M. S.; Captain Stone, steamship Hibernia; Capt. Clay, U. S. A., arrived in town yesterday.

Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, is at Newport.

Commander T. Bailey, U. S. N., is at Hudson, N. Y.

*U.S. Legation
in Madrid
See: N.Y. Herald
8-23-1849-2*

22 August 1849, 2

THE AFFAIRS OF CUBA—Attempts are now in progress to excite public sympathy for a Cuban insurrection, as the first step to Cuban annexation; and for this purpose, the recent abduction from New Orleans, of a criminal fugitive from Havana, is pressed into the service. But we take for granted that our Executive fully understands this case, or at least understands it better than any outside pretenders to universal knowledge. We will venture upon a hypothesis concerning this alleged abduction, a hypothesis suggested to us by certain Creole movements in some of our cities, and corroborated by the President's proclamation. Time will tell how near the truth we have hit.

A conspiracy exists in Cuba; whose object is separation from Spain; and it is encouraged in the South, by those whose object is Texanization. The chiefs of this conspiracy in Cuba are a knot of fraudulent bankrupts, who have been speculating legally and illegally; and would gladly indemnify themselves by turning uppermost in a revolution, like the chief managers of Mexico. And their allies in the South are those who dream of Cuba as an accession to the Slave States, and of such accession as the first step to a Southern confederacy. The arrival of Rey in New Orleans as a fugitive from Spanish authority, has supplied the conspirators with an opportunity for hatching a quarrel between the American and Spanish governments, that may lead to a war, and consequently to an attack on Cuba. Aha!

Rey, an officer of the public prison at Havana, permitted two political offenders to escape, under a promise to pay him on the arrival of all three in New Orleans. On their arrival there, the two conspirators, true to their Creole instincts, instead of paying Rey, laughed at him. The Spanish authorities wished to recover Rey, whether for punishment or for a witness, we know not, and employed the Spanish Consul at New Orleans to procure his return. The Creole conspirators in New Orleans, perhaps advised by some of their more cunning Yankee coadjutors, at once saw an opening for a quarrel between the United States and Spain. Accordingly they managed to get up the story about the abduction; for if Rey can be abducted, then our government will demand redress, the Spanish government will refuse it, and—it is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and quite good enough to pave the way for the annexation of Cuba!!!

Now if Rey was illegally carried off, by the contrivance or connivance of the Spanish Consul, or anything Spanish, then our government ought to demand redress. And the Spanish government will give it; for, knowing what the Creoles are at, it will not be quite stupid enough to quarrel with the United States, and thus furnish a pretext for annexation, especially when the American people do not want Cuba, and would gladly guaranty it to Spain, either against England, or against a piratical Creole government. But if Rey went back voluntarily, or was abducted by Creole agency, imposing upon the Spanish Consul, or the whole story about abduction is a Creole invention—what then? Do sundry circumstances fit? We incline to the opinion that the President and Cabinet and the Spanish minister at Washington understand each other very well.

22 August 1849, 2

The Abduction of Rey.

It is to be hoped, that if the Secretary of State has received any decided information from our consul at the Havana, he will lay it at once before the country. The decision of the court at New Orleans, and the advices which have been received by the Falcon, have turned the tables upon the Spanish consul, and produced the strongest suspicion of an unfair and fraudulent proceeding on the part of the authorities at Havana. The first report on Rey's arrival at Cuba was, that he had declared to the American consul he had come to the island voluntarily. Now, the statement is of a very different character. It is reported, and it would appear on direct authority, that instead of being permitted to go at large, Rey has been imprisoned in a Spanish vessel-of-war, and that he has addressed two letters to Mr. Campbell, complaining of his abduction, and declaring that it was from fear of the Spanish authority he had declared to him, in the presence of its officer, who had extorted the first declaration from his lips, that he had *voluntarily* returned to the island in an American vessel.

Another interview, it is reported, was about to take place between our consul and the prisoner; and we trust it will take place without the presence of the Spanish officers. At all events, the drama seems to be deepening in interest. If there be any reason to suppose that the sanctity of our soil has been violated by the arrest or abduction of Rey by the arts or corruptions of the Spanish consul, and if the authorities at Havana still lay their forcible hands upon this man, and still prevent his leaving the island as a freeman, then we have but one resource: we must send an armed vessel, or a squadron, if we can immediately collect one, to the Havana, which will communicate at once with our consul, and demand the person of Rey, and immediate reparation from that government. There should be no delay in making the demand in case the last letters from Mr. Campbell should justify such a suspicion; and if reparation be not promptly given, our consul should be recalled, and all the means employed, which our constitution and laws furnish, for exacting the prompt justice that is due to a proud and independent nation.

23 August 1849, 2

The Secret Armed Expedition.

The Washington Republic has a letter from its New York correspondent which furnishes the following reliable account of the Expedition which called forth the recent Proclamation of the President of the United States :

"I have been engaged during the last two days in seeking authentic information relative to the subject of the proclamation of the President, and believe that I have not made the effort in vain. There is not the slightest room for doubt that a well concerted movement has been in progress here for some time past, and also at New Orleans, in order to enlist men for an armed and hostile expedition against Cuba.

"I have myself conversed with individuals who were approached on the subject by the agents of those engaged in the movement in Cuba and the United States, and place all credit in their statements. From their account it appears that about three months ago, certain persons, who are well supplied with pecuniary means, and are duly authorised to act for wealthy planters in the Island of Cuba, sought their aid on this military expedition, making the most liberal offers, and promising the most tempting rewards in case of success. A great many men have been enlisted in this city for this work, and, had it not been for an accidental and unexpected failure in effecting the purchase of a vessel, this branch of the expedition would have sailed some weeks ago. It has not yet sailed, but I have reason to believe that it will leave this port in a short time, without the possibility of detection. Another branch of the expedition has been organised at New Orleans, and the remaining portions are already encamped on an Island in the gulf.

"This movement has been contemplated for some time, and all the preparatory measures have been taken with a great deal of judgment and prudence. The first development of the plot was made a week or two ago, in the correspondence of one of the morning papers here, and this leaking out of the secret is to be traced to the imprudence of an influential agent at New Orleans, whose name I could communicate, who blabbed the business in some public place in that city.

It is not for me to speak of the course taken by our Government in this matter. It is only necessary that I should state that the prompt interference of the Administration has inspired fresh confidence in them in the minds of this great commercial community, who have no desire to see the prosperity and peace of the country put in jeopardy by any mad schemes of adventurers or hot-brained young men, who wish to seek glory in a new field of warlike adventure. I expect to be enabled to communicate some quite important information on the subject in a day or two.

23 August 1849, 2

Cuba and the Proclamation.

The New York Evening Post publishes the subjoined article from an old and valued contributor to that journal, without intending to express an opinion upon the policy or practicability of annexing Cuba to this Republic:

Cuba.—The President has seen fit to issue a proclamation in regard to the Island of Cuba, to which we yesterday called the attention of our readers. The acts of Congress upon which it is founded, intended to prevent the levying of troops and fitting out of expeditions against friendly powers, are sufficiently familiar to the people of this country, having been repeatedly referred to, and more than once put in force during the troubles on the Texan frontier, and the sympathising Canadian insurrection of 1837 and 1838.

At that time there was no secret movement, no concealed conspiracy; no proclamation was necessary to apprise the country of the fact that men were being raised and armaments fitted out. The "friends of Canada" and "of Texas" met in broad day, and, without any disguise, concerted their schemes.

Now, however, the case is very different. No names are given; no plan is designated. It is not even known whether the object is Cuba or Mexico. The whole thing is a mystery. The proclamation is necessarily based upon the reports of spies and informers.

We suppose the duty of government in these matters to be plain. It is the business of the authorities to enforce the laws, to provide courts of justice, and to see that the requisite machinery of a judicial system is kept in full vigor to punish crime.

But it is not the duty of any government, least of all ours, to maintain bands of spies and gangs of informers, and on the slightest suspicion of an intended violation of the laws, to proclaim the offence by anticipation. Who knows but what the reports on which the proclamation is founded are pure inventions and fabrications? Who knows but the President has been made a gull? Who knows that he has not been made a mere tool of to answer some knavish commercial purpose? Does he suppose that he can scatter about such proclamations without throwing commerce into a ferment, and the trading community into a panic?

When the case arises, when armed expeditions are actually levied and troops raised in our territories, it will be time enough to proclaim them down. With the command of the navy and custom house, the government can probably discover and prevent offences such as these, without relying on the rascally spy, or the infamous informer. Let the cabinet wait and get correct and positive information, before it issues its threatening protocols and scarecrow proclamations.

There are many other reasons why, at this time, our government should not be excessively alert to make itself a cat's-paw of any of the powers of Europe. It will not do while a degenerate Napoleon disgraces the name of the French people, and the Russian hordes are encamped on the Danube, while Italy bleeds to the core, and the freemen of Europe are sick with disappointed hope, it will not do at this precise moment, for this government to make itself the tool of Spain, or any of the decrepid oligarchies of Europe.

It is idle to suppose that Cuba can long remain in a colonial condition. The fetters are on all sides falling off from the colonies of this continent, and it is not in the least likely that Spain, one of the weakest of European powers, can retain her's. Nor is it probable that Cuba will become independent. She has strong sympathies and strong necessities that tend towards this country, and the question will no doubt be, whether she shall be annexed to this republic or whether the garden and the key of the Gulf of Mexico shall be surrendered to England. That issue may be upon us sooner than we think.

We recommend Gen. Taylor to reserve his proclamations till that time. It will require all the vigor, both of himself and his cabinet, to carry out the non-intervention acts of Congress against the interests of the country and the sympathies of the people.

The Daily Delta

23 August 1849, 2

The men assembled at "Round Island," at the present time, for the mysterious expedition, whatever it may be, do not, we are credibly informed, number over three hundred. They have not among the whole of them a single stand of arms. Of this General Twiggs made himself satisfied before his departure for Florida.

WASHINGTON

23 August 1849, 3

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

This island is 624 miles in extreme length, with a width varying from 22 to 117 miles, and covers an area of 37,000 square miles, being about the size of the State of Maine. It contains a population, at the present time, of 1,400,000; of which about 610,000 are whites, 190,000 are free colored, and 600,000 slaves. Its imports in 1847 were \$32,389,119, of which \$7,049,975 were from the United States. Its exports during the same period were \$27,998,770, of which \$12,394,876 were to the United States. In 1847 the number of arrivals at its ports was 3,740, and the number of clearances 3,346. Its principal harbors are the finest in the world. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with Cuba is 476,773 tons. It has 195 miles of railroad completed and in successful operation, and 61 miles in course of construction. It is well watered by numerous rivers, and its surface, except in the central portion of the island, diversified with mountains. Only two-fifths of its surface are cultivated. Of the remaining three-fifths, now unused, one is probably worthless, leaving one-half of its agricultural resources undeveloped. The climate is so genial that it yields two crops a year of many of its productions. It also abounds in materials for manufacturing purposes, and its mountains contain mines of copper which are worked to considerable advantage.—*Boston Transcript.*

NEW DEL OR. K. ANTONIO RAFAEL
23 August 1849, 1

The Cuba Movement — The President's Proclamation.

[From the Charleston Mercury, August 18.]

Our readers, doubtless, have read the proclamation of President Taylor against supposed movements in the United States to aid the Cubans to throw off the tyranny under which they groan, with no little surprise. If such a proclamation had appeared, forbidding the citizens of the United States to aid the Canadians in their scheme of annexation to the United States, there would have been no cause for wonder; for we do not doubt the truth of the assertion, that the chief agitators of that scheme of rebellion against one of the mildest and most beneficent governments, are from the United States; whilst past experience proves that there are thousands ready to co-operate all along our Northern frontier to force such a result by the sword. Or if expeditions to Hungary had been denounced, this would have some ground of justification from movements openly made in many of our Northern cities. But when and where has there been any demonstration on the part of our citizens to aid in revolutionizing Cuba? Open demonstrations to aid the Canadians and Hungarians are passed by unrebuked; but suppositious, certainly not public manifestations by our citizens to aid the Cubans, is forthwith made the subject of denunciation by this truly Southern administration. Although, in this city there has transpired nothing to justify the proclamation of President Taylor, and it looks, therefore, now that the Southern elections are over, very like a small effort to gain popularity at the North, whither he is now moving on his tour, we sincerely hope there is good ground for this most extraordinary proceeding. Never was there a poor people more oppressed than the unfortunate inhabitants of Cuba. They are not only compelled to support an army for their own subjection, but the *effete* and corrupt monarchy of old Spain lives by the money extorted from them. The taxes wrung from them annually would long since have crushed them, but for their energy, and the unequalled richness and fertility of their wonderful and beautiful country. Twenty millions of dollars a year are exacted by the government from some three hundred thousand people. And what a government! The despotism of Russia or Turkey is beneficence itself compared to it. Should a people so situated rise to vindicate their rights, and draw their swords for independence, there is not a heart in the broad South, not a friend to her institutions, but will burn with sympathetic ardor in their cause. President Taylor may put forth his proclamations, and use or abuse his high office to trample to Northern fanaticism, and to repress any generous sympathy, or more efficient support in the shape of men and bayonets, to aid in such a struggle, but his edicts will be in vain. He will have to establish here a tyranny as despotic as that which exists in Cuba, before he can hinder an American citizen from going where he pleases to fight for an oppressed people against their oppressors. Thousands of our gallant sons will go to that glorious island to rescue it from Spanish or negro domination if called on by the people of Cuba. They will not allow this garden spot of the world—this key of the Gulf of Mexico—this gate of the Mississippi river—more important to the South, and the great valley of the West, than all the middle States, and Northern te boot—to fall under any control inimical to their interests. In despite of the Buffalo platform, which Mr. Webster asserts to be genuine whiggery, declaring that no more slave States shall be added to this Union, they will place another star in our flag, among the brightest of them all, and make it there to shine for ever. The frowns of a weak and already prostrated administration—the opposition of Southern traitors, in or out of Congress—the cries of Northern aspirants to power, by a Northern predominance, or of furious fanatics, poisoned, like the rattlesnake in August, by their own venom, will not avert the onward march of events. Cuba will be a part of these Southern States, and of these United States. But we forbear speculating upon a subject, on which we fear the administration is only speculating. We hope the whole is not the puffing of a broken bellows, to fill its flagging and flapping sails with Northern breezes.

23 August 1849, 2

The Position and Affairs of Cuba Rightly Explained.

There seems to be a great deal of incorrect information abroad respecting the projected movement in favor of Cuba, the sympathy of the American people, the movement within the American borders, and the position of the government of the United States; with perhaps the sentiments of other governments in relation to this complicated but very important matter, that we were the first to bring before the country a short time since. Let us explain further.

The contemplated movement, in regard to Cuba, is a pronunciamento, or a revolution, which is intended to break out in the island of Cuba, in the neighborhood of Havana, probably, as soon as arrangements can be made to give force and energy to such a course of independent action. For many, many years the white population of Cuba have been excluded from all participation in the government, of any description whatever, and are furthermore oppressed, taxed, and very frequently imprisoned for simple expression of opinion, at the will and pleasure of the governor sent out by the imbecile court of Spain to tyrannize over that island. The idea of issuing a pronunciamento, and effecting a revolution in Cuba, is as old as a quarter of a century. When the last revolution in Spain was in progress, before it was put down by the French, under the Duke d'Angoleme, about twenty-seven years ago, we know that a similar movement was contemplated by the inhabitants of Cuba, and it was even favored by many members of the Spanish popular government of that day, and it was by the merest accident in the world that the people of Cuba did not acquire their independence during that great political effervescence in Old Spain. Nothing but the invasion of Spain by the French, under the Duke d'Angoleme, and the dread of a French fleet at Havana, prevented the people of Cuba at that time from declaring their independence and maintaining it against all the Spanish force on that island. From that period to the present day, the same enterprise has been contemplated, and the same opinions have been maintained, with more intensity, by the great bulk of the inhabitants of Cuba. Every now and then some feeble attempt is made to realize independence, but, as yet, with very indifferent and unfortunate success. At the present time the prospect is more favorable. All Europe is in a state of revolution. Spain, herself, is in the anxious pelt; and it is now believed that a vigorous and united effort of the white inhabitants of Cuba would be joined by a considerable portion of the very army which is under the command of the government there, as soon as they got into a position to declare their sentiments and express their convictions. There is not a soldier in that army who would not receive from one to two or three thousand acres of the beautiful soil of Cuba, after the termination of the struggle and the realization of the independence of that glorious island.

The stories put forth in relation to the expedition from the United States, ought to be understood in a certain reserved, dignified, and diplomatic manner. If the people of Cuba, as we believe they will, begin the contemplated movements themselves, issue their pronunciamento, and commence their revolution, they will be able to maintain themselves, and will attract to their assistance the active energetic spirits of Europe and the United States, that may wish to join them in carrying such a glorious enterprise to a successful result. The bodies of men collected at New Orleans or elsewhere, do not come in conflict with any law or any engagement between this country and Spain,

or any other foreign nation. It is not the American people, nor a body of armed Americans, that will commence or carry on this revolution. It will be commenced by the inhabitants of Cuba themselves, and it will be conducted and carried on by them, aided and assisted, as they have a right to be, by bold and adventurous spirits, from any part of the civilized world. The unimproved wild lands of Cuba would amply repay an army of twenty-five, fifty, or a hundred thousand brave men, to go there and assist the Cubans in effecting their independence.

Under this view of the matter, it will be seen that the proclamation issued by General Taylor, and which took the nation by surprise, was proper enough in its way. It does not affect the movement looking to the independence of Cuba, commenced and to be carried on principally by the inhabitants of that island themselves, but merely shows the world that we have certain diplomatic and national duties to perform, which are performed by that declaration, and that things must afterwards take their own course.

But there is another view to be taken of the matter, and it is this. For a long time there has been a lurking desire on the part of the British government, stimulated by the British bondholders, to get hold, in some way, of Cuba, as a guaranty or indemnity for the vast debts which Old Spain owes British capitalists. If a successful pronunciamento should be issued in Cuba, at an early or later day, as we believe it will be, it is very probable, and we have good reason to expect, that the Spanish government would call in the aid of the British naval force to put down all the aspirations of the inhabitants of Cuba for independence. Now, in such a dilemma, if the people of Cuba organize a provisional government, and should call on the United States government to interfere in their favor, is there a President or a cabinet in this country that would dare to refuse such a call, or such interference, as a check not only to the prolongation of the Spanish dynasty on this continent, and over American waters; but as a check to the grasping disposition of the British government to get that island under its control, in conjunction with the Mosquito territory, and thus control the commerce of the world? If that crisis should come in the affairs of Cuba, during the present administration, we don't care what cabinet may be in existence at the time, we are sure that Zachary Taylor has the courage, the American feeling, and the promptitude to take a stand at once, and say to the Spanish government, and its aiders and abettors, the British government, that they shall not move a step further—that they must allow the inhabitants of Cuba to settle their own independence, in the same way, and with the same weapons, by which the American people settled theirs before the close of the last century, at Saratoga, at Yorktown, and a few other similar places.

We believe that the new minister to Spain has ample instructions on all the intricate points that future movements in Cuba may bring to light earlier than may be generally supposed. To the inhabitants of Cuba it is only necessary for us to say—be united, carry out your arrangements that are already made, and you will have more aid and assistance, more sympathy and good feeling in this country, and in the old world, than you are aware of. Besides, we should not be surprised to see a large portion of the Spanish army in Cuba declaring in your favor, and help to destroy the lingering remnants of Spanish authority in that beautiful, much abused, much misgoverned island.

23 August 1849, 2

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—The papers of New Orleans are silent about a movement that is going on in that city, which has, if we are correctly informed, the appearance of a military movement against some neighboring country, and is for this reason, contrary to our laws. It is stated to us that a company of fifteen hundred men is being enrolled in that city, who are to serve for twelve months, and to be paid \$1,000 each for the year. They are told that they are to fight, but they have not been informed against whom their warfare is to be directed. It is said that half a million of dollars are on deposit in the Canal Bank to use on the enterprise. Nearly the full complement of men has been obtained, and it is probable that developments will soon be made as to the design of the expedition. —*St. Louis, Mo., Republican, Aug. 12.*

STRANGE SENTIMENTS OF A PHILADELPHIA JOURNALIST.—There is a paper published in Philadelphia, called the *Public Ledger*, which always pretends to be very much in favor of first principles in liberty and religion, when the application of these principles can be made in a far away place and at a distant day. That journal denounces the wish of the people of Cuba for independence as "a conspiracy, whose object is separation from Spain—a conspiracy of a band of fraudulent bankrupts—a conspiracy for hatching war between America and Spain"—and everything else that is vile and abominable. Now, this is exactly in keeping with the tone and temper of the Tories of the last century, who denounced the American revolution in its infancy. That was a "conspiracy," to throw overboard the tea in Boston harbor. That was a "conspiracy" to beat the British, and throw off the yoke of the English despot. That was a "conspiracy," to defeat the enemy at Saratoga. That was a "conspiracy," to declare the independence of the colonies, and to convene the old Congress in this very city of Philadelphia.

It is utterly disgraceful to the character of Philadelphia, that such a dastardly assault should be made upon the cause of popular liberty in Cuba by one of its journals. It was but the other day that a most enthusiastic meeting was held in Philadelphia, for the purpose of expressing the ardent sympathies of her citizens for the brave Hungarians, who are struggling to be free; and yet here is a journal issued there, which thus insolently ventures to malign and execrate the newly awakened movement in favor of freedom which has developed itself in Cuba! The publication of such despotic sentiments, such cold-blooded Toryism, is just in keeping with the character of the paper in which they appear—the common sewer of all men's opinions, at full advertisement prices, but generally the worst opinions at the highest rates.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.—**SAILING OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.**—The Steamship America, Captain Harrison, sailed yesterday noon for Halifax and Liverpool.

In the list of passengers will be found the names of the Hon. D. M. Barringer, Minister to Spain, lady, and maid servant; Hon. W. C. Rives, Minister to France, and lady; A. Girard, bearer of despatches from the French Legation in Washington; Julian DePaz, bearer of despatches from the Spanish Legation at Washington; Mr. John E. Warren, *attaché* to the American Legation in Madrid; Mr. V. C. Barringer, Mr. Alfred Rives, Mr. W. C. Rives, jr., the two Misses Rives, Gen. Baron Jolly, and many others. She only took out \$4,404 in specie.

This presents a large display of diplomacy.—There are certainly individuals and documents enough on board the A., to be of some moment to the United States and Spain. Among those who have gone in the America, is a bearer of despatches from the French Legation, and another from the Spanish Legation at Washington. These despatches are, of course, of importance to this continent. It is unnecessary, at this time, to speak of the French despatches. When necessary, their character will be made known; but of those from the Spanish Legation there is much to be said. The recent events in this city, in New Orleans, in Cuba, the abduction of Rey, the quarrel about the American minister's servant in Madrid, the conduct of the Captain General of Cuba, and the decided stand taken by the administration in regard to Rey, which form the text of the Spanish despatches, will give the government of Madrid an opportunity to reflect on the proposition of the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, to give \$100,000,000 for Cuba, which they so contemptuously tossed aside a short time ago.

All these documents will be made public at the proper time, and these movements come to a head. Then we'll see.

NEW YORK HERALD
23 August 1849, 2

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Dr. Byrne, U. S. A.; Major R. H. Whiteley, U. S. A.; Captain F. N. Clark, U. S. A.; M. F. Maury, U. S. N.; Col. B. Hughes, U. S. A.; Gen. Duff Green, Washington city; Mrs. Judge Bronson and daughter, Florida; Capt. James Stewart, U. S. A.; Dr. S. Van Buren, U. S. A.; Col. Charles Doane and lady, New Orleans; B. A. Davis, Virginia, arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the Irving House.

R. Mason and lady, Georgia; George L. Bowman and family, South Carolina; A. Dunbar, Florida, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Howard Hotel.

Thomas Y. Field, U. S. M. C., and E. F. Phillips, Baton Rouge, are at the American Hotel.

James R. Smith, Rio Janeiro; Miss O'Conner, Ireland; Miss Boyer, England; and E. W. Felton, Wisconsin, arrived yesterday, and stopped at the Clinton Hotel.

23 August 1849, 3

INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAIL.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, August 21, 1849.

The Case of Rey—The Cuba Question—The War Steamer Alleghany.

The recent intelligence from Cuba, coupled with the evidence before the court of examination of the case of Rey, at New Orleans, makes out rather a strong question for explanations and apologies to the United States by the Spanish authorities at Havana. The abduction of Rey is equivalent to an invasion of the United States territory, and the protest of the Spanish Consul is but a flimsy palliation of the outrage.

The Attorney-general and the Secretary of the Interior, who left here on Saturday, for a few days at Piney Point, near the mouth of the Potomac, have returned, and we have reason to believe that their presence has been required in Washington (particularly Mr. Johnson's,) for consultation with Mr. Clayton upon the case of Rey.

The war steamer Alleghany left Norfolk yesterday for the Gulf, and in due time we may expect to hear from her at Havana; and it is suspected here that the commander goes down with instructions to inquire for the prisoner, and whether he is voluntarily or otherwise a prisoner on the island, and if involuntarily a prisoner, to demand his surrender and a passport for New Orleans.

At all events, that would seem to be the short method of settling the difficulty. How the case can be settled short of a surrender, or a treaty, or a fight, it is past our limited reading on international etiquette to determine.

We are gratified to be assured, almost categorically, that Mr. Clayton will require the *amende honorable* to the strict letter of the law—that he will make no half-way concessions to hush the matter up, and we hope that he will not consider the bail money of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, and his accessories, if there should be any, as satisfactory reparation for the offence committed against this government, but that he will demand to be informed whether the said Consul acted under instructions, in the abduction of Rey, from the Captain-General of Cuba. This will be driving the inquisition directly to the right quarter.

The war steamer Alleghany is supposed, however, to have gone to the gulf for another purpose than a demand of reparation from the Captain-General, for the offence indicated. It is believed that the invasion of Cuba, by organized bands of revolutionists from the United States in correspondence with creoles of Cuba, is impending, and that the administration has despatched the ship with instructions to watch the coast of Cuba, and the gulf coast, with the view of arresting such invasion. We understand that this is the direct object of the vessel, but that in case of necessity, she will be ready to act in reference to the Spanish prisoner.

If we are not misinformed, no ship of war will yet be wanted on the Mosquito coast, as the sovereignty of that territory is to be elsewhere discussed.

W.

23 August 1849, 4

Passengers Sailed.

HALIFAX AND LIVERPOOL—Steamship America—Hon D M Barringer, (U S Minister to Spain), lady and maid servant; Mrs and Miss Johnson, N York; Mrs Thomson Hankey and servant, London; Miss Cunningham, Mrs Jones and infant, England; Mrs Halliwell, maid and child, Miss Tiffany, child and nurse, Baltimore; 2 Miss Rivers, Mr W C Rives, Jr, and lady, Virginia; Mr W C Rives, Sr, and lady, (U S Minister to France); W Tiffany, Mr Flower and lady, England; A Rankin, N York; A C Barclay, do; J H Lelnhard, C Walzer, Germany; James Graham, Liverpool; Rev J P O'Dwyer, T C Barringer, Dr M Clymer, Philada; Mr Hotelier, France; Jno H Parish, N York; J W Rulen, W Huffer, H St George, lady and servant; Dr Wm Lettch, lady and child; Mr J T Brown, Mr Sands, A Hautine, Edward Cochard, N York; De Hemptinne, Ghent; Mr F Lorenz, Philada; O R Stevenson, Tennessee; Julian De Paz, (bearer of despatches from Spanish Legation); John E Warren, attache, do; Breilhaupt, Mr Corcoran, Mr Freer; Jamaica; Swainson, England; General Baron Jolly, Baron Jolly, Alfred Rives, Mr Millaudon and servant, Mr Stuart, N York; Geo Appleton, England; Presch Berlid, Paris; Mr Girard, France, (bearer of despatches); Wm Cunningham, Wm McComus, Alfred Tobias, N York; Mr Ryer, Delaware; Sellar, Dr Beresford, T Glover, Fishkill; Swannick, N York; F J Raye, Mr Alburtils, B Gimble, Birley, Manchester; Chas Brown, do; Mr Orr, Havana; Mr Caudell, N Jersey; Mr J H Demming, lady, 2 children and nurse; Mr Norris, England; D Allen, C Wilson, England; Rev Mr Fitzpatrick, Ireland; Spencer, Brooklyn; Mr Monnier, N York; F Connot, do; Mr C Tuckerman, Mr Feschmaker; For Halifax—Mr Colley, ST Johns, NB; W B Chappin, Providence; W M Rodman, do.

HAVRE—Packet Ship Admiral—Mr A Chossen, of Paris; Mr and Mrs P Salmon; Miss S Laussat, Philadelphia; T Mott, F Liese, New York; R Easton, Miss Easton, Miss Phillips, Montreal; Dr Rothals, Netherlands; F A Bauris, France; A H Clemente, U S Consul, Messina, Spain; E Layton and lady, E Harranchiply and lady, Father Verete, Sister Rajot, Sister Gauauner, of France.

The Evening Picayune.

23 August 1849, 1

LATE FROM HAVANA.

The Abduction Fully Confirmed.

Rey in a Cell in Castle del Principe.

Despatches from Gen. Campbell.

By the arrival here yesterday of the brig Adams Gray, Capt. Schneidau, from Havana the 15th inst., we have files of the *Faro Industrial*, *Diario* and the *Gaceta*, to the date of her departure, and important intelligence relative to the abduction of Rey.

Capt. Schneidau informs us that Rey is in prison in the Fort. (Principe.) On or about the 1st inst. the Captain-General sent for him and had him taken to his private residence, where, in the presence of several lawyers and of Gen. Campbell, he took his deposition, a duplicate of which was handed to that officer. The document, it is understood, was forwarded by our Consul to the U. S. District Attorney in this city. It is also reported in Havana that Rey had refused the protection offered him by Gen. Campbell, on board the Andrew Ring, but his refusal was given in consequence of the Havana authorities being present at the time. Afterwards, Rey addressed two letters to the American Consul, asking protection.

Capt. Schneidau brought despatches from Gen. Campbell for the General Government, which were forwarded on to Washington this morning. With these despatches are enclosed, it is said, the two letters of Rey—one stating that he had been abducted, and the other praying for the intervention of the American Government in his behalf. We learn from Capt. S. also, that on his departure from Havana the captain of the port told him, if the Americans wanted Rey they would have to come and take him.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havana to a friend in this city:

The man J. Rey, *alias* Garcia, about whom there is so much ado in your city, is in solitary confinement in a cell (*calabozo*) in the Castle del Principe.

The truth of the despatches from New York, which we gave to our readers a few days ago, relative to the abduction, and which transmitted intelligence, brought to that city from Havana by the Tarquin and the Falcon, is thus confirmed to the very letter.

For ourselves, we have never entertained a doubt of the abduction of Rey; the news, therefore, which we publish to-day, has all along been anticipated by us. To the hitherto honestly incredulous, however, it will serve to dissipate the last remnant of mystery which has invested this affair.

As for the immediate actors in the abduction, they are now beginning to find, we presume, that although truth may be hidden for a time it can never be stifled. If the crime be fully brought home to them—and these successive arrivals from Havana seem to render it a certainty—we should not be surprised to learn, that when the veil of do-

ult and falsehood in which they had shrouded themselves has been stripped off, they turned round and assuming the attitude and tone of defiance, brazened out the guilt they could no longer conceal or palliate. But as we have repeatedly said they are but secondary objects before the indignation of the country. The American eagle will seek a higher quarry to appease his justly excited wrath. A terrible retribution awaits the originators of the deliberate insult to the honor of the Republic, and although they are not within the grasp of the civil power of the State they have outraged, they will find it difficult to get beyond the reach of Uncle Sam's long arms.

We have also seen a letter from Gen. Campbell, addressed to a gentleman of this city, in which Gen. C. states that Rey is in prison, and that he has been unable to see him, being refused an interview either officially or as an individual.

HAVANA, August 14, 1849.

Gentlemen—Without any of your esteemed favors, we beg to hand you our last market report.

The demand for sugars is inactive, owing to the high prices at which they are held. Lard 14@14½; stock 3000 kegs—some very choice in bladders brought 15½. Western hams, canvassed, 13½@14. Clear pork, in boxes, 12½. Butter 18. Tallow 10½. Carolina rice 11½@12 rs. per arroba. Cheese \$15@17 per quintal. Yellow corn 3 rs. per arroba. American flour \$14 per bbl. Molasses 12@15 rs. per hhd. Sugar 13@16 rs. per hhd. Exchange on the North has advanced; we quote 3@4 per cent. premium.

THE ALLEGHANY.—*The Rey Case.*—This steamer left her moorings, opposite the U. S. Arsenal at Washington, on the 15th inst., for Norfolk, to take in coal. She is ordered again to sea, with sealed despatches, which, says the Republic, are by many supposed to have reference to the Rey case, or the much-talked-of invasion of Cuba.

REY CASE.—*False Colors.*—We understand, on good authority, that conventional documents, meant to shield the parties under prosecution in the abduction case, and coming from an official source, have been received here by the Adams Gray from Havana. We, therefore, expect to see them duly paraded before the eyes of the public. We wish the parties alluded to all the benefit they can legitimately derive by their publication.

Naval.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

U. S. SHIP ALBANY,

Off Pascagoula, August 21, 1849.

Gentlemen—You may well imagine our surprise in finding ourselves off this place instead of the Moro Castle, as all hands at first expected. It appears that it is movements being made in your city that claims our attention. We have ascertained that there are 700 men on Round Island, who are engaged in some secret expedition. I suppose we shall lay off here for some days to watch their movements. U. S. steamer Walker is soon expected here from Pensacola. This little excitement helps to dispel the dull monotonous cruising in the Gulf. The officers would like no better fun than to go ashore and spend a week, as I learn it is one of your most fashionable watering places.

As the boatswain has already called away the cutter, I must hasten or be too late to send this ashore.

Adios,

V. A. B.

23 August 1849, 1

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—A letter from a Baltimore correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, dated the 12th inst., says :

I know that nearly a month since a movement was commenced in this city, having in view the raising a small body of men, for an object which has been kept as secret as possible. A paragraph first appeared in an afternoon paper, stating that a proposition would be made in a short time, by advertisement, to take out about twenty active and hearty young men to California, each being guaranteed \$1000 for his services twelve months, &c. Since that, a young officer who served in the voltigeur regiment in Mexico, has, I am informed on the best authority, been cautiously and silently obtaining the required number of men—none but the most reliable and trustworthy being accepted, and severally pledged to secrecy. The project, as I understand it, is to start with the avowed object of passing through Mexican territory to California, and thus obtain admission into the country, armed and prepared to act as their leaders may dictate. I am assured that the scheme is understood throughout the South and West, and that it must prove successful. This may appear to some like new-vamping an old story, but I could give the names of the plotters in Baltimore, if necessary, to show that there is truth in the statement.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN FLORIDA.—We learn from the Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel of the 14th inst. that Gov. Mosely has sent to Washington two gentlemen of known intelligence and reputation, to confer with the President and his Cabinet in reference to the war and most efficient means of putting a final end to the war. Gen. Taylor is himself well acquainted with Florida—the geography and face of the country, and the nature of the Indian character, and, judging from the manifestations already made, we confidently hope and believe that the General Government will at once assume the burden and responsibility of the war, and prosecute it with all the efficiency the urgency of the case demands. Gen. Thompson and Col. Whitner are in possession of information which will entitle them to be heard and their views to respect—and we can but hope that the authorities at Washington will adopt those measures of relief to the people of East and South Florida which they so much desire. Gen. Taylor understands the Indian character too well to have another seven years' war with a handful of Seminoles.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

23 August 1849, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The promptitude with which General Taylor has interposed his authority to arrest this illegal proceeding, and to preserve the peace and honor of the nation, fully justifies the confidence of his friends, and will command the approbation of the people. Among the many elements of his success in the late Presidential election, none was more potent than his frequent declarations during the campaign, that, though a warrior by profession, he was at heart a man of peace—that wars of conquest and aggression were at variance with the genius of our institutions, and that, if elevated to the Presidency, his efforts would be directed to the preservation of peace by all means consistent with the national honor. These pacific and conservative sentiments were repeatedly avowed by General Taylor previous to his election, and were in marked contrast with the belligerent and aggressive spirit uniformly manifested by Gen. Cass in his public career. The people, wearied and disgusted with the Mexican war, had learned to appreciate the blessings of peace, and the belief that the administrative policy of General Taylor would be eminently pacific, contributed essentially to determine the popular choice in his favor.

Only six months have elapsed since Gen. Taylor entered upon the discharge of his high duties, but he has already evinced, in an unmistakable manner, a firm determination to redeem his pledge to the American people, by preserving unimpaired the peaceful relations of the United States toward foreign powers. The case of the steamer "United States" is still fresh in the recollection of the public, and the prompt manner in which, upon that occasion, the President interfered to save the laws and treaties of the United States from violation, together with his late official warning to the New Orleans conspirators, will serve to convince the people that, with such a man at the head of the Government, there need be no apprehension of unnecessary wars, and that the execution of the laws of the land has been confided to hands not unworthy of the trust.—Lynchburg (Va.) Patriot.

THE REPUBLIC

WASHINGTON

23 August 1849, 3

Correspondence of the Republic.

New York, August 21—4 p. m.

THE EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

Bit by bit the particulars of the secret armed expedition to Cuba leak out in various quarters in this city. I fear that some of the heroes who were to have taken part in it have not been very discreet, or else their lips have been unsealed by some process or other. Certain it is, at all events, that a good deal of information, apparently authentic, has been obtained with regard to the business. Several of the individuals who were approached on the subject hereabouts were engaged as volunteers in the Mexican war, and were regarded as the very pluck of American chivalry by the agents of the parties chiefly engaged in getting up the expedition. Several of these gentlemen are unquestionably brave and fearless, and would do no discredit to their countrymen on any battle-field, so far as courage and fidelity are concerned. But the purity of their motives may perhaps admit of doubt. The disbanding of our brave volunteers set a great many young men afloat in our large cities, who are without a profession or trade, but have been inspired, by their belated careers in Mexico, with a hot desire for military distinction. They are of course anxious for employment in the new business to which the Mexican campaign introduced them, and it is not surprising that they should have listened readily to the solicitations of the agents in this Cuban affair, that they should themselves in some instances have endeavored to excite a revolutionary feeling in the breasts of the young, enthusiastic, and ambitious Cubanos, who seek pleasure or a knowledge of the world in the capitals of the United States. I think that these hints and suggestions are not without some value, and may help to explain matters as they have recently presented themselves.

Several young gentlemen, natives of Cuba, have been spending the summer in this city. They have not been governed by much restraint in giving expression to their feelings with regard to the Spanish government in general, and the administration of affairs in their own island in particular. Revolution is the order of the day, and it is now-a-days quite fashionable for spirited young men to talk vehemently in the patriotic vein. These interesting and talented strangers have been thrown into intimate and familiar contact with spirited young men of our own community, some of whom, as I have said, had smelled powder in Mexico—had seen the elephant once, and were quite willing to have a second poop. So they talked, and talked, and talked; while at the same time, older and wiser heads in other quarters were plotting and scheming, who took good care to turn to account the earnest but somewhat glib and confabulations of the younger people.

The whole movement has been known to the authorities in Cuba. A curious system of espionage has been revealed here on the part of the captain general of Cuba. He has regular agents, spies, stationed in this city, who are altogether unsuspected by their countrymen, or at any rate by those by whom every movement here affecting the interests of Cuba has been minutely reported. It is not for me here to say any thing about the character of the government which resorts to such contrivances. I merely state facts. From all that I can learn—and I have taken pains to inform myself on the subject—this armed expedition to Cuba will not now take place.

From the New York Express.

Invasion of Cuba—Suspicious Movements.

Meetings are nightly held in this city—some secretly, some more publicly; and organizations of a very extensive character are forming for some secret expedition, of which no one engaged but the leaders know any thing. Several bodies of men, numbering over a hundred each, have organized themselves into regular military divisions, and have entered with the coalition, which is now assuming a shape too formidable to be overlooked. On Monday evening, a large number of these men met at Lafayette Hall, when the meeting was called to order by Colonel Carr, and a large number enrolled their names, on the promise of seven dollars a month and a thousand at the end of the year. Next Saturday is the appointed time for sailing; and, while the real destination of the expedition is unknown, it is given out as a gold-hunt to California! They, however, promise to divulge the nature of the enterprise to the members on the day of sailing—Saturday next. Some think it is to California they are going, and others that they are to espouse the cause of the whites in Yucatan; but it is most to be feared, despite the plain and straightforward proclamation of President Taylor, warning all against such an expedition as a violation of the laws of nations, that the true destination of this armed force is Cuba.

The men engaged in this movement are young men who are out of employment, but are good-looking, stout, healthy persons, ripe for any exciting adventure. Indeed, many of them are volunteers who have been in Mexico, and who show us great a relish for this expedition as they did for that.

We, therefore, wish to caution our citizens that they look on both sides of the picture before they engage in this enterprise. By virtue of the recent proclamation of President Taylor, and in the eyes of the law, all Americans engaging in an unlawful expedition against the head of the island of Cuba, in fact, deliberately expatriate themselves, and forfeit their rights to the protection of the Government.

While upon this subject, we wish to remark that the ~~honest~~ press in this country are finding fault with the President's proclamation, at the expense of every thing like truth and honesty. The President has not sought to retard the independence of Cuba, or to prevent any of the revolutionary designs of the Cuban people. What he has done, and what it would have been criminal to omit, has been to prevent any invasion of Cuba from the United States. Good faith towards Spain, and positive law at home, demanded interference thus far; and recent events have demonstrated that there was abundant reason for the President's proclamation.

- 20th

"Saw the elephant"; a contemporary expression, for "any awesome but exciting experience" and the shock of actually doing so.

23 August 1849, 3

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE

From our Baltimore Correspondent

Baltimore, August 23—8 p. m.

The expected Steamer.—Cuba Invasion.—Mr. Clay.—Chilera at sea.—Card from James Buchanan, &c.—National Convention of Inventors.—Markets, &c.

The steamer Canada was announced yesterday as having arrived at Halifax, but the line between St. John and Boston soon afterwards got out of order, and nothing has since been received from her.

The Cuba invasion project is exciting much attention in New York, and it is also said that a party is being raised in this city. In New York, parties to the number of one hundred each have enrolled themselves into regular military divisions. A letter to the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"On Monday evening a large number of these men met at La Fayette Hall, when the meeting was called to order by Colonel Carr. Large numbers enrolled their names on the promise of seven dollars a month, and a thousand at the end of the year. Next Saturday is the appointed time for sailing; and while the real destination of the expedition is unknown, it is given out as a gold hunt to California. The true destination of this expedition, however, is said to be Cuba. Many of the persons enrolled are said to have been volunteers in the late war with Mexico; and are, therefore, wide awake as to the hazards of enterprise they have entered upon. What steps the authorities will take remains to be seen."

From the N. O. Delta, Aug. 15.

The Abduction Case.—Judgment of the Court.

Pursuant to adjournment, the court met at 5 o'clock last evening, to render judgment in this case. Present, Justice Bright and Commissioner Cohen. Messrs. Dufour and Warfield, counsel for the prosecution; Messrs. Foulhouze, Colless, Larue, and Preau, for the defence, and United States District Attorney Hunton. District Attorney Reynolds, being indisposed, was represented by Mr. Warfield. The room was crowded long before the appointed hour for the opening of the court, and the street in front was filled with groups anxiously awaiting the verdict of the court. At five precisely, the magistrates having taken their seats, Justice Bright opened the court. The prisoners were then called by Constable Bellow, and all being present,

Commissioner Cohen proceeded to read the joint judgment of the court.

The United States vs. Don Carlos De Espana, Consul of Spain.	}	The State of Louisiana vs. Carlos De Espana, James McConnell, Fulgenolo Lorente, — Marie, and William Eagle.
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This court, during fourteen sessions of not less than five hours each day, commencing on the 27th day of July, and ending on yesterday, the 13th day of August, 1849, have patiently and attentively heard the voluminous testimony of very numerous witnesses, as well on the part of the prosecution as of the defence, and the argument of eight counsel—four on each side of this case.

And having carefully considered the same, and the laws which point out and prescribe the duties of examining and committing magistrates, and the manner in which those duties are to be by them performed, it is decreed:

Not that the accused are clearly guilty of the assault and battery and false imprisonment wherewith they are charged; but that the testimony is such, and so contradictory and conflicting, as to render it proper and necessary to be inquired into by a jury of the country.

It is accordingly adjudged by the United States Commissioner, that the said Don Carlos de Espana give bond with good and sufficient security, in a reasonable amount, that is

to say, in the sum of five thousand dollars, for his appearance at the next term of the circuit court of the United States, for the fifth circuit, to be held in New Orleans on the third Monday of December, 1849; and in default thereof, to be committed to the custody of the marshal of the eastern district of Louisiana, until he shall be delivered by due course of law.

As the conclusion was read, and the judgment became known to the audience, there was a universal burst of applause, which the court found it impossible to repress.

Justice Bright then read the following order in relation to the other prisoners:

And it is adjudged by the second justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans, that said James McConnell, Fulgenolo Lorente, — Marie, and William Eagle, give a like bond and surety in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, conditioned for their appearance at the next term of the first district court of New Orleans; [Justice Bright here remarked that he would fix the date for their appearance. —Reporter Delta]—and in default thereof, they be committed to the custody of the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, until they be delivered by due course of law.

M. M. COHEN,

United States Commissioner.

GEO. Y. BRIGHT,

Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

Mr. Foulhouze then rose, and addressing Commissioner Cohen, said: The consul has a great and deep feeling of regret at the decision your honor has just given. The consul begs leave to offer the following protest against the decision, he being a member of the diplomatic corps—[whereupon Mr. F. drew from his pocket and read the subjoined paper.]

Before M. M. Cohen, United States Commissioner.

UNITED STATES vs. CARLOS DE ESPANA.

The undersigned, consul of her Catholic Majesty, in and for the parish of New Orleans, begs leave to enter this his solemn protest, against the right or power of the United States commissioner, here sitting to investigate this case, to require of him to give bond and security for his appearance to answer this charge, or in default thereof to suffer preventive imprisonment in the common jail; and he further protests against the judgment or order to said effect, which said commissioner has given.

CARLOS DE ESPANA, Consul, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14, 1849.

Commissioner Cohen. Has the District Attorney for the United States anything to show why this protest should not be put on file?

Mr. Hunton: May it please the Commissioner, I think it a matter of very little consequence whether it be filed or not filed. It is the first time I ever heard of a protest against a judicial judgment. I have heard of protests in legislative bodies, but never in judicial proceedings. I have no objection, however, to its being filed; for, as I have already said, I look upon it as a matter of no consequence whether it is filed or not. But, in permitting it to be filed, I wish to be understood as granting a concession, not yielding a right.

Mr. Foulhouze: The const. in presenting this protest, does so in the defence of his legal rights. If your honor will refer to Elliott's Diplomatic Code, you will find it your imperative duty to weigh that protest. The consul cannot be held to bail or sent to a common jail by a commissioner.

Commissioner Cohen. I have frequently acted as commissioner, but have never before known of a protest being entered in the course of an investigation, or at the termination of it. It is unusual, but I consider it innocent; and if the consul thinks proper, or if he thinks it can work him any good, he can file it. It is unusual, but I think innocent.

The protest being filed, the prisoners came forward and tendered bail in the sums severally required of them, which was accepted, and the court adjourned.

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

24 August 1849, 2

Canada and Cuba.
The Washington Union, as confidently predicts the annexation of Canada and Cuba to the United States as if it had the gift of prophecy and could foresee all the events which the future holds in store. It says that both of these countries will "at the proper time and in a proper manner be annexed to the American Union." It does not intimate when the "proper time" will arrive; but, as it says the annexation is to be performed by the "Democratic party," we presume it is not to take place until the Locofocos come into power again. We have at least four years in which to take possession and secure the fruits of the annexing policy already in our hands, and cannot have the dimensions of our territory further extended by annexing Cuba and Canada until after the 4th of March, 1853. This will give the people time to deliberate.

The Union, when speaking of the Locofoco party, also says: "It goes for annexation. It established, in spite of the hostile opposition of the Whig party, both the doctrine and policy of annexation, and it will be the party that will admit in due time into this glorious Union both Canada and Cuba."

We have but little doubt that in the next Presidential contest the Locofoco party intend to inscribe Canada and Cuba on its banners, as it did Oregon and Texas in the contest of 1844. The party will find it necessary to get up some such foreign issue to be used by demagogues for the purpose of humbugging the people.— In 1810, when that party relied on its past conduct and its measures of internal policy, it was routed and most signally defeated. In 1841 it started the policy of annexing Texas and Oregon, and found that cry to be tolerably popular. We do not assume too much when we say that, if the Locofocos had not taken ground in favor of annexing all of Oregon and Texas, Mr. Polk would not have been elected. In 1815 the party appealed to the people for support on the ground of its past policy and conduct, and, as in 1810, it met with a tremendous defeat. The defeats which the Locofocos experienced in the contests of 1810, and 1818, and the victory it achieved in 1844, have conspired to convince its leaders that, to ensure success in Presidential contests, they must have something beyond mere questions of Sub-treasury and Free-trade to propose to the party. As the Texas and Oregon questions, which were tugged into the canvass of 1844 together, enabled the party to elect Mr.

Polk, the leaders will be certain to introduce some foreign issues into the contest of 1852.— Beyond all doubt the annexation of Canada and Cuba will be the measure on which they will rely for success before the people. That this is shadowed forth in the article in the Washington Union to which we have alluded, is very clear. In 1852 the "proper time" will have arrived, and the people will be called on to sustain the Locofoco banners on which will be inscribed the magic words Canada and Cuba.

As one of these countries is free territory and the other sustains a very heavy slave population, it is hoped by the Locofocos, who mean to take the question of their annexation into their own hands, that the free-soil sentiment of the North and the pro-slavery sentiment of the South will be alike propitiated. To propose the annexation of either country separately would be very miserable policy, for it would be sure to meet with the sternest opposition from one of the great geographical divisions of the country. But by giving a bone to the North and another to the South, it is supposed that the masses of the party will be pleased, and the leaders, who desire nothing but the "spoils of victory," and who have no principles that will be permitted to prevent them from always taking ground in favor of what promises to be a popular measure, will give it a most hearty support because of its supposed popularity. It is true that in annexing both Canada and Cuba the North would get the lion's share, but the Southern organ has already announced that, if Canada is annexed, the North will be unable to annex beyond what will then constitute our northern boundary, while the South will have the chance of adding territory to territory until Cape Horn is reached, and what the magnificent Brown, of Indiana, defined as the "wastes of Patagonia" are included within this glorious and then "ocean-bound Republic."

The venerable editor of the Union, professes the most ardent love for the South, its institutions and its men, and it is but fair to assume that if, with his violent sectional feelings, he can be induced to regard the annexation of Canada as a very desirable national acquisition, other men with similar sectional predilections will come into the support of the measure.— Indeed there are but few Locofoco politicians who will refuse to go in with all their might for any measure which promises success.— Their object is "the spoils of victory," and they will not be likely to hold out long against the fascinations of any measure which promises to promote their party and personal views, and to give them an opportunity of getting possession of what they consider their share of the public plunder.— Louisville Journal.

Carolina Republican

(Lincolnton, N.C.)

24 August 1849, 2

GEN. TAYLOR is on an electionear-tour among the northern abolitionists, and pretends to write to Washington from Harrisburg Pa., that there is danger to the peace of the country growing out of a contemplated invasion of Cuba by a party of Americans; whereas, from the circumstances, it is clear that the proclamation was prepared at Washington, carried to Harrisburg in his breeches pocket, and dated there to make the people believe him capable of transacting business. A more contemptible piece of deception never was attempted to be played off upon the American people. If he believed there was danger brewing why did he not return to Washington to discharge his duties? One fact after another goes to show that "Old Zack" is not even a respectable political humbug.

Daily Crescent - Friday, August 24, 1849

NAVAL DISPOSITIONS

The sloop-of-war Albany, Commander Randolph, is lying inside of Ship Island, watching, as it is said, by order of the Government, the movements of the mysterious gathering on Round Island.

The Water Witch steamer is on the same service.

It is stated that the propeller Alleghany, which lately arrived from a long cruise, has been sent to Norfolk (Va.) to take in coal, and it is said she is to be sent down into the Gulf to be on hand -- whether to enforce the restitution of Rey, or to keep watch on the Round Island adventurers, is not stated.

It is positively stated that these men have no arms on the Island.

The Daily Delta

24 August 1849, 1

The Revolutionary Expedition.—A letter from a Baltimore correspondent of the New York Tribune, dated on the 12th inst., says :

I know that nearly a month since a movement was commenced in this city, having in view the raising a small body of men, for an object which has been kept as secret as possible. A paragraph first appeared in an afternoon paper, stating that a proposition would be made in a short time, by advertisement, to take out about twenty active and hearty young men to California, each being guaranteed one thousand dollars for his services twelve months, &c. Since that, a young officer, who served in the Voltigeur regiment in Mexico, has, I am informed on the best authority, been cautiously and silently obtaining the required number of men—none but the most reliable and trustworthy being accepted, and severally pledged to secrecy. The project, as I understand it, is to start with the avowed object of passing through Mexican territory to California, and thus obtain admission into the country, armed and prepared to act as their leaders may dictate. I am assured that the scheme is understood throughout the South and West, and that it must prove successful. This may appear to some like new-vamping an old story, but I could give the names of the plotters in Baltimore, if necessary, to show that there is truth in the statement.

24 August 1849, 691

"Jardin de las Hespérides; paraíso de los trópicos; llave del Sono Mojicano; rico, próspero, feliz, dulce y glorioso Edon del Nuevo Mundo; joya de los mares; refugio para el último periodo de los tísicos; mina inagotable de riquezas, mas abundosa que las que Humboldt examinó en el vireynato desde la California á Guanajuato!" tales son los piropos que dirigen á la isla de Cuba el Sun y el Herald de Nueva York, el Mercury de Charleston, la Union de Washington, y otros cuantos órganos de la comparsa revolucionaria, equilibrada y democratizadora á fuego y sangre y saqueo.

Cuando se trataba de ocupar á Tejas y de invadir á Méjico, estos mismos arcángeles de la prensa, para encender la codicia de los famélicos y estimular á la juventud incauta y aventurera, se desgañitaban agotando el diccionario de la mas insignata charlataneria, cubrían áridos yermos de la mas frondosa vegetacion, y brindaban á los reclutas con el saqueo de ciudades populosas y de templos rellenos de vasos y adornos de plata y oro.

Los jefes bárbaros del Norte de Europa sublevaban á sus tribus para llevarlas contra el mediodía, pintándoles el perpetuo esplendor del sol, las riquezas sin fin y el perdurable solaz de las regiones de Italia y de España. Inflamados por la codicia, abandonaron sus páramos helados, y talando, arrasando y esterminando pueblos enteros, llegaron hasta los arenales de la Libia. No ha habido desde entonces en el mundo pueblo alguno bastante salvaje para invocar las mismas causas de guerra y de invasion, y creíamos que aquella éra espantosa estaba para siempre relegada á las páginas mas negras de la historia, sin que fuese posible ya su repetición. Sin embargo, estaba reservado al pueblo mas adelantado de la civilizacion moderna el abortar de su seno una chusma de Atilas enanos, que empuñando la pluma á falta de resolucion para blandir la espada, convirtiesen á la prensa en bandera de robo, de matanza y de piratería, y recomendasen el desprecio de la justicia y de la humanidad.

Esos órganos de la prensa se ponen, ante la ley de las naciones, en la misma situacion que los salteadores y asesinos ante los tribunales del derecho comun. Mienten y perjuran los villanos, se revuelcan en el sucio lodo de la mentira y de la calumnia, y se levantan mostrando al mundo la hedionda laceracion causada por su propia rabia y gritando independencia y libertad! ¡Maldita sea la libertad del mundo que puedan fundar semejantes órganos de pasiones execradas por la ley de toda sociedad humana! Pero no; la reforma del mundo no pende de esa loca y criminal vocería. La mayoría inmensa de la prensa y de la opinion de este pais condena á esos órganos, y se avergüenza de que haya quien defienda la reunion de gavillas de bandoleros en los Estados Unidos, para invadir los dominios, perturbar la paz ó introducir una guerra sin cuartel en el territorio de otras naciones.

La proclama del Presidente Taylor ha dado lugar á que se pronunciasse claramente la opinion del pais en este sentido. Los principios profesados por la actual administracion son ademas una garantia segura de que esta nacion no dará á ninguna otra el derecho de acusarla de infamia y dolo en la observancia de los tratados; y el mundo está hoy de tal modo constituido, que todo pueblo, eminentemente comercial debe temer como la mas grave de las calamidades públicas, cualquiera causa que tienda á envolverlo en una guerra con otro pueblo marítimo, y que nunca ha desmentido el valor y la indomable pertinacia con que sabe defender su independencia y sus derechos. La Proclama del Presidente ha sido, pues, una medida dictada por el honor, por la sabiduria y por la prudencia.

Y sin embargo ha encontrado esta medida opositores, y los órganos de la prensa que hemos mencionado la combaten furiosos, y niegan al Poder Central Ejecutivo la facultad de contrarrestar el derecho que tiene cada Estado de la Confederacion para permitir la reunion y el armamento de ciudadanos, sea cual fuere el objeto latente ó pronunciado de las reuniones. De suerte que, por este principio, no hay reclamacion fundada ni reparacion posible para los casos de abierta conjuracion y público armamento en el territorio de una república federal, contra la soberania y el territorio de cualquier otro pueblo; y los Estados Unidos vendrian á ser el refugio universal de conspiradores, corsarios y piratas. España, por el mismo principio, con solo revocar en Córtes su ley de asonadas y permitir la libre reunion y el armamento de sus ciudadanos en número indefinido, podria consentir que en cualquier punto de su litoral se organizaran expediciones de corsarios y piratas contra la navegacion y el territorio de los Estados Unidos, sin que estos tuviesen derecho para reclamar el arresto ó la mas leve represion por parte del gobierno español, de las personas que conspirasen en su territorio contra el comercio y los derechos de la confederacion angloamericana. La admision de semejante principio en las repúblicas federales, pondria á los pueblos unidos bajo este sistema político fuera del amparo del derecho de gentes, reduciéndoles, bajo este punto de vista, al estado

primitivo de las tribus salvajes.

Ahora bien: no siendo ni pudiendo ser ese el principio que ha de regir en la decision que tomo el gobierno de Washington, con respecto á la reunion y el armamento ostensibles de ciudadanos de la Confederacion para invadir y hostilizar el territorio de un Estado amigo, el deber de este gobierno parece ser, no solo prepararse para destruir cualquier expedicion despues que esta se haya emprendido, sin tomar medidas coercitivas para impedir que se organice en su territorio. Lo contrario seria dar al Estado ofendido un motivo natural y justo de declaracion de guerra; mas decimos: seria un motivo natural y justo para que el Estado ofendido diese principio á las represalias hostiles sin previa declaracion oficial de guerra; pues es claro que una expedicion abiertamente preparada y consentida en los Estados Unidos contra España, deberia ser considerada por esta como una verdadera declaracion implicita y traidora de guerra por parte de los Estados Unidos.

El gobierno de Washington así lo ha comprendido, como era de esperar del jefe de una nacion grande y sensata, y de los miembros de un gabinete tan persuadidos de la fuerza poderosa del pueblo de los Estados Unidos, como de la necesidad de atenderse á las leyes del honor y de la justicia, para asegurar el comercio y la prosperidad del pais.

La Proclama del Presidente, y la reunion de la escuadra en Tampa Bay con el fin pronunciado de caer sobre la expedicion, que dicen se prepara en un punto inmediato á Nueva Orleans, no dejan por ahora motivo alguno para dudar de que esos nidos de gento fuera de la ley serán deshechos por la fuerza pública del mismo pais, cuyo honor ofenden y cuya paz ponen en inminente peligro.

No creemos en las inmensas sumas de dinero que, segun los periódicos chillones, se hallan en Nueva York, en Nueva Orleans, en Baltimore, y en Charleston. Tampoco creemos en los vastos depósitos de armas y municiones y otros preparativos de guerra y de transporte.

En lo que creemos es en la envidia frenética de cuatro desearados, que pierden la razon al contemplar la inmensa prosperidad, la profunda paz, la incansante construccion de obras públicas, el adelanto, en fin, de todos los ramos de la riqueza de la isla de Cuba; magnífica provincia cultivada, enriquecida y engrandecida por el trabajo de los españoles; que es de los españoles, y que será de los españoles mientras pertenezca á una raza civilizada...

Creemos que lo que se intenta es perturbar los ánimos del comercio de Cuba, para producir, por medio de la intimidacion, una emigracion considerable de peninsulares. Creemos que la noticia que con tanto empeño se propala acerca de la adhesion á los conjurados de una parte considerable de la propiedad, y de las fuerzas, es otro recurso de la calumnia para atraer á los vagos y á los incautos.

Creemos que existen relaciones criminales. Pero creemos tambien que la fuerza de España, en Cuba es mas que suficiente para exterminar á los piratas que se atreven á pisar el suelo de cualquiera parte de su provincia. Creemos que el ejército de Cuba no tiene un solo traidor á la causa de su patria. Creemos que la propiedad y el comercio se armarian en masa y prestarian todo su auxilio á la administracion del pais, que es la única que puede salvarlos de la horrenda catástrofe que intenta prepararles un puñado de ilusos ó de malvados, aplicando la mecha á un incendio que arrasaria á toda la isla, cubriéndola de luto, de ruinas y de sangre, y haciéndola desaparecer para el comercio y para la civilizacion.

Creemos, en fin, que la justicia española de Cuba tiene hoy motivos imperiosos y sagrados que dimanan del derecho de propia conservacion, para usar del mas inflexible rigor con los conspiradores, y para hacer en ellos un terrible escarmiento. El gobierno de Cuba no puede dudar de que la conspiracion inhumana que se trama en este pais, y que ha dado motivo á la proclama del Presidente, cuenta con algunos traidores en el mismo territorio español. Esos traidores deben caer: así lo reclaman la seguridad del pais y la salvacion de las vidas y haciendas, de la propiedad y del comercio honrados de la isla de Cuba. Si fuese conveniente modificar con alguna lenidad las medidas severas, de que tal vez depende la existencia de Cuba como miembro de la sociedad civilizada, imploraríamos la mediacion del gobierno de los Estados Unidos, á quien, por institucion y carácter, cumpliria mas que á otro alguno un servicio tan generoso y humano.

Nuestra alarma no es infundada. Nuestra indignacion para todos será respetable y justa si se considera que otra provincia robada por la piratería ó por el dolo á la raza española en América, pondria á esa raza un sello perdurable de inoptitud y de impotencia. El traidor en quien no penetra este sentimiento, debe parecer desapiadadísimo en Cuba.

Existen en Cuba poderosos elementos de defensa. No hay ningun peligro grave para ahora y para un porvenir algo largo. El comercio y la prosperidad de Cuba pueden vivir en una plena y absoluta seguridad.

se conoce
conspiracion de
españoles en
Cuba

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"The Man for the Crisis"—Mr. Luke Lea's reason for Gen. Taylor proscribing from office the Soldiers who fought in the war with Mexico.

"He had seen a letter in Gen. Taylor's handwriting, in which he said 'he would proscribe no man because he was a democrat—that both democrats and whigs stood by him at the battle of Monterey, shedding their blood together for their country.'"—Speech of Mr. Crittenden, at Pittsburg, 1848.

"I am not engaged to lay violent hands indiscriminately upon public officers, good or bad, who may differ in opinion with me. I am not expected to force Congress, by the coercion of the veto, to pass laws to suit me, or pass none. This is what I mean by not being a party candidate."—Gen. Taylor's second Allison letter.

With the usual modesty becoming a man who has never been charged with "hiding his light under a bushel," Mr. Luke Lea declared in his speech, at the City Hall, on last Saturday night, that it would be his purpose to show that Gen. Taylor "was not the man for the crisis!" This was said with a coolness, a nonchalance, and a consummate *hauteur* that really excited admiration. Of course, there being only two men in the field to meet the crisis, it is plain that we must see the necessity of awarding the honor to our man of parts and spirit, the very Hon. Luke Lea, who, we suppose, must now be regarded as the Governor of Mississippi—in expectancy. That is a sort of estate known to our law books, and is perfectly legal. After being delivered of this oracular disclosure, we learn that he felt much easier, and more at home.

Mr. Luke Lea, in thus claiming the honor of being "the man for the crisis," evidently refers to the affairs of the general Government, as is plain from his letter of acceptance and speech, in both of which State affairs receive no consideration. Such being the case, we desire to lay before the people some of the features of the present crisis, in order that we shall see how they may be disposed of by "the man for the crisis."

The most prominent feature at the present moment, is the proscriptive policy of President Taylor. Against all his pledges, we find *proscription* the main characteristic of his administration. But, however painful it may be to witness the reckless manner in which office is everywhere being distributed, with but little reference to character or capacity, we are certainly unprepared to see the brave patriots of the war with Mexico suffering from political martyrdom. That these men have been turned out of office in almost every instance, where they had been honored by the deceased President, is too well known to be gainsaid.—We shall refer to several individual cases. While we do so, we wish it to be known that Mr. Lea declares his full approval of the act of President Taylor, in dismissing them from office. He says that these unfortunate, though gallant men, are turned out of office in order to enable the whigs to "proscribe proscription!" He thus adds insult to outrage, and fails to give us any satisfaction. He will not—he cannot deny that they were honest—faithful, and capable. He will not deny that the men occupying their places are political partisans. He, therefore, cannot sustain President Taylor without setting aside all his pledges, and boldly assuming the doctrine so hypocritically denounced by President Taylor, "that to the victor belongs the spoils!" Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Lea have both spoken publicly of Gen. Taylor; but we venture to say, that when Mr. Crittenden made his speech at Pittsburg—from which we have given an extract—he never for a moment entertained the idea now discovered by Mr. Lea, that "proscribing proscription" meant turning out of office the very men who "shed their blood together at Monterey" and other fields of national glory in Mexico. Mr. Crittenden, at least, tells us that such were not the views of Gen. Taylor.

speech of Mr. Crittenden, he went on to say, "Gen. Taylor is a good and true whig; but he will proscribe no man for difference of opinion; he hates, loathes, proscription."

Could any language be more clear, more emphatic? Have any pledges been more grossly violated?

AUGUSTINE TRESSE.

Mr. Tresse was turned out of a small office of the Pennsylvania Custom-House.—The *Pennsylvanian* says:

Mr. Tresse fought bravely in the war which made Taylor President—that war which was waged against such foes as the party to which Mr. Lewis belongs, and its Mexican allies. He is now turned out of a petty office to please those who were at home enjoying their ease, and rejoicing over their country's disasters, while he was fighting for her honor.

JOHN HALL.

Mr. Hall was one of the chief Clerks at Washington. He fought with great gallantry, in Mexico; and when he returned home, he received the office he held on account of his remarkable efficiency, and his high standing, though in indigent circumstances, as a man of sterling integrity. He was one among the first to be proscribed by President Taylor.

COL. JAMES P. DRAKE.

Col. Drake was removed from the office of Receiver at Indianapolis, Ia. He commanded the first Regiment of Indiana volunteers, and is said by the *Nashville Union* to have been complimented in the most flattering manner by Gen. Taylor himself, in his official reports. The man who succeeds him, J. H. Thompson, neglected his official duties while Secretary of State, to make whig speeches.

COL. HENRY R. JACKSON.

Col. Henry R. Jackson was removed from the office of U. States District Attorney in Georgia. He was a descendant of Gen. James Jackson, and was Colonel of the Georgia Regiment in Mexico. He is a chivalrous and talented man, and beloved by all who know him.

WALLACE C. LAW.

Mr. Law was Postmaster of Lawrenceburg, Ia. He was removed by President Taylor, and Mr. John Ferris appointed in his place. He served his country bravely in the Mexican war, and lost one of his arms by a cannon ball at the battle of Buena Vista. The *Register* of Lawrenceburg, says that being poor, and unable to follow his occupation on account of the loss of his limb, some prominent democrats interested themselves in his behalf, and procured him the Postmastership in place of Amos Lape, who had resigned. He was a faithful officer, and the people universally desired that he should be retained. No petition was got up to remove him. The *Register* adds:

"He was beheaded against the will of the people of the town, and the bread and butter was taken from his mouth because he had the misfortune to have four democratic friends to help him to an office. We have heard of a man mean enough to steal acorns from a blind hog; but this taking away of the post office is meaner than that man. It is disgraceful alike to the administration and the men who prompted it. It is without a parallel for meanness, in the annals of ingratitude. Among men who could accomplish such heartless villainy, there is no Christian charity, no human sympathy, no blush of shame. Let him who can, reap the reward of his own disgrace. The petition that was sent to the department for the appointment of Law had about 400 names to it, without distinction of party."

The *Union* published at Harrisburg, Pa., makes the following excellent contrast between the present proscriptive administration and the administration of James K. Polk.

"DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A DEMOCRATIC AND WHIG ADMINISTRATION.—In November 1840, Guilford C. Claiborne, of Columbia, Lancaster county Pa., lost an arm in firing a salute in honor of the

into the Presidential chair. In March 1841, Francis Granger, Postmaster General under Harrison removed Dr. Thomas from the Post office at Columbia because he was a democrat and appointed Guilford C. Claiborne in his place. In 1845, when James K. Polk, came into power, some of the democratic citizens of Columbia, believing that injustice had been done in the removal of Dr. Thomas without cause, asked for the removal of Mr. Claiborne, but Mr. Polk and the Postmaster General refused to comply with the request of a portion of their democratic friends and continued, and subsequently re-appointed, Mr. Claiborne, because of the unfortunate accident which had occurred to him, although it had occurred in rejoicing over the defeat of the democratic cause.

"Now mark the contrast. On the 23d of February 1847, Mr. Law of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, lost an arm, whilst fighting the battles of his country, by the side of General Taylor on the bloody but glorious field of Buena Vista. When Mr. Law returned home, maimed and disqualified for many of the more active pursuits of life, the Postmaster General under Mr. Polk appointed him Postmaster of his village, and when General Taylor was elected under the solemn pledge that he had no friends to reward or enemies to punish, Mr. Law had a just right to suppose that the gallant General under whom he had shed his blood and lost an arm would never consent to his removal. Yet notwithstanding General Taylor's pledges and Mr. Law's services, he has been turned out of his little office and John Ferris a rank anti-war whig appointed."

CAPT. CLENDENIN.

Who does not know Capt. Clendenin, formerly of Yazoo, a lawyer of fine attainments and a gentleman of great moral worth? He was among the first to leave his home and enter the army in the war with Mexico. He fought nobly, both at Monterey and Buena Vista. In the deadly carnage that ensued on this bloody battle ground, nearly one half of his company were cut down. Capt. Clendenin was constantly at the side of Gen. Taylor in all emergencies. As a small token of gratitude, Secretary Walker appointed him in the Customhouse at New Orleans. One among President Taylor's first acts, was to turn his back upon this worthy and gallant soldier. He was turned out of office shortly after Taylor's accession to the Presidency.

SURGEON McPHAIL.

Let us see how President Taylor managed to turn out Surgeon McPhail. He was in the regular army and therefore it was not easy to dismiss him, but for violation of orders. Surgeon McPhail is well known for his services in the Mexican war. He has been thirteen years in the service, and eight years in the field. Upon his return to his home in Maryland, wearied and exhausted by the fatigues of a campaign which, in the line of his profession, has no equal in our history, he was immediately ordered to Oregon, and resigned rather than go. This was what the administration wanted, so that they could appoint a whig successor.

COL. J. B. WELLER.

Col. Weller fought gallantly in the Mexican war, while Thomas Corwin and hundreds of other whigs, were denouncing our soldiers as cut-throats and murderers, and unworthy of patriot's graves. President Polk appointed Col. Weller one of the Commissioners to run the boundary between Mexico and the United States. Everywhere it was considered one of the most popular appointments of the administration. No one will say that this man has not "honesty, capacity and fidelity" to discharge the duties of the office. His qualifications are of the highest order. So soon, however, as President Taylor could lay hands upon him, he was removed. As a first step to a deed repulsive in the eyes of the whole Union, it was necessary to make a stab at his reputation. A letter therefore appeared in the *N. Y. Tribune* under an anonymous signature, assailing the official conduct of Col. Weller. Immediately after, he was superseded by the appointment

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Thomas H. Benton, who is now playing the traitor to the South, and so vilely prostituting himself to the cause of free-soilism! The brother of Col. Weller replied to the Tribune's correspondent, showing conclusively that every charge was a base fabrication, and demanded the name of the author. Up to this time, it has not been given, so far as we know. No opportunity was given Col. Weller to vindicate himself. He who has stood high in the confidence of his State, who as a democratic nominee for Governor, almost overcame the large whig majority against him, was struck down at one blow by President Taylor, under the alleged charge, we suppose, of being found wanting in "honesty, capacity or fidelity." Who else but President Taylor, could make this obnoxious charge, we are at a loss to say, but that Ohio and the Union will claim for him a hearing before the United States Senate, we entertain not the slightest doubt. It was done solely to favor Thomas H. Benton, and secure his support to the administration; and it is one of the most corrupt and shameful acts which could sully the history of our country. No one but President Taylor would have been guilty of it.

We subjoin an extract from the letter of Col. Weller's brother, now in this country. It will show the faithfulness with which he has acted while in the performance of his duties.

"Col. Weller is charged in said article with spending most of the intermediate time in New Orleans, ('on a tender,') and has finally just set out with not half time enough left in which to reach San Diego by the period stipulated." I accompanied him as far as Panama, and am therefore able to state precisely his progress en route to San Diego up to that point. He left Washington City on the 1st day of February, proceeding immediately to his residence, (Hamilton, Ohio,) where he necessarily spent seven or eight days in arranging his private affairs for an absence of perhaps years. He left Cincinnati (O.) the evening of the 16th February, arriving at New Orleans the 25th February, where a government vessel was then waiting to convey him to Chagrea. Mr. A. B. Gray, the surveyor, appointed by the President, and whose presence at San Diego at the time, stated in the treaty, (May 30,) was as necessary as that of the commissioner, and Major W. H. Emory, chief astronomer, &c., of the commission, had been directed to repair to New Orleans in time to embark thence for Chagrea on the 24th February. Neither of these gentlemen had arrived there; and the commissioner waited for them until the 2d day of March, on the morning of which he set out on steamer "Alabama" for Chagrea without them.—So, then, you will discover he spent at New Orleans but four days, exclusive of the days of his arrival and departure. He arrived at Chagrea the 12th of March, and at Panama the 16th or 17th, at which latter place he was detained in consequence of not being able to obtain a vessel until the 17th day of May. The steamer "Panama," upon which he embarked for San Diego, left Panama a few minutes before 12 o'clock at night, the 17th of May—giving him twelve and a half days in which to run to San Diego, whilst the captain of the vessel was quite confident he could make the run in ten days. Thus you perceive that, unless some unavoidable accident occurred, the commissioner, in all probability, arrived in due time, and thereby perhaps secured those bright regions you mention, and of which many of our citizens were long so loth to accept, but have now become so clamorously fearful of losing."

COL. JOHN W. GEARY.

Col. Geary was turned out of the Post-office at San Francisco, by President Taylor. Col. G. is a descendant of one of the oldest and most respectable families in Pennsylvania. When the war broke out with Mexico, he abandoned a very lucrative business in Cambria county, and enlisted as a private in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. Upon the election of regimental officers, he was chosen Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment, and upon the death of the Colonel, he was again elected to that position. That he did not fail to do his duty nobly in battle, let the following facts speak. We take them from General Quitman's report to General Scott.

"The enemy though repeatedly checked by the fire of our troops, continued to advance as the supporting party retired, until they were dispersed with considerable loss, by several discharges of canister from the guns. Capt. Drum's battery, and a well directed fire from the right of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment (Col. Geary) posted on the flank of the battery for its support. Our loss in the affair was seven men; but the information gained, was of irretrievable advantage to the operations of the succeeding day."

Gen. Quitman never fails on all occasions, to award to Col. Geary, high encomiums for his bravery while in action under his command. President Polk, ever ready to do justice to the brave in his country's battle fields, appointed Col. Geary to the post office at San Francisco. He is now one among the thousands who have been proscribed from office by President Taylor in violation of all his pledges to the American people.

BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH LANE.

General Lane has been aptly called the "Marion" of the army, and well did he sustain that character. He was ordered by Gen. Scott to march against the guerillas and was constantly engaged in pursuit after and battle with these butchers and freebooters of the Mexican war. He captured Valencia, and came near taking Santa Anna himself. He also fought under Gen. Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista. No man sustained a better reputation for undaunted bravery in the American army, or was more popular with his men. When he came home maimed with the balls of the Mexicans, he was everywhere received with distinguished honors. President Polk sought to offer him a token of the confidence of the country in his patriotism, by conferring upon him the important appointment of Governor of Oregon. He accepted it, and set out at the earliest moment for his new sphere of duty. At last accounts he had reached there, and as an example of his promptitude and efficiency, we now find the government of Oregon organized, a legislature elected, a delegate to Congress chosen, the Territory laid off into Judicial districts, judges appointed, times set for holding court, a militia established, and effective police regulations adopted throughout the whole country.—All these qualifications, however, could not save the proscribing hand of President Taylor. The soldier and patriot is thrust from office and is superseded by a rank and bitter partisan of President Taylor's selection. Such is one among the last acts of the guillotine at Washington.

COL. JOHN FORSYTH.

Col. Forsyth was turned out of the office of postmaster at Columbus, Ga., by President Taylor. He acted in the war with Mexico as the adjutant of the Georgia regiment. Such were his constant devotion and unremitting and arduous labors in his country's cause, that he was at last compelled by a shattered constitution to return home to regain his health. We all know the father, of Col. Forsyth.—His name has shone forth in the House and Senate of the United States. He was entrusted with the honor and interests of his country as minister to the court of Spain, and served with distinguished honor as Secretary of State under Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren. He left behind him a fame of which Georgia may well be proud. President Polk delighted to honor the noble son of such a noble father with the office of postmaster at Columbus; and when that appointment was made known, it was the source of universal approbation. Neither, however, could the memory of the father's merits nor those of his son, nor the

fact that the family rely upon him for support, avert the hand of ruthless proscription which has fallen so unjustly upon the head of this brave soldier, and which now pervades the land, insensible to every impulse of patriotism, every sentiment of honor, every feeling of obligation!

COL. A. K. BLYTHE.

Col. Blythe was turned out of the office of United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi by President Taylor. He enlisted in the 2d regiment of Mississippi volunteers, and was exposed to the privations and vicissitudes which fell so fast and fatally upon those unfortunate men. That regiment experienced a loss of life by disease, which surpassed the calamities of war in its more aggravated forms. No braver heart than Col. Blythe ever drew steel from a scabbard. He was the pride of his men, and respected by all his brave companions in arms. President Polk honored him with the office of District Attorney, to the general satisfaction of political friends and foes. No one ever doubted his capacity to discharge the duties of that office. As a lawyer, he has few superiors, and as a man of sterling integrity, he has none. Such, then, is the man whom President Taylor has proscribed. Gov. Matthews honored him after his proscription, with the office of District Attorney for the State. It will be seen, therefore, that no charge could have been made against his "want of honesty, capacity, or fidelity;" and as he is now a candidate for the legislature at the request of a large body of his fellow-citizens, we entertain not the slightest doubt that the people, too, will re-affirm their confidence in him.—What a withering rebuke is this to the conduct of President Taylor!

The foregoing are but a few instances of the men thrust out office, who have served their country gallantly on the field of battle. We shall, in future numbers, pursue the subject further. Why such men should be thus dealt with by President Taylor, no explanation of Mr. Luke Lea can satisfy the people of this State. Let us recur to the promises of President Taylor, as given by us in a previous number:

"In no case," he says, in his letter to James W. Taylor, "can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes." To the citizens of Lansingburg, in New York, he says: "I will not be the candidate of any party or clique." To Dr. Edward Delony, of Clinton, La., he says: "I will be the chief magistrate of the people, and not of a party." He writes to Peter Men Smith: "If ever I fill the Presidency, it must be untrammelled with party obligations or interests of any kind." Again, in writing to J. A. Birney, he says: "I must go untrammelled by pledges of every character." He says in his letter to C. L. Wilson, that he will be "the President of the nation, and not of a party." He says in his letter to F. S. Brannon, that he will not be the candidate of "any of the political parties that now so unfortunately divide the country." He reiterates in his letters to William F. Murphy, that his name for the Presidency must be used "independent of party distinctions." In his first Alliance letter, he says: "I have no private purposes to accomplish—no party projects to build up—no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country." He adds: "If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes." And in his inaugural, he said: "So far as it is possible to be informal, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity indispensable prerequisites for the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal!"

Now we challenge denial in any of the foregoing cases, that the "sufficient cause for removal" was not the "ABSENCE OF EITHER OF THESE QUALITIES." If, then, they have been ruthlessly proscribed for the mere fact of being democrats, is not this admission palpable evidence of the charge made against President Taylor of violating his promises to the American

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people, when a candidate for the office he now holds? How is it possible, then, for Mr. Luke Lea to justify Gen. Taylor in proscribing the class of men whom we have just reviewed? Did they not, in the hour of their country's danger, peril everything—life itself—to uphold the honor of their country's flag? Why, then, should Gen. Taylor refuse to trust these gallant men? Where would have been Gen. Taylor's laurels, if the brave men under his command had shrunk from their duty? How many bodies did he march over to gain his victories in Mexico? Shall these men be considered as mere hirelings, unactuated by the noble thoughts of American patriots? If this, however, is not the opinion of Gen. Taylor, why refuse them the poor equivalent of office which was given them in consideration of their gallantry and noble actions? Is it not evident, that he cares nothing for their feats of courage or patriotism, when party schemes demand the sacrifice of the soldier? Is it not evident, also, that he has forfeited all his pledges, and is now playing a most abandoned game of political trickery and deception for his own selfish purposes? That this opinion is fast gaining ground every where, we have but to refer to the unprecedented gains of the democratic party in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Every state is feeling the effects of a revulsion of popular feeling against a man whose heart is dedened to honorable impulses, whose mind is totally unable to reach the elevation to which accident has carried him, and whose betrayal of the South is too palpable in his most confidential appointments, to permit the least doubt to be entertained. Infamous, indeed, is the disgrace to which President Taylor is destined.

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Letter of Gen. Felix Huston.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FLORIDIAN—Sir: There was an expression in the admirable resolutions, passed at the late Democratic meeting of this parish, which I am confident was inadvertently used. I allude to that, in which the Democratic victories in Virginia and Connecticut, are spoken of.

The election in Connecticut was not a Democratic victory. The Democrats of that State, united with the Free Soilers, and passed resolutions, opposed to the great doctrine of "Non interference" with slavery, which received the sanction of the Democratic party in contention, at Baltimore, in 1844 and '48. In two other states there had been a union of democrats and "free soilers," and it is proposed to do the same in other northern states. The southern democracy never will, or can unite, or go into convention, with free soilers or abolitionists, of any form or color.

We have conceded much by agreeing to the doctrine of "non interference." Slavery existed when this government was formed, and is recognized by the constitution; and there is no reason why it should not be entitled to the beneficial action of the General Government, as well as commerce, manufactures, or any other great interest of the country. In agreeing therefore, that Congress shall not interfere with slavery, for good or evil, we place it in a lower position than it is properly entitled to. We, however, have agreed to ask nothing for slavery, and are simply content to be let alone.

I would not consent to this position, but that I feel, we are fully able to sustain and maintain slavery, against internal or external danger, on any aggression.

Having assented to the entire indifference of the general government to the weal or woe of slavery, we must insist on a strict adhesion to the principle, and hold no party connection with any one who is disposed to violate its principles. Let slavery stand on our own strength; we are content. But the moment the general government assumes a hostile position, we have no alternative but resistance or vassalage. How then can we fraternize with those who would force us from the union, or exercise a power over us calculated to destroy our political equality, degrade us before the world, and ruin our social relations?

Let us not, even by implication, admit a party connection with those, whom it is highly probable we may have to fight, before many years have past.

I want no association or combination, which, per possibility, might exhibit a democratic president, with a Collamer and Ewing in his cabinet, and force us to lie, to deny that they were abolitionists, in the face of their speeches, and votes.

Our position is taken; we ask nothing in favor of slavery from the general government; we will submit to neither insult or degradation. We are numerically stronger than Hungary, and slaveholding countries in all ages have been warlike. Therefore, if Spain were to-morrow to follow the lead of France and England, and declare emancipation in Cuba, and attempt to force it on the planters of that island, I would scorn to ask the aid of the general government to avert so fatal a blow to our institutions; I would at once recommend to the governments of the slaveholding states to reserve so much of the granted powers as would enable them to promptly raise armies and fleets, and rescue that beautiful island from destruction, and maintain a war with Spain.

For my own part, I would not wait the action of the state governments or a southern convention, but would at once raise men to embark in the contest. And why would this course be necessary? Because the Northern States will not fairly carry out the federal compact.

If Northern commerce was endangered, they would demand the action of the general government. But, if the great interest of the southern states was endangered, they would refuse the action of the general government.

We may get on with these unequal hopes from the Union, continually fearing insult and aggression, instead of kindness and benefits; but I assure you that long submission to this state of affairs can only arise from a proud consciousness of military strength, and a determination to resist the first overtact, or from a contemptible, conscious cowardice, well calculated to make us the vassals of our would be Northern masters.

Yours, respectfully, FELIX HUSTON.

[The use of the word Connecticut, referred to in the above communication, was an oversight, and was corrected in a portion of our edition.—ED. FLORIDIAN.]

New Orleans Commercial Bulletin

Official Journal of the Second Municipality

24 August 1849, 2

City Intelligence.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A woman named Mrs. Johnson, alias Maitland, was yesterday fined \$50 by Recorder Genois, for keeping a disorderly house on the corner of Customhouse and Tremé streets. This hag of evil has for some time been in the habit of enticing girls of 10 and 12 years of age into her den and selling them to some of the nice young men who pilfer their employers' "tools" of the means by which they keep up "a fashionable dissipation."

ASSAULT BY A SLAVE.—A boy named Ernest, belonging to Mr. Tunley, was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, at the request of Mr. Edmund Gahuges, No. 31 Bagatelle street, who charges the black scamp with assaulting and stabbing him in four different places. The attempted murder was committed on the 26th July, and on the corner of Hospital and Ruffinpart sts. The villain has been locked up to await a hearing.

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THE ABDUCTION OF REX COXSTON.—Our city has witnessed a general excitement yesterday, in consequence of the intelligence received by the brig *Adams Gray*, which arrived yesterday morning with accounts from Havana to the 15th instant. As we anticipated, a solution has been furnished to the mystery. It is an indubitable fact, that REX is a prisoner in Havana, and this fact furnishes strong presumptive evidence, that he has been taken away from this place by foul means. There may be some technical professional objection to the word *abduction*, and we shall therefore use a term which we believe will convey the true signification, and that is, *snatch*. We, therefore, think, that the fact of REX's imprisonment, with all the concurrent circumstances elicited during the investigation, goes to show, that REX was inveigled from this city by the agency of the emissaries of the authorities of Cuba. Of this fact we don't think there can be a reasonable doubt.

There are a number of letters from Havana, to our citizens, all confirmatory of the fact of his imprisonment, and of the previous reports of his representing to Gen. CARMEN that he had left New Orleans voluntarily, and of his refusal of American protection; but that these declarations were made by him as a prisoner, in fear of his life, and, of course, under coercion, and therefore, they are not to be credited. There are different versions given to the affair by the several letter-writers, but they all agree to the main facts—that REX is in prison, and that he has represented to our Consul that his statements of leaving New Orleans voluntarily, were made under coercion.

We have had a conversation with Capt. SCHNEIDER, of the *Adams Gray*, and he gives us a very plain history of the affair, as he obtained it from the best authority—the United States Consul himself. It is all true, as published some time since, that on the arrival of the *Mary Ellen* at the quarantine station, our Consul boarded her, or rather the *Andrew Ring*, and had the conversation with REX as before stated—that REX was transferred first to the *Andrew Ring*, and afterwards to the city, where he was safely taken care of. The Captain further states, that REX was taken out to "The Garden," a rural residence of the Captain-General, about three miles from Havana, where he was examined by that officer and his officials, and his declaration taken, a copy of which document was afterwards sent to our Consul—but, which is a very material fact, he does not say, as a contemporary makes him say, that our Consul was present at this examination. On the contrary, our Consul had, but the one interview with REX, and that was on his arrival, and he has not been able to obtain access to him since. We would also correct another misapprehension: Captain SCHNEIDER had no conversation with the Captain of the Port on the subject, and therefore he could not have heard him say, that "if the Americans wanted REX, they would have to come and take him."

The Captain further informs us, that at the time of his departure from Havana, there was little or no excitement on the subject. The affair was talked about by foreigners, but the natives were entirely silent, as they are compelled to be.

It is all sufficient for us to know, that the sanctity of American soil has been violated, that a human being—a poor contemptible wretch, as he doubtless is, but none the less entitled to our protection—fled to this country as a place of refuge, and claimed the protection of our laws; and that, by the emissaries of a miserably corrupt and tyrannical power, these laws have been outraged. This is a grave offence, for which we must obtain immediate and satisfactory reparation. We have not the least doubt that the administration will forthwith act promptly and effectually.

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THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.—A dispatch dated Bedford, Pa., August 15th, says:

"General Taylor arrived here safely this afternoon. His health has been entirely restored, and he is in fine spirits. He was received in a most enthusiastic and unique manner by our citizens, who turned out in large numbers to give him welcome."

Another paragraph remarks that General TAYLOR will pass a day with Mr. WEBSTER, at Marshfield, while on his visit at the East.

Among the most agreeable incidents attending the visit of President TAYLOR in Harrisburg, Pa., was his volunteering a call upon Mrs. SHUNK, relict of the late Chief Magistrate of that Commonwealth. A letter from Harrisburg says:

"After tea on Saturday evening, the President expressed a wish to pay a visit to the widow of Gov. Shunk, and at about six o'clock, accompanied by Johnston and Gen. Purviance, he went round to her residence, and remained nearly half an hour. The interview was both touching and gratifying, and the old hero departed, leaving a most favorable impression on the minds of the widow and her family, by the unaffected kindness and courtesy of his manners. The President was hindered by indisposition from attending church on Sunday, to the great disappointment of a vast crowd, assembled in expectation of seeing him there."

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Affairs in Cuba.

The Christian world was, at one time, scandalized by the inhuman excesses committed during the existence of the slave trade, a traffic, in which all the maritime nations of the world were indiscriminately engaged. The suppression of this trade was for a long period, a grave question of State policy—for a series of years, it was discussed in the British Parliament, and finally, by the persevering efforts of WILBERFORCE, STURGEON, THORNTON, and others, it was abolished and declared to be piracy. The United States soon afterwards took a similar view of the subject, and pronounced its abolition by force of law. The States of Europe successively followed the example; and there is not now a power in Europe, except Portugal, which is not bound by international treaties to unite in abolishing the trade.

By two conventions, one made in 1820, the other in 1825, Spain solemnly stipulated, not only to refrain herself from continuing the traffic, but to co-operate with the other Christian nations of the world, and make its suppression a common cause. At no one time has she faithfully carried out her part of the contract; on the contrary, she has been continually and habitually violating these treaties, so that the slave trade is at this moment, in effect and practice, as fully established in her principal colony, Cuba, as it ever was.

There is no one idea more intolerant in an Englishman or American, than the stealing and deportation of slaves from their homes in Africa; in this detestation of this most inhuman traffic, the whole Christian world participate. If then the abolition of the trade has become a principle with civilized nations; and which by solemn compact with each other, they have engaged religiously to observe; the question is, why do they not coerce Spain to regard this principle likewise, and respect the opinions and wishes of the Christian World. The fact is, that with the possession of Cuba, with her multitude of harbors and inlets on the entire circuit of her coast, and regardless of the faith of treaties, as Spain is notoriously known to be, there is no prospect of any suppression of the trade. The importation of slaves into Cuba averages from twenty to twenty-five thousand annually, and this vile commerce will increase instead of diminishing. There is only one way to arrest the traffic, and that is, a change of government of the island of Cuba—a transfer of allegiance to some power which will respect the laws, and the faith of treaties. But to whom shall this transfer be made? There are but three nations who can, in any light, be regarded as claimants—England, France and the United States; and the question is answered at once. From her geographical position, her close proximity to the United States, she can belong to no other power. The idea is not to be entertained a moment, of this island, the key of the Gulf, being in the possession of any other government than the United States. Although it is supposed that both England and France have an eye to the acquisition of Cuba, particularly the former, it is hardly pre-announced; that either of them would take possession of Cuba, if it was in their power to do so; although it is very likely they would oppose any effort on our part to annex it to the Union. England is heartily sick of her colonies; they are a burthensome tax to her people, without being of any profit; and the abrogation of the entire Colonial system is seriously spoken of, in and out of Parliament. France has as much as she can do, and will have for years to come, to manage her affairs at home. Her West India colonies cost her a deal of trouble and money. They have become turbulent, factious and revolutionizing; and as sources of wealth, either in a national or private point of view, they are worthless.—She will not, therefore, be disposed to add any more to her possessions, the integrity of which it is so difficult for her to maintain.

But supposing that England and France do covet the island, and that one of them could succeed in acquiring it, (which is not a supposable case, there is an insuperable obstacle in the way of their retaining possession of it. Both of these powers are avowedly, and practically hostile to human bondage, and the first act of sovereignty that would be exercised by either of them, would be the emancipation of all the slaves on the island. To do this, the planters would have to be indemnified for the loss of their property, and supposing the slaves on the island to number 500,000, which is a reasonable estimate, and to be worth an average of \$200, which was the standard of value adopted by Great Britain in indemnifying her West India proprietors, here we have the sum of one hundred millions of dollars to be added to the burdens of the people of England or France, who are already taxed to the very verge of endurance.

The immediate consequence of this step, would be the depreciation of every species of property, the ruination of the estates of the planters, and eventually revolution—for the creole population of Cuba would not submit to any government that would deprive them of slave labor. England and France may therefore abandon all idea of the possession of Cuba.

These remarks have been suggested by the following statement of the affairs of the island:

APPAIRS IN CUBA.—A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Havana, says:

The slave traffic has been re-established on the widest scale. A brig has just arrived with 400 slaves, and this is really a proof that the authority of the Island lends a helping hand to the commerce of human blood—by its intimacy with the negro dealers, Pastor, Blanco, Parepo and Forcada, the most prominent heroes of the land. The principal *Apuador* of this vessel is the cunning and indefatigable speculator Parepo. He is one of such men as will not stop to the consideration of any means that will ensure his ends. He will always find worthy associates. He is sure of the protection of the Captain General. He formed (organized) an expedition—the expedition of Parepo & Pastor—the shares of which, under such circumstances, obtained high credit, and the shares were eagerly sought for.—Among the share hunters was one, the Fiscal of the Audiencia Pretorial, Mr. Olivarez—he could not obtain an interest in the expedition, vexed and irritated at the disappointment, he prepared his vengeance. On the arrival of the expeditionary vessel he denounced the expedition to the Regent of the Audiencia. The Regent wanted to put himself on his guard—he requested Olivarez to present the denunciation written and signed by him—self—which he done. This done, Oidor, the Valenzuela, (a magistrate of the Audiencia) was appointed to investigate this business, and an escort of 30 dragoons was given to him to accompany him to the port. The commissioner went thither, and he found the vessel sunk, and only 30 negroes and two sailors, whom he apprehended. All the negroes were taken away from the vessel and sold in lots about the country, as customary. These 30 negroes that were apprehended were distributed by Gen. Roncali among his favorites, as emancipados.

I am informed that the Captain General has established a criminal proceeding against Judge Valenzuela, on account of this affair; but I cannot positively affirm this—time will tell, and not very late.

The price fixed now as a tariff for the permission of landing negroes from the coast of Africa has been raised to four doubloons, which in Cuba are worth \$10 08. What do you think, Messrs. Editors, of \$68 for each head of negroes imported from Africa? Will not this induce the authorities to encourage the Negroes (negro dealers)?

Three or four expeditions have arrived; one or two were consigned to Parepo & Pastor, one to Foul and another to Forcada. I am told they amount from 1000 to 1500 negroes. If you compute them only at \$51 (old established tariff for the Captain General) per head, you have \$75,500, which the Captain General has pocketed within a few days.

The English Consul has entered his protest against this barefaced violation of the treaties of 1820 and 1825. But the sagacious Captain General, godfather of the Negroes, affirms, that these negroes are lawfully and honorably imported from Brazil, when we all know they are directly from the coast of Africa.

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THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The following remarks upon the President's Proclamation, we copy from the *National Intelligence*. We have already published the document referred to:

"For some weeks past the country has been disturbed with rumors of the assembling and drilling of bands of men in different parts of the United States. Various places have been artfully designated as the object of their destination. Tampico and the Sierra Madre Provinces of Mexico, Yucatan and Cuba, have all been alluded to in connection with the enterprise. But the truth has been studiously concealed by the leaders engaged in it. The common soldiers who have been enlisted were not to be entrusted with the secret as to the object to be effected, until after embarkation. How far the expedition has proceeded, we know not. But we do know that bands of men have lately assembled at a point not far from New Orleans, and that the evidence is clear that Cuba is the real object of those engaged in it. Most earnestly do we hope that the President may succeed in arresting the perpetration of such an outrage on a friendly nation, and maintaining unsullied the honor of our country. Plunder can be the only motive of such an enterprise; and all good men must rejoice to witness the honest redemption of General Taylor's pledges to his country, to preserve the faith of our treaties and suppress all illegal enterprises against friendly foreign nations. The gallant soldier who has spent forty years in the camp, and braved the bullets of his country's enemies, in so many battles—who has sounded all the shoals and depths of military glory—proves himself to the world to be, as we predicted before his election that he would be, the 'MAN OF PEACE.'"

24 August 1849, 2

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE ABDUCTION OF REY.—The Philadelphia *North American*, upon which the Secretary of State holds a mortgage, gives the following paragraph:—

In the first place, we do not believe our government has any idea of leaving Rey to his fate (supposing it true, as alleged, that he has written to Mr. Campbell, as above mentioned) until the government of Madrid can be appealed to for redress. Our readers have not forgotten the many accounts we had flying through all the papers, some time since, of orders having been sent to Commodore Parker, at Pensacola, to keep the entire Home Squadron ready to sail, at a moment's notice, to Havana, and that all this was understood to be to enable Consul Campbell, if necessary, to make his demand, in the name of the United States, for the liberation of Rey, in such a manner as would not admit of one moment's refusal or hesitation. Bearing this circumstance in mind, nothing appears to us more probable than that—if the government at Washington have been informed of the Captain General having actually refused to permit Mr. Campbell to see Rey a second time—the Home Squadron is already on the way to Havana, to demand and compel the instant delivery of the prisoner into our Consul's hands, to be returned to New Orleans.

That, in our opinion, is one result that is most likely to happen in a very short time. But another is quite as certain to follow; and that is, as alluded to before, the immediate and severe punishment of all the Spanish officials who have made themselves the criminal parties in such an unpardonable outrage upon the honor and authority of the United States. The principals are the Spanish Consul at New Orleans and the Captain General of Cuba. The first is within our jurisdiction, and will be punished by our laws. He will lose his exequatur, of course. He will be tried by an American court; and, if found guilty, the alleged offence being a criminal one, he will be consigned to an American penitentiary. As for the Captain General, his reward will be disgrace and ruin. The American government will demand his removal and degradation from the Captain Generalship; the richest office by far in the gift of the Spanish crown, and he will be cashiered and sent home accordingly.

This is emphatic and to the point, and taking the relationship between the Secretary of State and the paper in which the above appears into consideration, it may be considered semi-official.

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The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

E. J. Griswold, Louisville; Robert Henry, Kentucky;
G. Webb, Georgetown, Ky.; U. Libby, Richmond, Va.;
Major J. J. Archer, Maryland; C. W. Archibald, Lon-
don; Dr. Goodell, Columbus, Ohio; William, Rush,
Philadelphia, arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the
Irving House.

J. P. Hall, U. S. N., and ex-Consul Buchanan and
daughter, Canada, are at the Howard Hotel.

A. L. Jackson, U. S. N.; Dr. J. T. Gillian, U. S. N.;
W. W. Bassitt, U. S. N.; John Downes, U. S. N., were
among the arrivals yesterday at the American Hotel.

24 August 1849, 3

MONK OF THE CUBA EXPEDITION—By a letter that was sent to this city several days or two weeks ago, and which got into the wrong hands; it is said, and so we are informed, the clue to the "Cuba expedition" was partially had. The letter was addressed to the Lieutenant Colonel of the expedition, who, it appears, resides in this city, and who has quite a number of emigrants ready for the word of command. Now, it is surmised by us, that this "Cuba expedition" was planned by some long headed men, and that emigrants from all parts of the Union should sail at the right time for California, ostensibly, but all put into Cuba for rest, pleasure, or supplies, and when there, join the rebellion, destined to overthrow the government, and make themselves safe in Moro Castle, and other places on the island, erect a new government, and apply for admission into the Union. Whether the President's proclamation will crush this deep laid scheme remains to be seen. If reports be true, quite a number of hardy men in this part of the country, who are accustomed to fatigue and exploits of daring, were in league to be ready. Some persons deny the existence of the league intended for the invasion of Cuba, but such men are blinded to facts, or else those facts have not been revealed to them. Let us wait, and see what is coming.
—*Cincinnati Commercial*, Aug. 20.

24 August 1849, 2

The Abduction Case.

The abduction of Rey from the city has now begun to assume an importance, even in the eyes of the coldest, the least discriminating of our fellow-citizens, that promises to raise it to an affair of great national interest. Many imagined that the Spanish Government, after the successful result of the enterprise to get possession of the jailor's person, would have recourse to conciliation, in treating with him, for the attainment of their ends. They thought that the authorities at Havana would have sought to quiet his fears, instead of alarming them; and that they would have preferred the milder task of glossing over the outrage perpetrated on his person, by holding out to him the hope of reward, to the brutal one of terrifying him into a compliance with their wishes. This certainly would have been the more astute mode of acting, and it might have answered a purpose doubly advantageous to the abductors—those who contrived and those who executed the foul act. It might have prevailed on Rey, not only voluntarily to make those revelations which was the object to be realized, in compelling his reappearance in Havana, but to assist the Captain General and his minions, in their endeavors to extricate themselves from all embarrassment with the United States. But true to his instincts that high personage has thought proper to play out the part of the wolf, instead of changing it to that of the fox, and the moment the victim got under the guns of the Moro, the same system of intimidation which was so successfully practised here was continued. Of this we have abundant proof in the intelligence which came to hand yesterday by the Adams Gray. We find him a prisoner on board the Andrew Ring, the declarations made to General Campbell, dictated to him by the authorities, his deposition forced from him in presence of El Conde de Runcalli, his subsequent incarceration in the Castle del Principe, and other acts which we must interpret as a continued system of ill usage, since, even with the fear of the garrote before his eyes, he pathetically calls on the representative of the United States at Havana to interpose in his behalf.

These are, however, circumstances which relate only to the individual. But there are other facts, which more plainly evince the determined effrontery of the Spanish Government in this disgraceful affair. Our Consul, Gen. Campbell, in the discharge of his duty demanded of the authorities of Havana the right to see and question the prisoner, with a view to ascertain whether he did or did not leave New Orleans compulsorily. To this application a peremptory and unequivocal refusal was returned. What are we to infer from this? Nothing but a bold determination to resist all interference by our Government on behalf of Rey, and an open defiance of our power. We defy the most expert casuist to put any other interpretation on this part of the conduct of the Captain General. Well, then the question for us to determine is, whether we will quietly submit to the insult which has been wantonly thrown on our national honor and dignity by this Spanish outrage of our laws—this visitation of a vile Spanish secret police on our sacred soil, or by a vigorous demonstration teach the Cuban authorities and the world at large that we will permit no exercise of foreign authority in this Republic, open or secret, and that every one who seeks the protection of our flag, when once on our shores, can safely repose under its folds. Even the petty officials at Havana seem to have caught something of the spirit of defiance which the Captain General manifested in his last communication with Gen. Campbell; for the captain of the port had the audacity to tell Capt. Schneidau, of the Adams Gray, when he was about to set sail, that if the Americans wanted Rey, they must come and take him! This is explicit enough, Heaven knows; and it is more than sufficient to get up the blood of a people much less sensitive than Americans on the score of national honor.

In addition to the information which we gave our readers yesterday, relative to the Rey affair, we have been informed that Gen. Campbell has stated that if two hundred doubloons were shipped on the Mary Ellen, on her departure from New

Orleans with the jailor on board, it is very certain that they were never landed in Havana. They must have been brought back again, for no record exists of their having reached the hands of any consignee on the island.

As for the few persons here—they have been very few indeed—who have pertinaciously stood by the Consul and his confederates, through good report and evil report, and asserted the innocence of the latter in abducting the man Rey, we should think that now they can no longer disguise their conviction that acts of a most nefarious character have been performed here by the agents of a foreign power. The best they can do, in our opinion, is to make the *amende honorable*, confess themselves deceived by artful and specious representations, and wheel into line with their countrymen, at a juncture when it behooves every true-hearted American to show a firm front to the enemy.

We now patiently await the action of the General Government for a becoming sequel to this strange drama, with a full reliance on its wisdom and public spirit, to exact an ample reparation of our wrongs.

We reiterate the caution contained in a paragraph which we published in our last evening edition, against the community's placing any reliance on certain documents, which we are assured have been sent to this city by the authorities of Cuba for publication.

REY, THE JAILOR.—The authentic particulars relative to the interview between Gen. Campbell and Rey, when the latter was on board the Andrew Ring, in the port of Havana, is the following, as we learn:

On the arrival of the Mary Ellen, the American Consul, hearing that the escaped jailor had been brought back on that vessel, requested the authorities to be allowed to see him. At the expiration of an hour permission was granted, and Gen. Campbell, accompanied by the captain of the port, went alongside the Andrew Ring, to which Rey had been removed. Certain questions were put to him by the Consul, which were answered in a hesitating manner, but at length he declared he returned to Havana voluntarily, and did not require American protection. Of course Gen. Campbell withdrew. During that day, however, Rey sent a letter to the Consul retracting his declaration, and claiming the protection of the American flag. This inconsistency is explained by the testimony of the captain of the Andrew Ring, who states that the jailor was in such a trepidation, was overcome by terror to such a degree, by the presence of the Spanish authorities during Gen. Campbell's interrogations, that when the latter left he was in a high state of nervous excitement, and it was thought he would have died. The fact is, he was almost frightened out of his life, and answered just as he was told to answer.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—This disease prevails to a considerable extent in Havana, but from the papers which came to hand yesterday, it does not seem to be so intractable as usual. Out of 1305 cases which occurred during the month of July, only 71 terminated in death. Throughout the remainder of the Island of Cuba, for the same time, there were but 130 cases and 5 deaths.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—The sudden appearance of the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany off Round Island, on Wednesday evening last, created some excitement there, where are congregated about four hundred of the men enlisted for the secret expedition, which has caused so many speculations and rumors. The rank and file being as yet entirely ignorant of their destination, take but little interest in the matter, but there is evidently considerable uneasiness among those in command although they profess to fear no interruption.

Every thing is quiet on the island, and we believe the men are better supplied with provisions than they were at first. No military discipline is observed, and we are informed that the men are allowed to visit Pascagoula and the neighboring shores whenever they choose. We hear that after the embarkation, which is shortly to take place, the men are to be informed of the object and destination of the expedition, and that such of them as wish to return to the city will be allowed to do so.

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

24 August 1841

The Abduction of Rey.

The New York Sun, which has for a long time had dealings with Cuban affairs, and probably has better sources of information in that island than most of the American press, publishes the letter which we give below. It will be seen that it coincides with the statement made in the Herald correspondence, in relation to Rey's conduct when visited by the American consul at Havana:

HAVANA, August 11.

Gen. Roncali does not care a straw for the crime or punishment of Fernandez. The colonial government has improved on the metropolitan, and is ever ready to protect rascals and share their booty. The indignation of the captain general was raised to the highest pitch by the escape of Don Cirilo Villaverde, accused of being a correspondent of La Verdad, and one of the foremost patriots in working for the annexation of Cuba to the United States. Blinded by wrath, and under the silly advice of Don Martin Galiano, one of the counsellors of General Roncali, *exortos* were issued to the Spanish consuls in the United States, to seize, imprison, and send to Havana, the fugitives Garcia, *alias* Rey, Villaverde, and Fernandez.

The consul of New York, with noble dignity, answered to the *exorto* that it was not within his province or power to do so, neither would the laws of the United States permit such acts against its national dignity, there being no treaty between Spain and the United States for the extradition of criminals, &c., &c. The consul of New Orleans, a worthy relation of the celebrated Conde de Espana, the tyrant of Barcelona, took upon himself the honor of serving the will of his master, Conde Alcoy, (the Captain General,) concocted the brutal plot of seizing Garcia, (Rey,) and sending him here.

Garcia was, of the three who escaped, the one most fit for a victim. He was poor, ignorant, in distress, abandoned by the rascal Fernandez, his own countryman—for both are natives of Old Spain—and Don Carlos de Espana, with his assistants, did not scruple to narcotise and intoxicate poor Rey, and put him on board the Mary Ellen, like a bale of cotton.

When the Mary Ellen came into our port, signals were made and understood, so that Rey was transferred to the brig Andrew Ring, in quarantine. Rumors began to spread about the apparition of a man, nobody knew who nor where from, nor why the quarantine laws were violated. The rumors reached the ears of the American consul, who called on the Captain General to get a permission to speak with Rey, which was granted with sufficient delay to send the captain of the port and Ortiz, an official secretary, on board the Andrew Ring, to offer every security and guaranty to Rey, in the name of Queen Isabella and General Roncali. The captain of the port was instructed to keep close to Rey, and an officer with troops accompanied General Campbell on his mission to speak with Rey, which he did at a distance from the Andrew Ring.

By this show of military power, and by the presence of the captain of the port, poor Rey was frightened to death, and obliged to answer to General Campbell that he came from New Orleans by his own will and accord. General Campbell then retired. Some time afterwards Garcia (Rey) wrote a letter to Gen. Campbell, retracting what he said on board the Andrew Ring, and claiming the protection of the American government. Next day a second letter was sent to the consul, confirming the statement contained in the first. Upon this General Campbell addressed the Captain General, demanding an interview with Garcia, in order to ascertain if the letters he had received were genuine. This was formally denied to the consul, because Roncali is afraid that Rey will develop all the transactions and iniquities that took place in New Orleans for his embarkation.

Let me inform you, that the main object of the Captain General, in seizing Rey, was to satisfy his indignation, through the depositions and information he expected to get from Rey; and to take revenge on those persons who had sheltered Villaverde and procured his escape. His hopes, however, have been baffled; for Garcia (Rey) knew nothing about Villaverde, and all Rey's plans were arranged with Fernandez, whose liberty could not be effected with that of Villaverde also. By this *coup de main* General Roncali expected to show great ability in diplomacy, and to prove to the people of the island of Cuba that his power and *omnimodas facultades* (exhaustless resources) can reach the territory of the United States, and there kidnap with impunity the vassals of Queen Isabella.

The great topic of conversation and discussion between Roncali and his Camarilla (Privy Council) is about what satisfaction will the United States demand, and what they will give.

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

25 August 1849, 2

Senator Dickinson of N. York.

This gentleman, in the Hunker Convention at Rome, made a speech, in which he flatly denied having ever taken ground against the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, and unequivocally proclaimed himself the opponent of the extension of slavery into the new territories; but he contended that this question should not be made a party test. He declared for annexing Canada, Cuba, and every other place within reach. He is a pretty fair sample of the "natural ally" and "Progressive Democrat."

25 August 1849, 3

The Cuba Project.

The annexed extract from the New York letter of the Washington Union makes some rather remarkable additions to the rumors current, respecting the mysterious movement. If we could only be satisfied of their truth they would deserve to be called important:—

Under these circumstances, and under the belief that the English, French and American population of the island will gladly exchange the antiquated rule of old Spain for laws, institutions, privileges, and influences in the state more in accordance with the spirit of the age, a large number of wealthy Creole families and individuals are preparing to assert the independence of the island on the first favorable opportunity. They have bought arms, military stores, &c., &c. to a large extent in this country, and England, almost all of which have long since passed beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and Great Britain, having been landed and stored (not in Cuba, but elsewhere,) at points most convenient for the purposes of the native Cubans.

For two years past they have been buying such merchandise liberally among us; as in England; and there are now a large number of wealthy and patriotic Creoles of the island in the United States, ostensibly travelling for pleasure, but really picking out men from among those distinguishing themselves in the Mexican war, whose names and experience would, if identified in the first movement, be likely at once to create a deeper sympathy in their cause in the breast of the American people, while it could not fail to inspire confidence in their ultimate success on the part of all residents of their island.

Thus, it is understood, that had Gen. Worth lived he would ere this have resigned his commission in the American army, and commenced planting in Cuba, to be ready to head the movement whenever essayed. The leaders in the proposed enterprise—those who furnish the means—undoubtedly considered him pledged to this purpose, and have lately been sadly put to it to supply the want of an American commander-in-chief, of gallant daring, great experience and reputation—equal, in moral effect, to half an army.

The Sandwich Islands.

The private letter from which we are permitted to quote the following paragraphs is dated at Honolulu, May 17, 1849, and is from a highly respectable and intelligent American merchant residing there.—*Nat. Int.*

"The recent wonderful discoveries in California, and the consequences thereof in the immense tide of emigration setting this way, and the attraction of all eyes to this quarter of the world, have brought the Sandwich Islands very near home. We no longer feel isolated, as we have felt, not only from home, but from the whole world. A new and by no means contemptible city has sprung up on the 'West front of our Union'—as Mr. Webster terms the California and Oregon coast—as if by magic.—Indeed, the tales of Aladin seem to be more than realized, and old land-marks reversed in this part of the world.

"There are two vessels now in port from San Francisco to our address, the lowest sailor of which gets more than double the wages of the captain! and it was difficult to find them at that. Two hundred and fifty dollars per month was offered by a captain there for men to sail his vessel, and not one to be had, and those that come to this port (which is the only one for which sailors will ship) were manned by sick men, who were afraid to remain, and came here to recruit. A man that we knew here as a common laborer, who had some smattering of steam-engineering, gets \$1,200 per month as overseer of a steam saw-mill. But your ears have been filled with these stories, and another one will soon be told by the many now on the way, only to return disgusted and disappointed.

"Does not Gen. Taylor intend to send some one here to make a treaty? We need one, and should gladly welcome the arrival of some person with such an object in view."

A Manifest Destiny Man.

The Boston Journal publishes a letter from a California adventurer, whose vessel has put in at Talcahuana for supplies. The following is an extract:

"We think some of overturning the Chilian Republic, before we leave. It savors much of the Mexican, and the officers are generally disliked, from the President down to the officers of the Customs. The foreign residents here, all American and English, complain bitterly.—I told an officer yesterday, one who had served them, fought and bled for their cause, and was now for overturning the government, that if they would say the word, we would upset their apple-cart, and give them a Constitution like our own glorious one."

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE
AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

25 August 1849, 4

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.
This island is 624 miles in extreme length with a width varying from 32 to 117 miles, and covers an area of 37,000 square miles, being about the size of the State of Maine. It contains a population, at the present time, of 1,400,000, of which about 610,000 are white, 190,000 are free colored, and 600,000 slaves. Its imports in 1847, were \$82,398,119, of which \$7,049,975 were from the United States. Its exports during the same period were \$27,998,770, of which \$12,374,376 were to the United States. In 1847 the number of arrivals at its ports was 3,540, and the number of clearances 3,310. Its principal harbors are the finest in the world. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with Cuba is 470,773 tons. It has 195 miles of railroad completed and in successful operation and 61 miles in course of construction. It is well watered by numerous rivers, and its surface, except in the central portion of the island, diversified with mountains. Only two-fifths of the surface are cultivated. Of the remaining three-fifths, now unused, one is probably worthless, leaving one-half of its agriculture resources undeveloped. The climate is so genial that it yields two crops a year of many of its productions. It also abounds in materials for manufacturing purposes, and its mountains contain mines of copper which are worked to considerable advantage. — *Boston Transcript.*

25 August 1849, 2

INVASION OF CUBA.—As we anticipated, the so-called "Southern Movement" is participated in to a considerable extent by the North. The New York Express of Tuesday says:

"Meetings are nightly held in this city, some secretly, some more publicly, and organizations of a very extensive character are forming for some secret expedition, of which no one engaged but the leaders know any thing. Several bodies of men, numbering over an hundred each, have organized themselves into regular military divisions, and have entered with the coalition, which is now assuming a shape too formidable to be overlooked. On Monday evening a large number of these men met at La Fayette Hall, when the meeting was called to order by Colonel Carr; a large number enrolled their names on the promise of seven dollars a month, and a thousand at the end of the year. Next Saturday is the appointed time for sailing, and while the real destination of the expedition is unknown, it is given out as a gold hunt to California! They, however, promise to divulge the nature of the enterprize to the members on the day of sailing, Saturday next. Some think it is to California they are going, and others that they are to espouse the cause of the whites in Yucatan, but it is most to be feared, that despite the plain and straightforward proclamation of President Taylor, warning all against such an expedition as a violation of the laws of nations, that the true destination of this armed force is Cuba."

THE ABDUCTION CASE.—The Washington Republic closes a long article on the supposed abduction of Rey with the following somewhat belligerent remarks:

"But the outrage is one to which the American people will not submit; and although the President of the United States has recently evinced to the Spanish authorities and to the world his determination to suppress all underhanded and unprincipled efforts to seize the island of Cuba, yet we know that, when once convinced that a free man, be he foreigner or native, has been fraudulently and forcibly kidnapped in an American city, by order of the Spanish authorities, he will be prompt to resent the insult, and compel a speedy atonement for the outrage from the Spanish Government."

U.S. PRESIDENT ZACHARY TAYLOR

WARNS CUBAN GOVERNMENT EXPEDITION
IS HEADED THERE TO OVERTHROW
PRESENT GOVERNMENT -- ALERTS
U.S. NAVY TO STOP IT UNDER
1794 and 1818 LAW TO PREVENT
U. S. CITIZENS TO INTERFERE IN
ANY COUNTRY WITH WHICH U.S. IS
AT PEACE -- ROUND ISLAND

August 25, 1849

Daily Crescent - Saturday, August 25, 1849

THE MYSTERIOUS EXPEDITION AND THE LAWS

If the mysterious gatherings in the neighborhood of this city were designed for the invasion of the Island of Cuba, as is generally assumed in the papers at the North, the design is effectually prostrated at once.

President Taylor's Proclamation

The proclamation of General Taylor has announced emphatically to the Cuban authorities the official opinion of our government that there is danger of aggression, and the movement of our Navy with a view of intercepting the expedition, will effectually prevent its concentrating in any form so as to leave the United States in a condition to be effective.

Supposing, however, that the government has been misinformed, and that the destination of this party is not against Cuba or Mexico, the alarm has undoubtedly been given, and the Cuban patriots in the Island who may have desired and aimed at a project of independence, in which they would need foreign help, are seriously obstructed. We must look now for increased vigilance on the part of the authorities of Cuba, and a more searching espionage upon those suspected of republicanism.

Cuban Independence From Spain

It is not to be questioned that there is a large, powerful and intelligent class of Creoles in the Island (of Cuba), who are impatient of colonial dependence--fretted under the heavy burdens, and vexations and incidental taxation with which they are oppressed, and extremely desirous of emancipation from European control.

If there were a design to give them assistance in an anticipated struggle with the ruling powers, who are in possession of a large and well disciplined force and all the fortresses, among which are the strongest in the world, the events of the last month have been extremely unfavorable to their hopes of effective aid from this quarter. The silly quarrel attempted to be got up in the case of the imbecile vagabond Rey, has merely produced irritation, and must end in a most awkward failure.

Between the ridicule of that matter and the official powers of the President, the prospect of Cuban independence is materially darkened of late.

U. S. Acts of June 5, 1794 and April 20, 1818

The law under which Gen. Taylor acts has been inquired for, and the lawfulness of his interference has been questioned in some over-zealous journals. We have thought it opportune to look up the law in regard to foreign enlistments, etc., for the general information of our readers.

It is to be found in the Acts of June 5th, 1794, re-enacted in that of April 20th, 1818.

These Acts make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any citizen to accept and exercise, with the United States, a commission to serve "any foreign power, state, colony, district, or people, in war against any other with whom the United States are in peace."

It is also a misdemeanor, punishable in the like way, for "any person to enlist himself or others, or engage others to go out of the United States with a view of enlisting in the service of any foreign power, state, people, etc., in any military or naval capacity against any other with which the United States are in peace."

It is a misdemeanor also, punishable in the same manner, for "any person within the United States to begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any state or people who are at peace with the United States."

We omit, as irrelevant, all that relates to Naval expeditions.

Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy

There is no law regulating the power of the President, in relation to proclamations, when he is empowered to act. By the 8th section the land and naval forces of the United States are put into the hands of the President, to be used at his discretion in enforcing the prohibitions of the Act, and in preventing the carrying on of any expedition from the United States.

Bonds Required for Vessels Under this Neutrality Act

It has been reported that the commanding officers of the Round Island expedition have given bonds under the Neutrality Act.

The only clause in this Act which authorizes the demand for bonds, relates to vessels. It is in Section 10th, and directs that the owner of every armed ship or vessel sailing out of the United States, belonging wholly or in part to citizens of the United States, shall give bond in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo, "armament excluded," that she shall not be employed by said owners in war against any nation or people with whom the United States are at peace.

We do not know what vessels there may be concerned in this expedition. But it is plain that no bond can be taken for the personal conduct of individuals after they quit the United States.

Our readers will judge for themselves, according to the lights they have on the subject of these expeditions, how far they come within the scope of the laws.

ABDUCTION FROM MOBILE, BALTIMORE,

MEMPHIS AND NEW YORK

August 25, 1849

N.O. Daily Crescent - August 25, 1849 - p 2 c 4

ABDUCTION ABROAD

We would say to our contemporaries in New Orleans, for Heaven's sake relieve our distresses! Where is Rey? Is he at large, in a prison in Havana, or in a dungeon of the Moro Castle? Do tell--for "our sufferings is intolderable!" Who struck Billy Patterson?

-- Mobile Advertiser

THE ABDUCTION CASE IN NEW ORLEANS

From the testimony published in the examination of this case, we believe that there has been "much ado about nothing." We think it evident that Rey left New Orleans for Havana of his own free will, and for his own purposes; and that the Spanish Consul and all others are guiltless of his abduction.

It is certain, & that if he had been forcibly sent to Havana, he would have made the fact known, as he had ample opportunity; but, instead of complaining of ill-treatment, he has uttered nothing to justify the suspicion that he was taken by force from our territory.

-- Baltimore Clipper

New Orleans, for some time past, has been much excited with something which is called an "abduction case," which appears to us to be a very great humbug.

Some of the citizens thought that the Spanish Consul had forcibly seized and sent off to Havana a Cuban refugee, and forthwith the foreign official was brought before our courts. The evidence on trial, and facts otherwise developed, make the charge of abduction exceedingly improbable. The only thing of any interest brought to light is the fact that the Spanish Government is very much out of humor with the Spanish journals in this country, and that it maintains in the United States a most extensive system of espionage over Cuban refugees.

-- Memphis Eagle

The New York Herald, unseduced by the representations of its humble disciple, the (N.O.) Delta, declares against abduction.

The Daily Delta

25 August 1849, 2

☞ We have received a letter from Pascagoula, stating that the officers of the United States sloop Albany, now anchored off Round Island, to watch the movement of the persons encamped there, are not at all pleased with their duties. They would greatly prefer an anchorage within striking distance of Moro Castle. The force dispatched already to Havana, is not such as this country should send to a place where so grave an issue depends, as that we now have with Cuba. It is very idle to keep our vessels of war watching so insignificant a movement as that at Round Island. It is like invoking the thunders of Jove to crush a fly. We regard the President's proclamation as a matter into which the President has been humbugged by some over-nervous old woman in pantaloons. By the by, we learn also that the Government has placed the Water Witch in front of Pass Christian, to observe the movements of certain parties there, said to be connected with the Round Island expedition. The purchase of the Undine, and the mysterious bearing of the Grand Scribe of the Ousel Owls, are said to be the overt acts which have induced the authorities to send the Water Witch to the Pass. With the Undine as their naval force, and the three or four hundred unarmed men at Round Island, the Cuba expedition certainly has a most portentous aspect. We appeal to our cotemporary of La Patria, to relieve the Government of any apprehensions against Cuba, founded on such formidable arrangements.

25 August 1849, 3

From the Charleston Mercury.
THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Our readers, doubtless, have read the Proclamation of President Taylor against supposed movements in the United States to aid the Cubans to throw off the tyranny under which they groan, with no little surprise. If such a Proclamation had appeared, forbidding the citizens of the United States to aid the Canadians in their scheme of annexation to the United States, there would have been no cause for wonder; for we do not doubt the truth of the assertion, that the chief agitators of that scheme of rebellion against one of the mildest and most beneficent Governments, are from the United States; whilst past experience proves that there are thousands ready to co-operate all along our Northern frontier to force such a result by the sword. Or if expeditions to Hungary had been denounced, this would have had some ground of justification from movements openly made in many of our Northern cities. But when and where has there been any demonstration on the part of our citizens to aid in revolutionizing Cuba? Open demonstrations to aid the Canadians and Hungarians are passed by unrebuked; but supposititious, or certainly not public, manifestations by our citizens to aid the Cubans, is forthwith made the subject of denunciation by this truly Southern Administration. Although, in this city there has transpired nothing to justify the Proclamation of President Taylor, and it looks, therefore, now that the Southern elections are over, very like a small effort to gain popularity at the North, whether he is now moving on his tour, we sincerely hope there is good ground for this most extraordinary proceeding. Never was there a people more oppressed than the unfortunate inhabitants of Cuba. They are not only compelled to support an army for their own subjection, but the effete and corrupt monarchy of old Spain lives by the money extorted from them. The taxes wrung from them annually would long since have crushed them, but for their energy, and the unequalled richness and fertility of their wonderful and beautiful country. Twenty millions of dollars a year are exacted by the Government from some three hundred thousand people. And what a Government! The despotism of Russia or Turkey is beneficence itself compared to it.—Should a people so situated rise to vindicate their rights, and draw their swords for independence, there is not a heart in the broad South, not a friend to her institutions, but will burn with sympathetic ardor in their cause.—President Taylor may put forth his proclamations, and use or abuse his high office to truckle to Northern fanaticism, and to repress any generous sympathy, or more efficient support in the shape of men and bayonets, to aid in such a struggle, but his edicts will be in vain. He will have to establish here a tyranny as despotic as that which exists in Cuba, before he can hinder an American citizen from going where he pleases to fight for an oppressed people against their oppressors. Thousands of our gallant sons will go to that glorious island to rescue it from Spanish or Negro domination if called on by the people of Cuba. They will not allow this garden spot of the world—this Key of the Gulf of Mexico—this gate of the Mississippi river—more important to the South, and the great Valley of the West, than all the Middle States, and Northern to boot—to fall under any control inimical to their interests.

Indespite of the Bullalo platform, which Mr. Webster asserts to be genuine Whiggery, declaring that no more Slave States shall be added to this Union, they will place another star in our flag, among the brightest of them all, and make it there to shine forever. The frowns of a weak, and already prostrated administration—the opposition of Southern traitors, in or out of Congress—the cries of Northern aspirants to power by Northern predominance, or of furious fanatics, poisoned, like the rattlesnakes in August, by their own venom, will not avert the onward march of events. Cuba will be a part of these Southern States—and of these United States. But we forbear speculating upon a subject, on which we fear the Administration is only speculating. We hope the whole is the puffing of a broken bellows, to fill its flagging and flapping sails with Northern breezes.

Here is the proclamation, thus spoken of by the *Charleston Mercury*:

Official.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the Provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive have been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba, as the object of their expedition.

It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties and prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper, to issue this Proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States, who shall connect themselves, with an enterprise, so grossly in violation of our law and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves with heavy penalties *announced* against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claims to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct and enterprise. An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise. And I call upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and seventy-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President.
J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

25 August 1849, 3

From the Indian Agent.

The following communication from Colonel Spencer is submitted to show the state of things in the Indian region. The sudden withdrawal of the Indians from all communication with the whites, is certainly portentous of a death-struggle on their part against all interference with them, either for their removal, or for the punishment of their bands of murderers.— Col. S. very properly approves of the action of the Governor in raising troops, and we hope, in his visit to Washington, he will be able to satisfy the authorities there of their error and unjust views on this subject.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 19, 1849.

Dear Sir—On my return from Tampa, I received a communication from your Excellency, advising a talk with the Chiefs and head men of the Indian tribes in Florida.

I was in advance of your letter by several weeks. On the 25th June, three weeks before the first outrage, I wrote the Department on the subject of the removal of the Indians, and asked an increase of means to enable me to discharge my duties towards the Indians and the whites. That letter has been promptly and fully answered by the Department, and I immediately repaired to Fort Brooke, but unfortunately there was no possibility of an interview with the Indians. No guide or interpreter could be prevailed on, or hired for any amount of money, to enter their territory. There was no evidence of Indians outside their borders, and they seemed to be preparing for desperate defence, and I have no doubt the first entrance into the Indian territory will be met with a deadly onset, unless the force so entering shall be strong enough to overpower their forces. In this event, as they have all the advantages of knowing our strength and position, they will certainly scatter, and probably spread through the interior of East and the borders of Middle Florida.

I could not demand the murderers and robbers. I did not offer a reward for them, because if pursued into their territory, the inevitable result would be flight into our country and among our citizens, increasing our danger ten-fold.

I thank your Excellency for the suggestion in your communication, and take the liberty of expressing my gratification at the prompt and energetic manner in which your Excellency has met the present exigency of the country. I also suggest that a large number of effective men, (indeed are now organized,) on the immediate frontier, who are anxious for service, and whose families, farms and interest are all in almost juxta-position to the Indian territory. I am rather inclined to the opinion that these men are entitled to the preference, in the event a strong force is raised for the protection of the frontier.

I have some important information for the Government, and will leave on Tuesday for Washington, reminding your Excellency that Major Morris is the Agent for the Seminole Indians at Tampa, and has been for some time past, and will be until I assume my office there.

I am yours sincerely,

S. SPENCER.

The New-Orleans abduction case has been decided at last. The Spanish Consul, who was charged with the abduction of Rey, has been required to give a bond of \$5,000 to appear at the December Term U. S. Circuit Court. He complied with the decision, but entered a solemn protest against the whole proceedings. Others who were supposed to be accessory to the abduction, among them Capt. McCONNEL, have been bound over in the sum of \$2,500.—*Savannah Republican.*

From the following telegraphic despatch to the Charleston Mercury, there would seem to be little doubt about Rey's abduction:

BALTIMORE, August 18.

The Falcon has arrived at New York last from Havana. It is reported that Rey gave his answer to the American Consul in presence of a file of Spanish soldiers, and under threats. He was then imprisoned, but contrived to send two letters to the American Consul, stating that he had been abducted, and desired American protection. The Consul demanded to see him, but, after deliberation, this was refused by the Spanish authorities.— There was great excitement in Havana upon the subject, which was increased upon the arrival of the U. S. sloop of war German-town, which, however, sailed without taking any measures upon the subject.



25 August 1849, 3

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA

The pretended expedition against the Island of Cuba (which certainly is not the first invented in the United States)* has attracted public attention in an extraordinary degree. The press has entered upon the discussion of the enterprise and represented the affairs of Cuba according to the interests some people have in them, but in general, in a manner, which discloses a great lack of acquaintance with the true condition of that unhappy Island, with the systematic despotism that overshadows there all-branches of the government, with the galling by heavy contributions, which oppresses its inhabitants, with the ignominious slavery they suffer; with the tendency of the evil continually to augment, and the improbability of obtaining any relief at the hands of the government; with the obstacles the government throw into the way of colonisation by white people, while on the other hand it favors the importation of African savages, to be our executioners, all of which has driven the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba who see that the ruin of their country is inevitable to make strenuous efforts for applying a remedy, to secure a mode of salvation, so that they ever since the year 1823 have been in continued violent commotion.

These are the reasons why we have resolved to day to discuss these matters in the columns of "*La Verdad*" and to present to our readers a picture in miniature to be sure, but a true picture of the actual internal state of Cuba, in order to enable them to decide, not whether the Creoles of Cuba are the most corrupt race of this world as the "*Ledger of Philadelphia*" ungenerously and gratuitously stigmatises them, but whether it is just to call them a nation of imbecils, because they do not rise on their own responsibility and cause themselves to be butchered in vain, instead of seeking for help and guarantees of ultimate success, when they feel themselves trodden down by a foreign army and threatened by a government of arming and thrusting against them the negro slaves, and that even when they themselves are destitute of every thing, but their right arms.

In respect to the proclamation and measures of the government of the United States relative to this pretended expedition, we repeat, that if the same has well founded reasons for such, it has fulfilled its duties in devising measures of avoiding existing treaties between the governments and its neutrality being infringed; but we repeat at the same time, that to this and this alone its obligations are to be confined, when looking up to the more sacred ones existing between nations and governments, and it has not alone to circumscribe its actions to the most strict construction of its obligations, but it has to go further, it must divest of all harshness disposition and rule, that may conflict with any consideration of public opinion and with the principles professed by the American people.

In the same position we have said, and if anything more manifestly so, we repeat it, stand all states-men, all men of science and the whole American people.

these indeed a single citizen of the Union, who should not blush for shame, if he were to do an act tending to render despotism in any part of the world more secure? And more: can there be found one of them who would not feel disgraced if he were to commit an act running counter to republican ideas? Impossible: no true follower of Washington can place himself into such a humiliation.

But we wish not to be considered as asking anything but what is just. If there are any of the opinion that the incorporation of Cuba, with the United States is prejudicial to the latter, he is in honor bound to say so, and to speak out with that frankness which characterizes a free people. If there are such as think in good faith, that in the Cubans there is no disposition inclining in favor of Independence; if there are such, as are persuaded that those are not sufficient element in them and that Spain is too powerful; if finally there are any, who feel convinced that it would not be the utmost of impropriety, denying to the Cubans the justice, they possess, in endeavouring to accomplish their freedom: we will approve of their candid professions and with the same frankness discuss and refute such positions. But we ask from the government as well as from the press, that a misapplied zeal disaffection, personal interests or ignorance of the true state of the matters in question, shall not impel them to any acts that would prejudice the sacred cause of the freedom of nations. Let the government tell us, that international law does not permit of such or such an act between this and that nation. Let the press, the organs of partizans and of public opinion say, that the annexation of Cuba is expedient or inexpedient for the American Union, that government in this or that case must follow such or such a course in consonance with the constitution and laws of the country; but can it be that among men of the press there should be any pretending, that the courageous efforts of the Cubans are criminal, that the sympathies which some show in favor of freedom of Cuba, should be stigmatized in piracy by the same men, who in the same breath inscribe the same sympathies upon their banners, in favor of the self same people, one day on that in France, another in Italy or in Hungary, another in Greece, in short for any nation that ever struck for liberty. Can the enterprise to liberate a country in America be set down as folly, deemed as Quixotic and ranged among things impracticable, when we have before our eyes the very example of the United States of Columbia, of Mexico, of Central America, Buenos Ayres, Chili and Peru: Is it just to treat the Cubans as a knot of imbecils, when in the alternative between oppression ever after and the making fruitless sacrifices by rising destitute of arms on the one hand and seeking for the sinews of war and for assistance to make the insurrection on the other hand, with all probabilities for them of final success— they elect the latter course? Can we believe Spain whose credit stands lower in the scale than that of the most insignificant of the young South American republics, powerful enough to avoid the loss of the colony of Cuba, after

we have witnessed the encroachments from her grasp of all her vast possessions in this New World? In truth, such views surprise, because if they do not prove the utmost of malevolence, they certainly prove the weakness of the human heart, the power of passions laboring under one influence or another of interest, or a palpable aberration of the human understanding.

Fortunately only one American periodical (the "*Ledger of Philadelphia*") has added to the weakness an unmerited insult to a whole people. We excuse ourselves from answering to its diatribes, as our silence will be more eloquent for it than words.

"The custom-house duty on a barrel of flour imported into Cuba (says the *Sunday Dispatch*), which is double the original cost of the flour, is alone a sufficient cause to authorise the Cubans to rise in arms."— A just sentiment, and worthy of every freeman! But we can let the "*Dispatch*" know that this cause, grave as it is, does not stand alone, nor is it by any means the most grievous and best authenticated; for there are many others of yet greater aggravation, and more palpable. This is so true, that neither the representatives of Spain resident in this country, nor those friendly to the colonial government, nor the Spanish periodicals printed in this country (among which there is one, as we have been informed, actually in the pay of the Spanish government,) dare deny these causes; but they at most oppose to all reasoning, the "*progress of the wealth of Cuba*"—as if, for example, a child possessed of a good constitution should cease developing or growing, because it may be subjected to fatigue, get whipped every day, and even have its nourishment curtailed. The child will go on developing and growing, in spite of all such drawbacks, by the favor of its happy endowments; but, under such regimen and hostile influences, will never attain those qualifications which nature originally designed it.

Those interested against the political emancipation of Cuba, can adduce no other argument of any weight; not any one act of true justice due to the colony and realized in favor of the island of Cuba.

"Liberty to Spain, and chains for the colonies," has always been, and still continues to be the sworn motto of all cabinets of every color, of every epoch and every circumstance, at the court of Spain. And therefore many caudil inhabitants of Cuba, when lamenting the progress of liberalism which has been effected in the Metropolis but has resulted only in an increase of our oppression, recollect with regret the time of Calomarde, in which, while beyond the seas there reigned the most illimited absolutism, we in Cuba wore less heavy chains than those which we now are dragged, while they in Spain have now secured to themselves the blessings of a constitution and of a representative government.

But let us proceed to proofs. Among thousands which we could adduce in support of our positions, let us mark, first, that which the iniquitous cabinet

EL PATRIOTISMO DEBEMOS DEFENDERLO CON ESTE PERIÓDICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

25 August 1849, 3

of Madrid has just perpetrated on us in the new revision of the laws on customs, which, while it relieves the products of foreign countries on their importation into the Peninsula, adds to the charges which already oppress its colonies in America. For the convenience and instruction of such of our readers as have not yet had the good luck of becoming acquainted with this stupendous act of Spanish legislation, we take the trouble of copying it here in its principal points, word for word.

REFORMATION OF THE TARIFFS.

A project of Law.

"Article 1st.—The Government will reform the actual tariffs on importations in the kingdom, of dry-goods, fruits and merchandises from foreign countries and from our possessions in ultramar, according to the adjoining basis:

"The duties established at present upon colonial articles the product of foreign countries, shall be suitably raised.

"Those established upon the articles belonging to the Spanish colonies, shall be raised as follows:

Sugar from Cuba and Puerto-Rico,	\$1.00 per qq.
Do. from Asia,	0,25 do.
Coffee from Cuba and Puerto-Rico,	2,50 do.
Do. from Asia,	0,40 do.

Besides these overcharges, the prohibition of the introduction of tobacco, which is perhaps at present the richest product of Cuba, shall continue in the Peninsula; and finally it is provided that the colonial articles after paying duties of importation with respect to the tariff, remain subject to the payment of the same duties of exportation, consumption, and other charges which under any denomination are collected for the same from the inhabitants of the kingdom."

Absurd as this new provision is, in addition to so many others which from time to time have been concocted for the purpose of draining the vitality of the island of Cuba, in spite of all remonstrances, it will nevertheless not prevent that blessed island from advancing with slow paces; but let such obstructions be removed, and a just and enlightened government be established there, and we shall witness what rapid strides she will make in improvements in all directions.

In what proportions can it be expected that the march of progress should be among a people hardly counting 600,000 free inhabitants, who are obliged to support all the year through an army of 15,000 soldiers, and another of double that number of officials, among which (civil and military) we can safely venture upon the assertion that there are not to be found three-scores of those numbers to be natives of Cuba; by contributions, direct as well as indirect, which amount in proportion to the grievous sum of more than thirty dollars a-head every year? What would become of the State of Virginia, with a population equal to that of Cuba, if she were obliged to support the enormous burdens of the latter country? Little less than a fourth part more of that which is wrung from the number of 600,000 free inhabitants, suffices to sustain all the ex-

penses of the government of these United States, in which are counted more than 20 millions of inhabitants, and which, with little more than half the number of soldiers that we support in Cuba, have more than enough for the protection and garrison of their boundaries and forts.

If this is not so, if any one can allege that we exaggerate, if the slightest doubt arises in respect to the truth of what we have written on the present social and political condition of the island of Cuba, let him show himself, and disprove our assertions; for assuredly there are now-a-days persons enough interested in that being done, even in the United States.

Can any one deny, that besides flour are many other articles of first necessity for the sustenance of the industrial and poorer classes, which are charged with a duty, varying from 50 to 200 % of the first price of the articles, such as rice, salt fish Indian-meal, live pigs to be slaughtered, &c. &c. And let the tariff-laws of the island of Cuba not be thrust before our face, as in a previous number, we endeavored elaborately and clearly to disprove its specious fallacies, through the means of which, by valuing all merchandise in Cuba at double and triple its original cost, for the purpose of levying the duties, there results that salt fish for instance, on which we find a charge of 88 % only in the tariff, when imported in foreign vessels, pays 66 %, and the same thing happens with other articles above enumerated and numerous others of first necessity.

Can it be denied that the greatest part of all goods that may be imported into Cuba, stand, more or less, in the same predicament?

Can it be denied, that when in the year 1844, a terrible hurricane tore up our fruit-trees, destroyed our plantations, laid waste our fields and threw down our houses and even our forests and for the first time caused a famine and general misery to be felt in Cuba, our kind mother country, far from conceding to her afflicted colony, the slightest alleviation by reducing the enormous duties on articles of first necessity, haughtily annulled the benevolent dispositions of the Intendente Pinillos, which tended, for a limited time, at least, to lessen the exactions enforced on such articles, when imported into the island of Cuba, and she did it to the ignominy of the authority constituted by herself, to the prejudice of commerce; and to the scandal of humanity.

Disprove whoever may, whether we do not speak the truth in asserting that the different kinds of fruit in our country by the various exactions they are made to undergo, on an exportation, have to pay from 6 to 7 per cent of their value.

Let it be further denied:

That our farmers have to pay 2 1/2 per cent on sugar and 10 per cent on their other harvests, when gathered, the same as all engaged in raising live stock, for all their cattle, exclusive of the charges arising from an exportation, as before indicated.

That every inhabitant is compelled to ask for a license and pay for the same even in the case he wants to go the distance of a single mile from the place of his residence

That he cannot remove his residence from one house into another, without giving no-

tice previously of his intention to the authorities, under the penalty of a heavy fine.

That he is not permitted to lodge in his house for a single night, any person, either native or foreigner, be the same his friend or a member of his family, without giving the same information, also under the penalty of a like punishment.

That he may not have in his house any company or amusement of any sort, if he does not solicit, obtain and pay for a license (\$2,50), or he must submit to be mulcted for an infraction of the regulations.

That he pays 6 to 6 1/2 p % of the value of any slave, or any property, in town or country, that he may sell, besides all other charges of Notaries, of registration, of stamped paper, &c., &c.

That there is stamped paper, the use of which is enforced by the government, and sold by it at the price of eight dollars every sheet, and that it is necessary on a solemn oath to prove one's poverty, in order to be admitted to the use of cheaper paper, a sheet of which costs six cents.

That some months ago an order was received by the Captain General of the island, prohibiting parents from sending their children to the United States for purposes of education; and that such parents are now driven to the expedient of proving ill health or feign it in their children, in order to obtain passports for them.

That in the whole island of Cuba a most brutal spirit of despotism is strikingly prevalent in all officials of the government, from the Captain General down to the most abject of his hirelings, without even excepting municipal and other local authorities.

That in Matanzas, Cardenas, Guines, Madruga and other places, the most revolting scenes of torture, gallows, butcheries and infernal machinations were enacted in the year 1845, under pretence of suppressing a conspiracy among the negroes; the interminable and scandalous details of which we are precluded from giving to-day, although we are authentically and completely informed of a great number of them.

That in the year 1845, different Regidores and other members of the corporation of Matanzas were severely chastised for having presumed to present a respectful remonstrance to the Royal Pretorial Audiencia at Havana, complaining of the scandalous villanies and insolent excesses committed by the soldiery against some peaceable citizens, who, during a horrible fire which occurred in that city on one of the latter days of the month of June, had come to proffer their services.

But let us now cast our eyes in a different direction:

Can any one deny the existence of the diabolical scheme concocted in the chambers of Alcoy, for perpetuating the importation of African slaves into Cuba, the primordial cause of her present hazardous position; and that in proportion as her thousands of slaves are augmented, the number of enemies to her tranquillity and public peace are multiplied?

Can anybody deny that in that scheme enter not merely some members of the Royal Family of Spain, but all its dependants, favorites and satellites, including

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the Captains General of Cuba and their understrappers; and that thatscheme and concerted contrivance passes, with the privilege of feasting on the vitals of the Island, from one Pasha to the other?

Will any one deny that the method and science of enriching themselves has been brought to such a system of perfection by those worthies and their hirelings, that now-a-days they gain as much in one year as others formerly gained in five?

Does any one deny that the gratification of half an-ounce in gold, which formerly was received by the Captains General for every sack of charcoal, (the nickname given by those engaged in this infamous traffic to the African slaves brought over), has risen in our days to the large sum of four ounces in gold?

Can anybody deny that, beginning with the year 1826 up to this day, more than a million of these Africans have been imported as slaves into Cuba, as we fully proved in our paper, and in our former pamphlet entitled: "*The advantages of the annexation of Cuba to the United States*"?

Will it be denied that the Colonial Government & Co., not being able to elude the vigilance of the cruisers of the nations engaged in the suppression of this traffic, in order to continue the same have had to appeal to a forced interpretation of existing treaties, pretending to show that such slaves are imported into Cuba from Brasil?

Who will deny that persons have lately been in these United States, in this very city of New York, who, proceeding from Havana, have started for Brasil by the way of Rio Janeiro, for the purpose of forming part of one or two expeditions that are to be made from thence to the coast of Africa, in quest of negroes?

Can it be denied that these diabolical machinations are carried on by some members of the Royal Family in concert with the Colonial Government, and that the Cabinet not only has full knowledge of the same, but does authorise and protect them, or at least pretends not to be aware of them?

Will any one deny that within these last months various cargoes of African slaves, amounting in number to more than 3000, were imported into the island of Cuba, and there sold almost publicly; and that in gratifications set down for the Captain General at present, Senior Alcy has received the snug sum of 12,000 ounces in gold, about 200,000 dollars, rather more than less?

Will any one deny that the Consul General of England has withdrawn from Havana, taking with him as a living proof of the infraction of existing treaties between his nation and the Spanish, two young negroes recently imported, and purchased by him in the *barracones*, as the slave-market is there called?

And besides all this, who can deny the cruelty and galling despotism with which the sons of Cuba are persecuted, imprisoned, buried in dungeons, banished, sentenced to fortresses and condemned to death, for calumnies, for imaginary crimes of disloyalty, on no better foundation than flimsy suspicion or false denunciations by infamous spies; and all this at a moment when the Spanish press, as well as the

exists no more loyal, happy and peaceful people, than that of the island of Cuba?—

Happy people, in truth!

Can the imprisonment of the youth Moiss and Cuevas be denied, who when on their departure from New York for Nuevitas were by some miscreant informed against with the government of Cuba, that they were bearers of letters from the Editor of the "*Verdad*," which never has been proved, for the simple reason, because it was untrue; They had however to suffer a tedious long imprisonment, these unfortunate youths, in loathsome dungeons, they were for a long time cut off from all communication without, and treated with the most barbarous cruelties.

Can it be disproved that many persons were sentenced to the fortresses, others sent into perpetual banishments for the sole crime, that they read the "*Verdad*," and others even condemned to death; because they were charged of assisting in its publication, among which there is one who has assisted and will continue to assist in it as long as the protection of the American nation is not rendered negatory.

Disprove whoever may the fact, that the jail-keeper Garcia (alias) Rey, through the bailiffs of the Captain General of Cuba was kidnapped in the midst of a nation so jealous of its national honor, and of the inviolability of its territory.

Can the efforts with which the Spanish despotism of Cuba is striving to make the victim Garcia (or Rey) subserve its iniquitous purposes, as its objects are sufficiently proved by the text of its letters negatory, which have been dispatched to its different consuls in this country.

Can his Honor judge Defour be contradicted, who in his charge on this matter observed among other truths

"This case of bankruptcy is drummed up for the purpose of covering political chicanery. It is evident that there is a secret police in this country, instituted by the Spanish Government, to crush the influential families of Cuba who are endeavoring to achieve their independence."

Can it finally be drawn in doubt, that the presumptuous conduct of the Colonial government, being as suspicious as it is cowardly in its intrigues, and as tyrannical as it is cowardly, has already precipitated into an untimely grave many a father of a family whose bearing was always unsullied, and who have since been lamented and will continue to be lamented by all who knew them, and who, though too late, have even been absolved of all crime by their assassins themselves. Among them there were many who, in their dungeons, from a want of patience, or by the medium of some narcotic, have passed into eternity. Among them there have been such, also, who not being able to bear up against the terrible information that a price was set upon their head as upon that of some criminal, of their houses having been violated, their families insulted, their property sequestered, have lost their reason, and have expired in a frightful delirium, pursued by the shades of their torturers, and repeating their heart-rending cries—"I am innocent!! How long! Oh God of

mercy! dost thou stay thy avenging arm to chastise such accumulated criminality!

It is impossible within the limits of one brief article, to draw a complete picture of the awful and horrible political condition of Cuba. We therefore drop our pen tired of sketching such an accumulation of sufferings and of disgrace of our people.

And in conclusion we leave it to the people of the United States, to the people who at Lexington for the first time witnessed a handful of men raise the cry of freedom, supported by that moral force, which alone strengthens the oppressed against the oppressor; to the people that descended from Washington to consider the sufferings of the inhabitants of Cuba, in order to decide whether we are right or wrong in rising against the tyranny that crushes us; and we feel in hope assured of the approving sympathy and support of every liberal minded man.

* For this see the "*Eco de Europa*" of August 15th 1848.



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THE LAST CONSPIRACY OF CUBA.

Exactly at the moment when we were going to press with our present number, various newspapers come to our hands in which is inserted the Proclamation of the President of this Republic, relative to an expedition to the Island of Cuba, which (as it is said) is intended. We keep back for the present other materials which we had prepared, and postpone the publication of our periodical, not so much at present for the importance and novelty of the matter, as for the comments made concerning it by some papers such as *the Republic* and *Intelligencer of Washington*, which being, as it is usually supposed organs of the government, must be apprised of the political march of the various administrations which have succeeded each other, and particularly of that which managed the government since the year 1827, which should have been the first of the Independence of Cuba.

We do not know that any invasion of the Island of Cuba by Americans has been projected or intended to be effected; but we indeed know, as we can assure that all the world knows, that whether a revolutionary movement be made from foreign places, or be made in the interior of the country, it cannot fail to be effected in Cuba.

Things as well in the physical, as in the moral order have their limits fixed by nature. The Island of Cuba is not only a victim of tyranny, and of the depredations and insults of Spain, but instead of being enabled to conceive a hope for relief in her unhappy situation, every day she sees the sum of her sufferings increased, every day she is most arbitrarily and insolently oppressed, cheated and humbled. What is expected? Is it expected that we shall be the Job of nations? We cannot be even that, because men are not susceptible of so much equanimity—after suffering with patience and resignation for two centuries and upwards. We have drank out of the chalice of bitterness and ignominy to the last drop, and have thereby been rendered lethargic by the metropolis. Will it be required now that we shall fold our arms, and wait until it fills it up again to make us drink out of it again and again, and a thousand times? What is required of us? That we shall be among the people of the nineteenth century the Hilotis which the Spartans caused to get drunk to inspire their children with horror for vice? Oh! but it is no longer time! The iron hand of executioners has not been able to annihilate in our hearts the sentiment of our dignity, the knowledge of our strength, the appreciation of our rights, the anxiety for our liberty: and we will be free, or cease to exist as a people, even if we should be doomed to the life of a wandering race, without country, or without a name; for even at present we have neither, but to be oppressed and affronted.

But let us confine more particularly our attention to the matter relative to our article.

As much the proclamation of President Taylor, as the comments which have been made upon the cause of it by some periodicals, are grounded on the obligation to preserve the faith of the treaties of peace and amity existing between Spain and the United States, and "which would be violated by the government of the latter, if it should permit that in its territory, should be equipped and raised an expedition to invade in a warlike manner the Island of Cuba."

Certain it is, that the obligations and treaties existing between the governments are sacred; but it is certain also that they have their limits. We are ready to acknowledge the justice, and legality of all acts to be done with respect to this measure, but we protest against all and each of them which may exceed those limits in the least tittle; and we even more firmly protest against the refusal of every act of grace which may be granted in favour of the liberty of Cuba.

Governments, we repeat, have between them sacred obligations in consequence of agreements and for mutual profit; but do not sacred obligations also exist between the Governments and the people? Are there no greater and more stringent obligations on the part of free Governments towards civilized people? Are there no obligations also between peoples, children of the same civilization, neighbours, identified in interests; people, who almost form but one, although fate has made the one free and happy and the other unhappy and enslaved?

A religiousness ill understood, a zeal carried to an extreme in the fulfilment of those compacts between Government, deprived us once already of liberty in 1827. "The acquisition of that liberty," say some, might have been fatal to the very same people who were desirous of it. We shall not stop to refute so weak, and vague an objection; but how many positive evils, how many real misfortunes have been the result of that conduct! More than a million of African savages, imported in the Island of Cuba; insurrections of slaves, and tortures, gibbets, and slaughter to punish and subdue them; new letters added to those which oppressed Cuba, arbitrary and cruel imprisonments, atrocious, unrelenting persecutions, banishments, sentences of death, executions, all, all that there is most contrary and repugnant to humanity! And all this where, and why? Where? At the very gates of the great American Confederacy, which stands at the head of the civilization of the New World. Why? We are silent about it, although the secret burns our heart.

We cannot believe that the faith of treaties between Governments is to be carried to the point of obstinately sacrificing a cause eternal and universal to the interest of a period, and of a fraction, let us be clearer;—we can not be persuaded that treaties made between the United States

and Spain before its colonies were fit to be emancipated from metropolitan guardianship, oblige the cabinet of Washington to act so zealous a part as that which the very Cabinet of Madrid would not in frustrating an expedition to Cuba should such a project exist. Should the exertion of the former Cabinet be so great, would it not be said with sufficient foundation that the Government of the Republic of the United States is in America, what the Government of the French Republic is in Europe, because the one kills the liberty of Rome, and the other would kill the liberty of Cuba?

We repeat that we are aware of the sacredness and lawfulness of the mutual obligations which Governments impose on each other by their treaties; but we also repeat that they have their just limits which ought not on any account be exceeded. And if on the other hand it is a duty of President Taylor to maintain the honor of the American Government by opposing the infraction of those compacts, it is also his duty, and on a less imperious one to maintain that same national honor, by complying with what the Republican cause, the cause of Justice and the cause of Humanity demand of the children of Washington who ought to be the champions of them. What would the world say, if the flag of the stripes and stars should be hoisted against every standard of liberty?

Less provoked than we are the American people rose against England, and on the fields of Bunker's Hill, Montmouth Yorktown and others gained gloriously their independence. Well, weak should not the thirteen Colonies still exist now instead of the thirty States, if the British nation had found a strong and friendly nation, and too zealous in keeping compacts of amity and peace?

Again and again we state that the certainty of an expedition to Cuba we do not possess; but whether it be on foot or not; whether it be realized or frustrated, what is not to be doubted is, that the Cuban people wish and are determined to be free; that if one attempt did fail yesterday another will be made to-morrow; that if that of 1848 was frustrated that of 1850 will be realized, and if not within a short time another, and one thousand more will follow each other more ardently and in more quick succession, if we are unlucky, until we attain our object, which is that of being free!

Ultimately, we, as organs of the people truly Cuban, invoke all the peoples and Governments of free America. We present our cause before that Areopagus of the New-World, and wait for its judgment.

We do not demand any thing which is not just; but let our Judges remember the days when they sallied forth to the fight to conquer their liberty, and let them think that now a-day we find ourselves in the same case.

WASHINGTON

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THE CUBA PROJECT.

The annexed extract from a late New York letter of "the Washington Union" makes some rather remarkable additions to the rumors current respecting this mysterious movement. If we could only be satisfied of their truth, they would deserve to be called important:

"Under these circumstances, and under the belief that the English, French, and American population of the island will gladly exchange the antiquated rule of old Spain for laws, institutions, privileges, and influences in the State more in accordance with the spirit of the age, a large number of wealthy Creole families and individuals are preparing to assert the independence of the island on the first favorable opportunity. They have bought arms, military stores, &c. to a large extent in this country and England, almost all of which have long since passed beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and Great Britain, having been landed and stored (not in Cuba, but elsewhere) *at points most convenient for the purposes of the native Cubans.*

"For two years past they have been buying such merchandise liberally among us, as in England; and there are now a large number of wealthy and patriotic Creoles of the island in the United States, ostensibly travelling for pleasure, but really picking out men from among those distinguishing themselves in the Mexican war, whose names and experience would, if identified in the first movement, be likely at once to create a deeper sympathy in their cause in the breast of the American people, while it could not fail to inspire confidence in their ultimate success on the part of all residents of their island.

"Thus, it is understood that had General WORTH lived, he would ere this have resigned his commission in the American army, and commenced planting in Cuba, to be ready to head the movement whenever essayed. The leaders in the proposed enterprise—those who furnish the means—undoubtedly considered him pledged to this purpose, and have lately been sadly put to it to supply the want of an American commander-in-chief of gallant daring, great experience, and reputation—equal, in moral effect, to half an army."

New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Official Journal of the Second Municipality

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ROUND ISLAND EXPEDITION.—The papers from every quarter are teeming with surmises as to the destination and object of the men concentrating on Round Island. The northern people generally suppose a descent is to be made on Cuba. The Philadelphia *North American* of the 15th inst. says, in its comments on the President's proclamation:

"Intelligence has reached us, from a reliable source, that a force numbering between five hundred and eight hundred men, has recently been assembled at Round Island, opposite Pascagoula, under the command of a Colonel White, who figured not long ago at Yucatan.

"It is said that the sum of \$250,000 has been deposited in Mobile to promote the objects of this nefarious movement, the particular direction of which is not yet distinctly ascertained, though, from facts lately come to light through authentic channels, its destination is supposed to be Cuba, where a landing is contemplated at the South side of the island. It is understood that rendezvous, with a view of enlisting men, have been opened at Baltimore, New York and Boston, as well as at Mobile and New Orleans. We have not been able to discover that any attempt has been made in this city to collect a force or to supply arms or ammunition."

The *Mobile Herald* of Thursday morning, has the following upon this subject:

"This intelligence probably produced the proclamation. As to the deposit of \$250,000 in this city, we have heard nothing of it. In fact, nothing is known here to the public, except that some 400 or 500 men have been rendezvoused upon Round Island. It is understood also, that they are entirely without arms and ammunition, and our last information represented them as almost destitute of provisions, so much so, indeed, that they had killed all the cattle on that and the neighboring island and had forcibly taken all the stores from the lighthouse keeper. At Pascagoula, it was feared they would become still more lawless, and in their extremity of hunger ravage the coast. So far as we can learn, the men themselves are totally ignorant of their destination. Upon enrolment they were paid \$20 each, with a promise of an additional bounty, and at the termination of the expedition are to receive \$1000 each.—This is the current report hereabouts.

"There is, without doubt, something in the wind, and the government is probably in possession of the leading facts; at least, we infer so from the promptness with which it has moved to counteract the project, whatever it may be.

The U. S. sloop of war *Albany*, Lt. Ridgley, commander, arrived off Pascagoula on Tuesday afternoon, to keep a watch on the movements of these men. Other vessels of the Gulf squadron were, we learn, detailed for the same service, but they had sailed from Pensacola before the orders reached there.

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Atlas* says, it will be the special duty of the new minister to the Court of Madrid, General BARRINGER, to procure a reduction of the enormous duties to which the produce of the United States is subjected when imported into Cuba, adding that the late administration made a standing offer to the Spanish Government of \$100,000,000 for the island of Cuba, but that this offer has been or will be withdrawn by the present administration.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.—A dispatch dated Bedford, Pa., 16th inst., says:

"Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, the President, Governor Johnson and suite, reached this place, escorted by hundreds of our citizens, and were received with the most unbounded enthusiasm. The President dined in town, and spent some hours afterwards in shaking hands and conversing with our citizens. He then proceeded to the Springs, where he spent the night. His health is much improved, and he appeared to be in fine spirits. He left at an early hour this morning, for Somerset."

The Boston papers state that a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in that city, on Monday evening, to make suitable arrangements, on the part of the citizens of Boston, to receive President TAYLOR in a becoming manner. The State and City authorities have already taken the necessary steps to give the old hero a warm reception.

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THE PROCLAMATION AND CUBA.—The emotions and passions of the people, who talk and scold like a very troll, and the small fry who follow in its wake, are denouncing the proclamation, its objects, the motives which dictated it, and even the time and mode in which it was promulgated. These snappish growlers can never be satisfied. Had Gen. TAYLOR omitted any notice of the suspicious movements which are taking place, as represented, in different parts of the Union, and of which he has been notified, every species of abuse would have been hurled at him for his dilatoriness and inefficiency. He would have been charged with neglecting the interests of the country, and making pleasure excursions—that portion of the Locofoco press that can never disapprove or censure a measure, without using opprobrious terms, would have pronounced him a cypher, a tool, a nonentity, and similar epithets, with which the democratic vocabulary abounds. But Gen. TAYLOR has acted precisely as the emergency required, with a degree of precaution and decision demanded by the occasion, and which meets with the approval of all right minded people. That this or any other act of his, however, is itself commendable, would be sanctioned by the democratic press, is not to be expected.

But in their eager anxiety to find fault, and to obtain envious priority in this line of duty, the Locofoco papers have ridiculously committed themselves—they all agree in condemning the proclamation, but for opposite and contradictory reasons. For once, they went off before time, and anticipated the "motion" of the "sage-man" at Washington. The complaint, with a portion of the press is, that it was uncalled for, and as one of these grumblers says: "contrary to the spirit which should animate the great body of our people." It is this very spirit, not of the people, as falsely stated, but of adventurers and disorganizers, that the proclamation is designed to suppress. A "spirit" at war with the spirit of our laws, and with a cardinal principle of our institutions—the principle of non-interference.

Another portion of the Locofoco press condemns the proclamation, not because it was uncalled for, or premature, but because it was not issued sooner—dilatoriness and the want of prompt action, are the causes of complaint with this portion of the press.

With characteristic prudence and good judgment, Gen. TAYLOR determined to assure himself that he was right, and then, as is his custom, to go ahead. He occupied himself in verifying the information which had been for some time in possession of the Government, that bodies of men, were in the course of being levied and drilled in New Orleans, New York, and other cities of the Union, and as soon as he was certified of the truth of the information, he issued his proclamation, as it was his duty to do. The Union complains that the proclamation was not issued sooner; it says, that "the administration should have acted promptly when its information was obtained, and it finds fault with the administration waiting for some time." This is about as captious and absurd a piece of cavilling as one could well imagine; the Union would have had the President, on the first receipt of the information, without waiting some time, to corroborate the various reports and rumors that were current, precipitated himself into the folly and absurdity of acting upon assumed premises, the truth of which he had not taken time to assure himself of. The Union would prove a poor counsellor, and unsafe adviser in cases of emergency. In respect

to it, we would amend a familiar maxim, thus: "*nefas est ab hoste doceri.*" Had General TAYLOR acted as the Union says he should have done, and gone off "half cocked" upon the first alarm that was sounded, he would have most justly incurred the reproach of the nation, for acting unadvisedly and prematurely; and the Union would have been the first to hold him up to public ridicule and indignation. On the other hand, the Charleston Mercury, a democratic press, that holds every one in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and opposed to the extension of slavery, an enemy of the South—that bitterly opposes General TAYLOR upon the presumption, that he will be in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and yet most inconsistently was a warm supporter of Mr. POLK, who actually did approve and sign a bill containing the Wilmot Proviso—the Mercury condemns the Proclamation in toto. In opinion of the editor, there was no call or necessity for such a procedure, and as far as we can gather from his article, he arrives at this conclusion, because there had been no movement in Charleston. We quote a paragraph entire, although it contains a most ungenerous fling at the President—as characteristic:

"Although, in this city there has transpired nothing to justify the proclamation of President Taylor, and it looks, therefore, now that the Southern elections are over, very like a small effort to gain popularity at the North, whither he is now moving on his tour, we sincerely hope there is good ground for this most extraordinary proceeding.

It is barely possible, that something may have occurred in other cities of the Union to justify the proclamation."

It is worthy of notice, that in all the comments and strictures of the press upon the proclamation, it is assumed, that the interdiction extends to a contemplated invasion of Cuba alone, whereas it is equally applicable to a movement against Mexico. An expedition against the Sierra Madre, the Buffalo Hunt which was so effectually broken up by Mr. POLK, and for which no one censured him, is equally covered by this document.

No American citizen who respects the law of the land can find fault justly with the proclamation, the most ardent friend of the acquisition of Cuba, (and there is no one more so than the writer), can object to it; the parties against whom it is particularly directed cannot complain of it, for they profess to be law abiding citizens, and whatever may be the place of destination, they express a determination to violate no law, nor subject themselves to the penalties which would be incurred for an infraction of treaty obligations.

Cuba may be, and will be, acquired by us, without violating the faith of treaties, or endangering the peace and compromising the honor of the nation; it is an event that is to happen in the natural course of things. A crisis is rapidly approaching in the affairs of the island, there are thousands of the Creole population, who by travel and observation, have had the advantages of estimating the blessings of our free institutions; and who are determined to enjoy them as soon as practicable. They are waiting for opportunity to strike the blow for freedom; and when they commence the good work when they show by their acts a determination to free themselves of the galling yoke, and emancipate their beautiful island from the bondage of an absolute despotism, then our people may and will, by thousands fly to their assistance. But we must bide the time.

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THE REY CASE.—We have read attentively the official documents furnished by the *Crescent* for the defence, and we see nothing in them to change the features of the case. They are confirmatory of the verbal statements that have been brought from Havana, and strongly condemnatory of the parties implicated. The letter of REY to our Consul, has all the appearance of being genuine, and must be conclusive of the facts therein stated, until the letter is discredited. Although this letter has been generally read, we copy it for the benefit of our country readers.

LETTER FROM GARCIA.

Senor Consul of the United States, I am called Juan Garcia Rey, I was forced by the Spanish Consul from New Orleans. I seek refuge under the American flag, and wish again to return to the United States.

JUAN GARCIA.

On board the Terrible, July 27, 1849.

P. S.—I have come by force: the Spanish Consul having taken me on a false order from the Recorder of the Second Municipality, and forcibly shipped me at 9 o'clock at night, taking me from the house of Don Jose Murante. For this reason I desire you to be my protector and to send me back again, for if you don't they will shoot me.

JUAN GARCIA REY.

On board the Terrible.

I did not speak frankly to you because the Captain of the Port was present.

(A true copy) EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

Upon receiving this communication, the Consul immediately requested of the Captain-General an order, permitting him to see and converse with REY alone, for the purpose of obtaining the ratification or denial of his signature—he desired also "to see him in the presence of two witnesses, and under circumstances which will assure liberty in his answer. Will any one pretend to say, that this requisition on the part of the American Consul was unreasonable and improper? That under the circumstances, his conduct was otherwise than such as was to be expected from a representative of the United States. Most assuredly the Administration will sustain him, as the people already have done.

But this reasonable request was refused, and it strikes us that this act of refusal furnishes strong presumptive proof of the facts stated in the letter.

It is true, that in a declaration purporting to be made by REY, in the presence of the Captain-General and a notary, he is made to explain away his letter in a most bungling and absurd manner. But who gives any credit to this document? It is nonsensical and ridiculous a piece of jargon as was ever concocted, and although attested at the "Royal Obsequy" in the ever faithful city of Havana, and "signed in rubrics" by a Conde, and the "Notaries of her Majesty the Queen," we do not give to it half the credit we would, if it had been attested by the humblest American citizen in Havana: Does any one believe for a moment, that REY was not in *durese* when he signed this declaration, and that he was not frightened into the recantation that he made? If every thing was "fair and above board," why was not the American Consul present at this meeting? and why was he refused all access to the prisoner?

But the Captain-General "adds insult to injury," and in reply to the courteous and respectful letter of the American Consul, writes an arrogant and insolent answer. He assumes to instruct the Consul in the duties of his office, and tells him:

"To your extreme zeal in the duties of your office I must attribute your application, for I am well convinced that your good sense, and the knowledge of your functions, will give you to understand that to exact in such a case more explanations, and to exact them as you do, has a character of urgency which I cannot admit, it being contrary to good faith, to the self-respect of the officer of her Majesty, and to the honor of our flag. Good faith! self-respect! and the honor of our flag!"

He concludes in the following insulting style:

"I conclude, then, by informing you that I find no means of acceding to your request; and if, notwithstanding what I have stated above, you think that it is your duty to insist upon your demand, you must recur to your government, which, no doubt, will know how to give, through regular means, a proper turn to the question."

We shall wait patiently for this turn, and if Old Zacu don't make the Conde eat his letter, we are mistaken in the man.

NEW YORK HERALD
25 August 1849, 2

Naval Movements.

Pensacola, August 15, 1849.

The United States frigate *Raritan*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Foxhall Parker, and the United States ship *Saratoga*, sailed this morning; the former for the North, and the latter for Laguna and St. Thomas, and after a cruise in the West Indies, to return to the United States.

25 August 1899, 2

Hotels

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

George Moffatt, Montreal; S. B. Campbell and lady, Toronto; Lieut. L. O. Morris, U. S. A.; Major F. Woodbridge, U. S. A.; Dr. E. Weaver, Dr. Burr, Massillon; J. W. Bailey, U. S. A.; Major Looser, U. S. A.; E. J. Hale, lady and son, North Carolina; W. C. Whitchee, Cincinnati; John Groesbeck, Ohio; W. D. Skillman, St. Louis; E. B. Sayre, Kentucky; Charles C. Palfrey, Louisiana; J. W. Shaw, Mississippi, arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the Irving House.

T. S. Metcalf, Georgia; A. B. Dearing, Alabama; H. W. Stevens, New Orleans; S. Wadham, Illinois, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Clinton Hotel.

W. B. Mure, U. S. N.; A. M. Buchanan, New Orleans; E. Henry, South Carolina and E. Arnold, Kentucky, arrived yesterday, and stopped at the Howard Hotel.

Henry Rodgers, U. S. N.; R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., and lady; Joseph C. Todhewton, San Francisco, are at the American Hotel.

25 August 1849, 4

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE NEW YORK Post Office, August 25, 1849. OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE PAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION. Please mention the date of the List in which they are advertised.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Ackerman J M, Ackerman John, Ackerman Geo, Adams J B, Ackerman Edwd, Ackhurst John W, Abercrombie Rev E, Adriansen Mr, Ainsworth L, Aherly & Briggs, Amidon, Bowman & Co, Allen Heason, Aldrich William, Allen William, Appel Jehan, Anderson John, Andrews & Co A W, Artoinger Meas, Anson Jacob, Androssen J F, Arמוש Louis H, Aymar M, Anderson Wm, Arnold Edward, ...

De Parodes M G
Doppier F
Deapow D Victor
De Boyer Mons
Dempsy Patrick
Denison Samuel
Devoe Oliver G
De Salm Mr
Denisch Heron F
Dwight James S
Dillon Richard
Dickinson George
Disey E K
Dobbas Patrick
Dodge Jonathan MD
Dornberg Mendel
Donohoe Daniel
Dowd Stephen
Doughty Thomas
Dowling Geo
Dally James
Doud Michael
Doratch W
Duvall Joseph
Duan Wm C
Dunon H
Du Buisson L M
Duffy James
Dwyer Wm S
Dugan Robert L
Duclein Augusta
Dugas John

Devita Michael
Deets Thomas
De Orsini F Ferris
De Montequin G
De Puibisque A
Dewey Henry
Duthridge Isaac
Dillon Henry
Dinhanson Corns
Dilworth Mr
Dwight J
Dimond David S
Doeller Carlos A
Doelling Matthew
Doohan Patrick
Dooley Edward
Dougan Patrick
Doagall David
Doanran Randall
Donohue P O
Doley Francis
Doudelin Edw
Dowling Mr
Duffy Peter
Drummond Jas
Duff John
Dryburgh Theo
Durand Nicholas
Dunbar Samuel
Dunbar Wm C
Dunn Wm
Drygnaa Mr

Dechamps & Gaid-
clor
Deulke Wm
Dewy Nathaniel
Drew Capt W B
Dorveapest Samuel
S
Denton Louis
Detahy John
Didier Graudyes
Didsbery Edward
Dillon Henry
Dixon Thomas
Dod Lewis S
Dolan Cornelius
Dougherty John
Donoghoe James
Dowd Thomas
Dowling John
Green
Drown Frederick
Doyle Thos A
Doran Chas
Doyle James
Durbey John
Dubouille Francis
Duan Peter
Dunn John
Du Figneak J
Dugan Robert
Duffy & Johns
Duncan Oliver
Duncan Simoon

Doster Lewis
Gleeson Timothy
Gregory Christopher
Greenwood John W
Gerstel Martin
Glendinning Jas
Gilbert Robt
Griggs Geo M
Gillespie Jas
Gilbert & Fischer
Giles James
Gillespie D H
Gills Samuel
Gillmore E
Gilligan Christian
Grimm L
Godard Eugene
Godwin Saml E
Godfrey Wm F
Godwin Drown
Gother Job
Gordon John
Gornburn John
George Robert
Goodrich S D
Gordon Lewis
Gum Peru
Oyles C Jr

Gaage Henry A
Gegenheimer Jac
Greenland Edmond
Geddes Robert
Greene H M
Getty Andw
Gibbett F T R
Griffing Luther
Gillespie D H
Gilbert Warren
Gilbert Saml H
Griffith C B & Co
Gidney Theodoa
Gillman J B
Gilligan James
Gilvet John V
Golden Wm
Goggin David
Godfrey A
Goodsman John
Gruett Frederic
Gedwin Hiram
Gornard James
Gelsin John
Goodwin A M
Goeh Thomas
Outridge R Chas
Olyan Patrick

Greedy Patrick
Green James L
Gren James D
Green Jeremiah
Green F G
Greonan James
Graig A
Gilliam Patrick
Gilbert Webster
Gilmartin Michl
Griffith D H
Gillott Frank O
Gillman J B
Gilbert John Bealer
Gilderslove Charles
E
Goodale Manis
Goodwin Patrick
Godfrey J F
George Henry A
Gen Visente
Goodale Perry
Gross Michael
Goldsmith L
Goodrich L E
Goodman John
Gormely Patrick
Guinness Wm S

Hanna Geo W
Hargarty John
Hall Isaac
Hall Mr
Halsey E W
Hallagan Patrick
Hamilton Thos
Hamilton John
Halcy Wm
Handy John
Hookins X N
Hart Dominick
Hadaway Thos H
Harrington James
Hartley James
Harris Joseph
Harrington H L
Harris Mark E
Haraden Eben
Hargan George
Handley John
Hawley John
Hazelina Leah
Haynes John M
Hathaway G M
Hawes Warren N
Haley Robert
Hancock Royal B

Hans A
Handelman T Laler
Hamilton Mr
Hall S C
Hammett Mr
Haggenmuller Geo
Haley William
Halloran Keoran
Harman Jacob
Harmer H
Hardtman Max
Harris Mr
Harrison B
Hardy J B
Hart Thomas
Harrison A J
Harrison James
Harrison Hiram
Hart Ulyan N
Harris Joseph T
Hawthorn E F
Hawkins Ernest
Hatch C T
Harral Richard
Hawkins Benjamin
Hamilton John

Haase Henry
Hammond James M
Hansford Eben
Hall Wm E
Haaly Richard
Haldy Lewis
Hall, Arthur & Co
Hahn Adam
Hade H F
Harrison Henry
Harral James
Hart Patrick
Harris Thomas
Harris William
Hastand Niels
Harwood Wm B
Harris E M & Co
Harris George A
Hastagen Mr
Hamlin Cornelius
Hayes John
Hatch Harlan
Hayes Patrick
Hayden E M
Houghton T C
Haulshirth William
Hazard Robert

Heck Emilio
Edwards Henry
Eberbach Mynd
Eaton John
Elena Mr
Eaton Samuel
Edvaras Thomas
Eckh Richard
Elintrath Peter
Elias Joshua E
Eugel G
Eckh Wilhelm
Eagle Mr
Eanis Daniel
Eck Jas L
Ehrlich Caspar

Eckhart Caspar
Eells Marcellus
Egless Arthur
Early Michael
Ellsworth W H
Eaton George S
Eibel Mr
Edwards Lloyd
Evans Joseph
Evans Wm S
Ehrlich Michael
Ehrlich Michael
Emerson Chas F
Emery Geo
Ernst Louis

Eaton Samuel
Edwards Prof S P
Eimendorf Joe B
Ehrhardt von Lies-
berg Johann
Eider H M
Eldredge Edward
Ellet Auther
Emsy Joshua E
Eustace Robert
Evans Jackson
Ehrlich Michael
Evan's George M
Eganar E
Evans Thomas

Ferguson Robert
Ferguson J S
Fleming & Seld-
win
Furth Red W H
Farrall Lewis
Farrall B
Fanning A
Farrall John
Frazier James
Frank Meyer
Foley John
Falkner George
Fanger Rudolf
Farrall John
Fish Jonathan
Fitzsimons Jas
Flinn William
Fitzgerald John
Fitzgibbon Theo
Fyilboun Isaac
Fitzgerald James
Fitch Chas E
French James E
Fogban Measour
Foley Patrick
Foster Isaac
Flood John
Flood John
Foyd Robert
Fowler Joseph
Frothingham Chas
Frothingham Abram
Frother Dr S
Foster Richard &
Son
Foot Charles
Foster Theodore
Fullaugh Castelerly
Flynn John
Flynn M
For William

Froeman William
Clark
Fleming F V
Fleming James S
Furlings Don Henry
T
Francis Frederick
Faulkner Michael
Faulkner Robert
Frazier Amos E
Fagan Michael
Farrall John
Flemigan Chas
Fave John
Farrall Bryant
Farrington John
Fennigan John
Fennigan John
Finn Thomas
Fitzley Rev'd Robert
S
Fill Michael
Fistbough Wm
Fitzsimmons Thos
Fish F M
Flood John
Follin A
Foley David
Flood Daniel
Foncher Meas
Forman Doctor Ja-
cob
Foster Frederic
Floyd George
Fowler Mr
Fuller Wm
Fuller Wm G
Foster Theodore
Furst M S
Fowler John

Freeman William
Clark
Fleming F V
Fleming James S
Furlings Don Henry
T
Francis Frederick
Faulkner Michael
Faulkner Robert
Frazier Amos E
Fagan Michael
Farrall John
Flemigan Chas
Fave John
Farrall Bryant
Farrington John
Fennigan John
Fennigan John
Finn Thomas
Fitzley Rev'd Robert
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Fitzsimmons Thos
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Floyd George
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Fuller Wm
Fuller Wm G
Foster Theodore
Furst M S
Fowler John

Carvey Thomas
Gasson Andrew
Graham Alexr
Grafton Francis
Grahir James
Garvey Patk
Gale Mathew
Garvin John
Gay Silver & Co
Gray James

Grace John
Gaghan Thos
Garrison Mr
Gambell Robt
Gambrell Chas A
Garre Samuel
Garland Jas M
Gardner L P
Graham Wm C
Gray John E

Gabalal Pierre
Francois
Gallagher Daniel
Grasbachin S H
Galaway Saml
Grant & Hastings
Graham Dr G W
Garland Thos
Gray Robert
Gray Capt A G

Carvey Thomas
Gasson Andrew
Graham Alexr
Grafton Francis
Grahir James
Garvey Patk
Gale Mathew
Garvin John
Gay Silver & Co
Gray James

Irwin John
Irving Rev D
Isaacs P B

Jacob Charles
Jackson Robert
Jackson J
Jagle Prof B
Jackson Washing-
ton & Co
Jennis Wm F
Jenkins David
Jiles Thomas
Johnson Peter C
Johnson John
Johnson Auguste
Juite Phillip
Jont Capt D B
Jones William

Jones James & Co
Jackson Thom
Jager Mr
Jackson Joseph A
James John
Jarney Chauglen
Jessein Jacob M
Johnson T V Agent
Johnson Phil M
Joiner Theodore
Jones Eben'or S
Jones Charles B
Judah Uriah H
Judd Boplin
Jack Charles J

I
Irving Robert
Ilsen Henry
Ivans J C Deet

J
Jackson & Son D
Jackson William
James & Co D L
James O M
Jenkins Geo W-S
Jarney & Cole
Johnson Hiram
Johnson Mr
Johnson Samuel
Johnson Rufus
Johnson M C
Jones Israel B
Joseph Hillis
Jones Thomas E
Judah Dewitt Clinton

K
Knapp Mr
Keebo Patrick
Kerriford William
Kellay John
Kreocy Edward
Keigo Capt Edward
M
Kelsey Robert
Kaia Alfred
Kraube Wm H
Kearney James V
Kenedy Thomas S
Ketchum David C
Ketteringham Jas
Keathlin Auguste
Ketchum Wm B
Kleckmeyer Wil-
helm
King Richard
Kimball E R
King Mr
Kinahan Patrick
Kohl Carl
Karrt Phillip

Kettnerstein H
Kelly Thomas
Keon Edward
Kreomer J E
Kelly Jim
Kelly Michael
Keller George
Knecht Jr
Kacman John
Keiman J A
Kearney Wm
Kearney Stephen
Kennett Thos
Kent Capt Ruel D
Kennedy John
Kenupian Ignatius
Kidley Wm
King Frederic
King J W
King James E-S
Kittford Men
King J R
Kunks A
Knox Wm

Kauf Theodore
Kelly Patrick
Kelly Patrick
Kelly Dr J C
Keenan Owen
Kernan Pierre
Kelly Charles
Keesh John M
Keoland James
Killogg Francis
Kelly Patrick
Kendall W H
Kerr John
Kennedy Thomas
Kent Ruel Capt
Keifer Valentine
Kiddor J R
Kiroh Johann
Kaywell Joseph
King Alexander C
King William H
King J M
Kopp Joseph
Kooly T
K... John D

L
 LaFortis Charles
 Lafay Geo E
 Langwood James
 Lawrence Rev W M
 Lawrence & Town-
 send-3
 Lauderdale Doct
 William F
 Larrain John
 Larrander W D
 Leggett Wm H
 Letch H
 Lehmann Sebastian
 Leati Job
 Lee & Walker
 Leonard Tillane
 Leny Joseph
 Leay B
 Leopold H
 Lewis Fredk F-3
 Lister David
 Lindon Henry
 Lighthall Wm A
 Loech Frederick
 Loomas S B
 Long Robert
 Logan John
 Long Louis Phillip
 Loyd H G
 Lyman James
 Lynch Patrick-3
 Ludwig A G
 Luckey Samuel
 Lynch James
 Livingston Hermann
 Lodge Alleghany
 " Mehegan
 " New York
 " Temple
 " Columbian Grove 16
 " Columbian Division
 " Ashland Division
 " Grand Temple of Honor
 " Harmony Division

L
 Lake Robbins
 Laird Hamilton
 Lambert Dr
 Larson G
 Lamore Joseph
 Larkin John
 Lanson F
 Larmore Theo
 Lawrence J M
 Lee J Phillip
 Ledy Patrick
 Leeborg Camille
 Lighton Andrew
 Lieder Nichl
 Leny Aaron
 Lenberde Mens
 LawinHedra M
 Leonard J S
 Lewis Wm M
 Lewis Edward G
 Line Capt Jas
 Lindley N
 Littlefield B
 Lockwood Samuel
 Loyd Robert B
 Long Thomas
 Lowery Robert
 Lyons Narcissa
 Loyd W E-3
 Lynch Alexander
 Ludlow Richard
 Lynch Henry
 Lyon Albert
 Lyons S T

L
 Laffay James
 Lambert Doctor
 Langridge John
 Lathrop H
 Lambert Wm
 Lewis Babe
 Leland James A
 Laton Charles A
 Lathrop Charles C
 Leary Edward
 Leland W W
 Leighton Andrew
 Leoney James
 Leighton Andrew
 Lewis Samuel S
 Lewis Charles
 Levi Aaron
 Lemus Mons
 Lewis F
 Lacey Reuben
 Lippins Francis
 Libbey James W
 Livingston John
 Locke Norman V
 Lott Jerome
 Leud S
 Lathrop Jeremiah
 Loringth Geo
 Leud Thos J
 Lyons A
 Lane Richard
 Luckey & Hall
 Lyons A
 Luther John
 Lodge Perseverance
 " Olive Branch
 " Beckman
 " Meridan
 " Harmony
 " Mount Olive Encampm
 " Mechanics Division 75
 " Fishing Marine Tent
 No 3

L
 Leary John
 McCadden Wm
 McCannell John
 McCready Thos
 McCutchen Joh
 McCerrigan Dimi-
 Boh
 McCabe James
 McCarmick Patrick
 McDonald M E
 McDonald Wm-3
 McDonald David
 McDonald Michael
 McEllarney Patrick
 McLogan Charles
 McLaughan Rev A
 McGlynn John
 McGrath Edmond
 McLaughlin John
 McGowan Nichol
 McInerney Th'y
 McKelvey A F
 McKnight Orlando
 McKulick James
 McMurry Michael
 McNeese O B
 McQuade Edward
 McVickar John G

L
 McAvine Owen
 McClung Stuart
 McCarthy Owen
 McCoy Vinelare
 McCormick Patrick
 McCullough Geo
 McCabe Edward
 McCarthy Wm W
 McCoy Geo V
 McDonald Fred J
 McDonald Wm-3
 McDonald Edward
 McDermitt Patrick
 McEvoy Mr
 McEgger James
 McEgan Robert
 McGinly Cornelius
 McGee Thomas
 McEwing Alex
 McKown Wm
 McInerney James
 McKiernan Geo
 McKiany Richard
 McKee Patrick
 McMaher Mr
 McNamora James
 McQuade Cull'h

L
 McCullough Patrick
 McCutcheon John
 McClelland A J
 McCormick James
 McClure John Deot
 McCormick John
 McCannell Chas
 McCannell M
 McClertham M
 McDonald Patt
 McDermott John
 McDonald James
 McDermud James
 McEvoy John
 McGowan Thompson
 Dr
 McGregor John
 McGuire Samuel
 McCosnell Patrick
 McGilvray John
 McKenny James
 McKinlay Hervey
 McLaughlin James
 McMaher Hugh
 McNelly Oliny
 McPhail D F
 McTigue Patrick

M
 Madden Daniel
 Mackayden Robt
 Magowan Dennis
 Malbon Patrick
 Mandeville A S
 Malony James
 Manghan Patrick
 Mannasing S W
 Maldonado Ricardo
 Gaden
 Malby Mr
 Martin William
 Mason John
 Mason William
 Marsh Crowell
 Martin James C
 Mason Prof C, DD-6
 Nancy James
 Natasen William
 May W H
 Mendelshon Jacob
 Mealen James
 Meigs & Whedon
 Mercier G G
 Merrill Justin
 Mead Walter
 Mitchell A
 Minch D
 Mires John
 Mitchellmore Mr
 Mills E
 Miller Capt David
 -3
 Middlebrooks Wm C
 Molony Dennis
 Moffat William-3
 Moot Gilbert
 Morris William
 Mosbach Mr
 Morris James
 Morris Peter
 Montoy A D
 Monasoot A
 Montague Edward
 Moore Thomas
 Morrison Malsomb
 Murphy Moses
 Murray Caleb W
 Munte Samuel
 Munson S T
 Murphy Edward
 Musa Alex
 Muldoon Patrick
 Murphy Barr
 Muirhead Robt
 Murree Amos
 Mudge Lyman
 Muhl M

M
 Macken Patrick
 Macnaman John
 Manton Eugene
 Magrane Joseph
 Manly James
 Macan Francis
 Majone Robert
 McGuire Bernard
 Mallory Geo E
 Monagan Thomas
 Mann D
 Marterson Edw
 Marritt J C-3
 Marks S
 Mason Silas
 Mason Chas S
 Mathews Peter
 Mathews Emery
 Mathews John
 Maya John T
 Mayer Frederick
 Melval John
 Meaux Thomas O
 Mealin Chieban
 Mercier Chas
 Mears Thomas T
 Miller C
 Minvill T F
 Milliken William
 Mills George
 Miller George S
 Michael Joseph
 Miller James
 Miller David
 Mitchell John
 Molland Capt John
 Monreney James
 Moncet Monsieur
 Montgomery Henry
 Morse Orlando S
 Morris Chas W
 Motte A
 Mosier Walter
 Moore Edward
 Motte G
 Morrill Joseph
 Moran George
 Mulvihill Michael
 Munday James
 Murphy Daniel
 Mulvihill Theo
 Mulhony Peter
 Mungler J
 Murphy Wm J
 Mungue James E
 Mullis John
 Murphy Edward

M
 Mackey William
 Malison Theo
 Malley Michael
 Mahony Y M O
 Manning James
 Manahan Isaac
 Mallen George
 Maanus William
 Mansfeld John Heron
 Major Mr
 Martin Alexander
 Martin Wm M
 Marshall Robt, Jr
 Martin & Murray
 Martin W A
 Mavor John
 Many Phillip
 Mayhue Geo
 Meagher Edward
 Mellip Silas H
 Meare Edward
 Melvan J P
 Menwood Wm E
 Merrick T D
 Miller A C
 Miffin John
 Miller Wm M
 Mitchell E
 Miller Robert
 Millan John
 Miller S E
 Minot & Hooper
 Millar, Beter
 Moffat David
 Mohre Adolphs
 Morassy Mr
 Mott L P
 Morris A C
 Morran John
 Monaghan James
 Moses Selamon
 Mosly William
 Montgomery Mr
 Montgomery James
 Monroe James M
 Morrison R S
 Muller Gotthelf
 Muirhead Alex
 Mullighan John
 Mulvey William
 Murphy John
 Muere John
 Mulcahy James
 Murray M D Jas
 Mullin Edward
 Muffet David
 Mullan John

M
 Mally Patrick
 Mearry James
 Mealy Thomas
 Mealy Francis P
 Meahery Edward
 Newport O S
 Mehan John
 Mehan & Co
 Mehan E
 Mehan Mr
 Mehan Capt Peter
 Mehan Daniel
 Mehan Edward C
 Mehan Patrick
 Meheran J H
 Meheran John
 Owen Y L
 O'Donovan James
 O'Brien Thomas
 O'Halloran James
 Ogen Robert
 Oltis J B
 Oakley J G
 Oshorne William
 Osterwald Heinrich
 O'Sell Jeremiah

M
 Mehan George M
 Noble George
 Mehan G
 Nolan Bryan
 Merris Wm
 Myrdan K
 Mehan Charles
 Newman William
 Newell John
 Newland John
 Newell Jas G
 Mehan George
 Noble George
 Mehan G
 Nolan Bryan
 Merris Wm
 Myrdan K
 Mehan Charles
 Newman William
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 Newland John
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 Newman William
 Newell John
 Newland John
 Newell Jas G
 Mehan George
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 Mehan G
 Nolan Bryan
 Merris Wm
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 Mehan Charles
 Newman William
 Newell John
 Newland John
 Newell Jas G

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<p>Ramsay Jonah Rathbone & Co Reaney Thomas Raphael John Raymond Geo F Rasch Franz Reavey Terens Reilly Patrick Reddish H H Reilly Edward Reilly Andrew Regan Bryan Reams James Reid Archibald Reed L B Reynolds J H Richards Silas A Rith Magon Rippon Terrence Rickerby John Risley William Roberts Rob Robinson W O Rogers J P Roche James-3 Robertson Wm H Rock wall Hub'd Robinson H H Rosenfeld Lee Romans Bernard Roosevelt Dr Rose O J Rosan Michael Ross Weenter J Ross James Ross Alexander Ross E O Rush Benjamin Ryan Peter Ryburn Wm Rawling P H</p>	<p>Rae Mathew Radiah H S Randall W S Rawlings J D Rays F J Reed L F Regensberger Dr Reilly Terrence Reed Barn Reed Samuel Reynolds Wm Reid Capt Reynolds & Mont- gomery Reval Capt Robt Reed Capt Jas M Riley Thomas Riely Pat Riley Michael Risor William Rock W m Rogers Hugh Roberson Mr Roach Jon Robbins Wm Rodney Leander Roberts Tracy E Rogers Vincente Rose Wm K Rose W Root James M Rowland Wm Rosenfelt Wolf Rosenberger Ch'n Rouche F Rowen William Ryan J W Rumsey H Ruggles John Russell Samuel</p>	<p>Russell Carlo Kasees George E Ray Alex Rashom Dr Randall J K Reynolds Theo Reed Mr Reha & Bro Reilly James Revell F H Reuben Moses Reed James Reardon John Remson P V Reed Samuel B Reed Rev Chas K Rickets Mr Richards E Richardet Gust's Riley J E Robeebob S Redolph Dr Robinson Louis Rogers Calvia O Robertson George Robinson Wm S Roberts J V S Roosevelt J H Rosell Isaac Roundtree Peter Roppenharts J Y C Rawlings S A Ropes J W Root John Rowe Augustus J Rowen H H Ryan P Rush James Ryan Edward Rutter Charles L</p>	<p>Stoutenburgh J M Stuckey Phillip Suabley Hugh Shultz Mr Sutton James Sununcnocel S Smyth Eugene Sutton Moses Shultz Frederick Schmahd A</p>	<p>Shutt & Godfried Symb Jas C-3 Shultz Geo H Schlocter M Sullivan John Sturtevant S D Sudder John Sutherland Wm Shultz M: vor P A Spen or</p>	<p>Scotts John H Seunly Dennis Sutherland A Shupe George Sullivan Jeremiah Susan Drew, late Mrs Surgeant Geo W Shuster A Suckley George</p>	
<p>Stattmayer Francis Sanger S C Slaymaker Sam'l Stacy A D Sanford Chas G Sawyer O R Swart Thos H Slattey Patrick Smith, Bartwell & Co Stark Frederick Shaw A F W Seafred Joseph Schoening E Sheldon & Felton Schneider L F Shelley Michael Schwary Rev Jos Snell Dr. Isaac K Schreiner Wilhelm Berg Seger G Sheridan Patrick Stevens Henry Stewart M D Walt Stephens John Sherwood E W Sherwell Robert Saxton & Cum- mings Suffington Edwd Subtenstarn Joe Springsteen Fran's Simonet Louis Spiker John Spiker Johan Sidney J O Simpson John Smith Babit Smitten Werkman Smith T E Smith A Smith Wm R Schmidt & Louison Smith Captain Smith Jabes G Stich A B Stoll Arangoit Sollinger Mr Sloan & Wilson Sloan Wm O Stockdale Joseph Scott Thos Scott Robert Somers S Scherr Jacob Stone James Snow Samuel S Scott John Stone James Stever Hetahish</p>	<p>Sanford H P Sanderty E F Sammelston J E Sands Edw'd N Sprague E W Sparks Benjamin Spaulding D W Shaw B O Shaw Eben E Slattey James Schwans Abraham Schwanis Geo Schlipert August Shiel Christopher Stogman Mr Sheehan Thos Sweeney James Smead Prof N J Smelay Mr Slight Mast Brin- ley B Shehan William Stewart Henry Street Charles Stephenson Thos Stewart Mr Spenser Stephen Shettle William Seymour Wm Stevens D E Spilker Geo W Spilmore Chas O Spier Patrick Spies Daniel Spies Henry L Simmons E G Simonten Jr Capt Abraham Steupell Adolph Smith Edward Smith Phil Smith John Smith Capt Thos P Smith John Schmidt & Joseph Smith Geo Hy Smith M J Smith Henry H Stale Joseph Schmidt Antons Snodgrass Jas Soelle John Soefeld Legrand Scott E Story Henry E Strong George Booth Robert Snow Benjamin Strong J D Shomburgh Wm R Schoenmayer S & Co</p>	<p>Sanders John Sabel Samuel Swain James A Same W Shannon O & W Sharp Wm Sharpe & Co Edw'd Salter Capt Spalding C A Shavin John Shaw Cap Sen J Stedman George Steis W Schlocht Jacob Self John Seaman John J Speers Theophr Schnell Magais Stogman John Sheffield O J Sears Edward Shepherd William Seyfried F S Sewell Jr Thomas Seymour W J Stearns Edgar W Snyder E-3 Snyder A M-3 Stewart Lispenard Semmons Herman Shred Geo O Stephens Nick W Shaiken John Siglew Peter Strickland James Stinson Charles Sinclair A Siebel Jonas Spindolen John Salsner Cap O H Smith Wm Harrold Shurred Drake Shipman George Smith Thomas Smith Hugh Smith John Switzer J Augustus Smith Ira H Staff A E H Scholl Henry Stokes Cpt Elijah Schneober & Sauer- lorf Sorreger Alphonse Stone & Co Somers James Soule Mr Schloss Frederick Sholer Jas Southmayd Fredk A Snow & Anderson</p>	<p>Truquhart J M Valentine Christian Vivian Reverend Yedal & Hately Yernon Wm T Yark Aaron Vierland Elias J Van Cleft J Lewis Van Brunt Jas Vandenberg J M Van Tragner G W -3 Van Es B Van Vleck Dr J H</p>	<p>Ullman S Ullman S Vanine Mr Yulque Jacques Varion & Cannon Yaghs John Yall J W Van Schenek Sel Van Deventer J Vandewater John Van Troort Isaac S Van Lew Smith & Co Walsh Water M Walker J Waeleigh Isaac W Waddick John Wakeham P Walker Jas J-3 Walker James Walker L Walker Glocster Walker Charles Walker Joseph Walton Isaac Warren E Wayne Mr Wasdel Richard Ward M S Waterman Henry Warner Edwin Warren Chas B Waterbury Ben- jamin Warnock Hugh M Weaver Benjamin Wellbrook John Wellor John Weil Herrman & Co Wells Robert West W E West James West Charles S Williams Nathl Williams a emry Wilson James M Wright D M Wright John Willey Capt J Wjrlasen Peter Williams S M M D Willis Robert Willert Mr Wright O P Wiczer J H Wilder A Wilkes and Co Keen</p>	<p>Vanine Mr Yulque Jacques Varion & Cannon Yaghs John Yall J W Van Schenek Sel Van Deventer J Vandewater John Van Troort Isaac S Van Lew Smith & Co Wylie Peter Walest Bots Walsh Peter Walsh Eugene Walsh John or Mi- chael Ward James Whaley V G Wall Doctor Walsh D Walsh Patrick Wales S H Wartwall Saml E Wasserman & Hal- wing Wharton Wm Watson John M-3 Waydell Frederick Warner James Newland Ware Edwin G A Washburn A S Washburn Samuel Rayd Walsh John Walls Francis Wheeler Kliphales Westervelt S M West James Weitekind & Co Nece Willis George M Willits Wm Rev Willey Wm G Williamson W W Wright Wm Hy William M Wiggins Edmund Williams J H Willson T William Williams Frances Wild & Solomon B Williams E P Wilby Francis Wilson David J</p>	<p>Visons Bond Valentine Jas A Vresinburg Chas- topher Valentine Jas A-3 Van Armstrong Bo- ger Sr Van Horn Peter Van Raakin Mast & Co Van Krod Wynant C Wallum Johannes Wallin Shaw Jas Wallace David Wallis T R Wallid Wm Walsh Jas-3 Walker William Walsh W Wallace Absolom -3 Walker James Wharton & Phillip Watson Daniel Ward Fr Ward Thomas Ward H D Wayne Judge Hen Warwick Hydag Warren Harps Warren Hiram Wars Col G W Welch Nicholas Walsh Rodmond Whalom Robert Webb Mr, Nassas street Wood John K Waysons Joseph Wolfe Captain Weston Z H Rev Wilson M J Wiebel Feham Wilson Thomas G John Wilson Saxon Wilson Capt Chas topher T Williams James Wilson Thos H Williamson Wm Wilson James Wright S & Eves Williams & Eves Williams Chas F</p>

25 August 1879, 4

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V. BRADY.

The Pensacola Gazette

25 August 1849, 2

Unlawful Expedition against Cuba.

Proclamation by the President.—The official papers at Washington, publish the following proclamation, which they state was received at the Department of State, on Monday, in a communication from President Taylor, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania:

A Proclamation.—There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba or some of the Provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition.—It is the duty of this government to observe the limits of treaties, and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our Acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claims to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and, therefore, I forbid all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent by all lawful means, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly Powers.

Given under my hand, the eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the seventy-fourth of the Independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President:
John M. Clayton, Secretary of State.
The Washington Republic, accompanies the proclamation with the following

statement:—

Information has been for some time in possession of the Government, to the effect that bodies of men were in the course of being levied and drilled in New Orleans, New York, and other cities of the Union; that money to a considerable amount had been contributed; that arms have been provided, and arrangements made on a large scale, with a view to some military expedition. These movements have been conducted with great secrecy, and the object of the enterprise has been concealed even from the individuals who have embarked in it. Sufficient evidence, however, has been obtained to satisfy the President that the design of the expedition is an invasion of Cuba; and that the intervention of the Executive was necessary to preserve our neutral obligations, and to keep unsullied the honor of the American people.

The *Intelligencer*, in its remarks on the proclamation, says that they have positive information that bands of men have lately assembled at a point not far from New Orleans; and that the evidence is clear that Cuba is the real object of those engaged in it.

NAVY.

The U. S. ship *Albatross* sailed from this port on Monday evening last. From the *Mobile Herald* we learn that she arrived off Pensacola on Tuesday, under command of Lieut. Ridgeley. Her appearance there is said to be to watch the movements of some four or five hundred men rendezvousing at Round Island, under command of a Colonel White, who figured some time ago at Yucatan. It is thought that these men are intended for a descent on the Island of Cuba, and to which the President's Proclamation refers.

The U. S. Sloop *Flirt*, E. Farrand Lieut. Comdr., arrived here on Thursday last from a cruise in the Gulf.

The abduction affair at New Orleans seems to be assuming a new aspect.—The late intelligence from Havana warrants the opinion that Rey, the person supposed to be kidnaped, is now in prison in that city, awaiting the punishment which he was taken back to suffer. In the mean time, our government, seems to deem the occasion sufficient to call for the informal interference, at least, of the authorities of the United States. No doubt is entertained here, that orders

have been sent to the Squadron lately in this port, to prevent itself in the harbour of Havana. Unfortunately, however, the squadron sailed hence in haste to get "home," a few days before the orders arrived—all except one ship, the *Albatross*, and she, it is supposed, sailed in pursuit, somewhat expecting to find the *Raritan* at Havana. The prevailing opinion is, however, that the *Raritan* sailed directly "home."

The mere presence of a few ships of war at Havana, just at this moment, would open the prison doors of Rey, and thus relieve the minds of our people from the painful and humiliating reflection that after all our vaunting, this land is not the sanctuary of the oppressed. Rey's abduction is sufficiently established by the evidence at New Orleans, and his being now prison at Havana, is almost conclusive of the fact that he was spirited away, through the agency of the government there.

If such an insult has really been offered to our government and institutions, it calls for prompt and decisive action—not only because the life of Rey is probably at stake, but also for the better reason, that the Captain General should not be allowed to sleep upon his offence.

The Steamer *Olivia*, Capt. Grice, chartered by government, arrived here on Tuesday last from New Orleans, with Gen. Twigg and staff and about twenty recruits. The steamer left the same day for Tampa, taking on board Col. Gardner and the officers attached to the 4th artillery. The forces now at Tampa and those on their way, will consist of eleven companies of artillery and ten companies of infantry, numbering in all about two thousand men. We think the government deserves credit for the active steps that have been taken to suppress this Indian outbreak—the opinion of the great Mr. Yulee to the contrary notwithstanding.

☆ The Steamer *Crooks* makes a pleasure trip on Tuesday morning next, for Milton, leaving the wharf at 8½ A. M., a band of music has been provided for the entertainment and pleasure of those who may desire to touch it "off on the light fantastic toe."

The Pensacola Gazette

25 August 1849, 2

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1849.

DEAR SIR: I was surprised on looking over the "Gazette" of the 29th ult. to find my letter to you of the 10th I did not intend it for publication, but my friend, Mr. Tooten says, "it is of no consequence." For your very flattering editorial remarks, accept my most grateful acknowledgements.

The Cholera, which since my last he greatly increased, is now rapidly declining. The report of the Board of Health for the last 24 hours, up to noon, is very flattering, showing 80 cases and 31 deaths, being a decrease of 20 cases and 7 deaths since yesterday. Prospects bids fair to be showing us out a fall in a few days.

The city is gay; business already commences to assume a brisk appearance. The Hotels are fast filling up; hundreds of strangers are daily arriving from the south, as also many from the watering places where they have been sojourning. New York is itself again active preparations are making in every line, for the business season, which will commence in September.

The news from California by the steamers *Empire City* and *Falcon*, has calmed the California fever, which was prevailing to a great extent; still many are going, most of whom are mechanics; there are not less than 15 vessels up for San Francisco, notwithstanding many have sailed within a week past, among others the new and beautiful ship "*Mechanic's Queen*," built by an association of mechanics, to transport them to the gold regions; she took out all the officers and members of the association, numbering about 40, besides many passengers. The steamer *Empire City*, will sail for Chagres ill, bet, on to-morrow evening. The *Falcon*, via New Orleans, will leave on the 27th. The new and beautiful steamer *Ohio*, intended as a mail packet between this city and Chagres, will leave here on the 27th. She is under the command of Lieut. Schenck, U. S. N., and will touch at Charleston, Savannah, Havana and New Orleans; she will take up the mails for Panama, Acapulco, Valparaiso, San Francisco, and all points on the Pacific. She will connect with the Pacific steamers.

The theatrical campaign is open for the season. The Broadway opened on Monday last with the Italian Operatic Troupe and the Monplaisirs. There are now four Theatres open, and Mitchell's little Olympic will open early in September. The weather is very pleasant now,

and the city is lively.

Father Mathew is at Boston administering the pledge to the good people of that city. He will visit Philadelphia in September, and from thence will probably go south. I hope the good citizens of Pensacola will not be backward in extending to him the hospitalities of their noble little city.

The President was at last accounts at Harrisburg, Pa., he will visit the east and on his return will stay here a few days; he had recovered from his indisposition.

The U. S. Steamer *Alleghany*, Lt. Com. Hunter, from Washington, D. C., went to sea yesterday with sealed orders. Her destination is supposed to be the Gulf of Mexico.

Rumor from Washington says that despatches have lately been forwarded to Com. Parker, of the Gulf Squadron, supposed to be relative to the abduction of Juan F. Rey from New Orleans.

The U. S. Ship *Cumberland*, Captain Wm. K. Latimer, for the Mediterranean, sailed from this port on the 12th inst.—She took out a full compliment of officers and men, in good health.

Yesterday's mail brought a Proclamation issued by the President relative to the alleged efforts now on foot in New Orleans to fit out a hostile expedition for the invasion of Cuba or Mexico. The proclamation was forwarded by the President from Harrisburg. The Herald thinks that the expedition is intended to help the Creoles in Cuba in overthrowing the Spanish government and achieving the Independence of Cuba. I have just received a letter from a friend in Orleans who is generally well informed on all subjects, he is of opinion that the armed force now being raised in Orleans, is intended for a descent on the Sierra Madre (Buffalo Hunt). He says that some of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Orleans are at the head of the movement. The Proclamation created quite a stir here.

Mr. Fuller, Editor of the "Mirror," has received the appointment of Naval Storekeeper at Brooklyn, which I believe he has accepted.

The Schr. Gen. Lincoln, 24 days from Pensacola, arrived here yesterday. The Brig Galveston is up for your port, she is loading slowly and will not get off before ten days.

The weather to-day is cool and bracing. Peaches and pears are plentiful; apples as yet, are scarce. Adieu—more anon.

J. A. H. L.

25 August 1849, 2

The Rey Affair.

The documents which appeared in the Crescent yesterday, emanating from the Cuban authorities, were prepared for the purpose of blinding the community here and the Government at Washington to the true merits of the case. They afford a new proof of the truth of the old adage, that when a man once ventures into the tortuous paths of fraud and deceit, he knows not where to stop, but goes on floundering more and more in the mire at each step he takes. The Captain General must believe us a nation of idiots to suppose that we cannot see through the thin—the transparent veil of deception in which he seeks to envelope his acts. He is ready enough to allow the American Consul to see Rey, when he fancies the latter has been sufficiently intimidated to say whatever his cruel wishes dictated, but the moment it is ascertained there is the slightest chance of his telling the whole truth, he is "placed in prison and communication with him prohibited." This is pretty candor! admirable justice, indeed! If no foul play had been practised on the jailer, there could have been no objection to his having an interview with Gen. Campbell, whose only object was to ascertain whether he really spoke the truth or not, when he asserted he had been kidnapped by the Spanish Consul and his confederates at New Orleans.

The grounds which the Captain General takes for refusing the application made to him by the American Consul are altogether inadmissible; they are forced and disingenuous, and bear no parallel in any diplomatic correspondence we have ever seen. We have scrutinized every sentence in the letter of the Consul, as it appears in the Crescent, and we defy any one to point out a syllable therein that could in the remotest degree offend the most fastidious delicacy. It is worded with extreme respect for the high rank of the personage addressed and if there is any innuendo in it, calculated to wound, the jailer himself must be the object aimed at, since Gen. Campbell states that "the presence of the captain of the port, to which he (the jailer) alludes in his letter, was, in his (the General's) opinion, a very insufficient excuse for the statement of a falsehood." And yet the Captain General characterizes the Consul's letter as "unusual and offensive," and deems a compliance with his request, "lowering the character of the officers of her Majesty, and violating the decorum of the nation." Out upon this cant! This is the first time we

have heard that a lawful and respectful inquiry after truth has ever been stigmatized as "unusual and offensive," and aiding it "lowering character and violating decorum."

As to the deposition taken before the Captain General, every line bears evidence of its being carefully prepared to answer a purpose, viz: that of warding off the apprehended indignation of our country. Does a single disinterested and candid man in this community believe that Rey would have dared to object signing any document whatever prepared for him by the authorities of Cuba, in whose power he lay, without a single friend on earth capable of redressing his wrongs except the United States? It would be an insult to any man's intelligence to suppose it. The fact is, every additional scrap of paper coming from the Captain General only serves to add to the proof of his culpability in this nefarious transaction, and the very instruments he employs for his justification become the most powerful weapons to assail him. We took on the unfortunate jailer's position at the country house of the Captain General, undergoing the interrogatories of the half dozen officials there assembled, as exactly resembling that of the poor wretch, to whom the question ordinary and extraordinary was applied in the gloomy chambers of the inquisition. He was no doubt in such a fit of horror, during the whole time, that he was ready to say or do any thing to mitigate the ferocity of the scowling tormentors around him. The answers he gave could not have been otherwise—not even if the myrmidons of El Conde de Alcoy had gone a step further and stretched him on the rack.

That Rey was violently abducted hence is now a fixed fact in the opinion of this country, and we are bound, in obedience to the dictates of national honor, not only to get him back, but to exact ample reparation from the guilty parties concerned or theagrant insult that has been deliberately offered to our flag. The Captain General wants to make it a subject of diplomacy, dragging its slow length along, and thereby to evade the consequences to himself and his Government. But the reference he makes to our authorities at Washington will be in its results different from what he thinks. Gen. Taylor is not the man to wait for tedious communications between diplomatists. He will act promptly, and afford no time to the world to suppose that we can brook a moment's delay in exacting a full reparation for a national insult.

The Daily Picayune
25 August 1846, 4

[From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.]

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—In relation to the secret expedition referred to in the late proclamation of the President, the Philadelphia North American of the 15th inst. says it has heard a report that \$250,000 had been deposited in Mobile to promote the object of the enterprise. On this the Mobile

Tribune remarks:

As to the deposit of \$250,000 in this city, we have heard nothing of it. In fact nothing is known here to the public, except that some 400 or 500 men have been rendezvoused upon Round Island. It is understood also that they are entirely without arms and ammunition, and our last information represented them as almost destitute of provisions, so much so indeed that they had killed all the cattle on that and the neighboring island, and had forcibly taken all the stores from the light-house keeper. At Pascagoula it was feared they would become still more lawless, and in their extremity of hunger ravage the coast. So far as we can learn, the men themselves are totally ignorant of their destination. Upon enrolment they were paid \$20 each, with a promise of an additional bounty, and at the termination of the expedition are to receive \$1000 each. This is the current report hereabouts.

25 August 1849, 4

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

At the request of a friend, we insert the following article from *La Verdad*, a spirited sheet published in New York for gratuitous circulation, to further the cause of Cuban Independence. It portrays in glowing colors the natural feelings of a people, crushed to the earth by enormous taxes and iniquitous despotism, struggling to be free, and appealing for sympathy to the nations who enjoy the blessings of Constitutional Government. We have seen nothing yet to justify the recent Proclamation of President Taylor, which, as the *Charleston Mercury* says, in view of the anti-Southern developments of the present Cabinet, equiva to a "travelling to Northern fanaticism." It is true we hear of meetings of volunteers in New York and elsewhere, who are to receive \$7 per month, and \$1,000 at the end of a year, and who are to sail to-day on some secret expedition; but the gettens up of these stories are perfectly in the dark, as to whether the movement is designed for California, Mexico or Cuba; or, perhaps, even for Hungary. [Indeed the last revelations in the Whig journals state that the expeditions will not sail. It looks as if the whole scheme was gotten up, to make a little capital for the energy and vigilance of a waning administration.] With the mystery that hangs over the matter, what evidence has the Executive authorities on which to proceed to arrest the voluntary movements of free American citizens? If organized and armed expeditions against the peace of a friendly power are clearly developed, then we admit it will be the duty of the Executive to interfere, to maintain our treaty obligations; but, as things now appear, there is much force in what the *Mercury* says:

"He (General Taylor) will have to establish here a tyranny as despotic as that which exists in Cuba, before he can hinder an American citizen from going where he pleases to fight for an oppressed people against their oppressors.—Thousands of our gallant sons will go to that glorious island to rescue it from Spanish or Negro domination, if called on by the people of Cuba. They will not allow this garden spot of the world—the key of the Gulf of Mexico—this gate of the Mississippi river—more important to the South, and the great Valley of the West, than all the Middle States, and Northern to boot—to fall under any control inimical to their interests. In despite of the Buffalo platform, which Mr. Webster asserts to be genuine Whiggery, declaring that no more States shall be added to this Union, they will place another star in our flag, among the brightest of them all, and make it there to shine forever. The frowns of a weak and already prostrated administration—the opposition of Southern traitors in or out of Congress—the cries of Northern aspirants to power by a Northern predominance, or of furious fanatics, poisoned, like the rattle-snake in August, by their own venom, will not avert the onward march of events. Cuba will be a part of these Southern States, and of these United States."

That the beautiful island of Cuba, now suffering under the iron rule of despotism, will ultimately come under the shelter of the American Eagle, no one can deny, who has watched the progressive influence of American character, or studied the intimate relations of cause and effect. "Manifest destiny" will surely bring about such a result; but how soon, and by what direct process, we shall not be bold enough to predict. It is evident, from the sparklings of feeling exhibited by many of her free spirits at home, and by her intelligent and ardent sons now mixing among our own population, that the day is not far distant when the heavy yoke of Spanish oppression will be shaken off; and rather than that any other nation should control her destiny, it will be the duty as well as the pride of this land of freedom to incorporate her within our borders. At the same time we would violate no treaty obligations, nor resort to any measure not warranted by reason or propriety. Signs tell us that the pear will be soon ripe, and will fall into our lap.

If there be any one thing calculated to hasten the downfall of Spanish tyranny in Cuba, it is the following revelation in a New York letter to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. The abduction at New Orleans may result in smoke—though the evidence bears decidedly against the Spanish Con-

sul—but the free and enthusiastic spirit of our people will never submit to the inquisitorial supervision of an insolent Governor General:

"It has been just discovered, that one of the most perfect systems of espionage ever adopted has been established in this country recently, by the Governor General of Cuba. It seems that he has his agents and spies in every city on the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of eaves dropping, and hearing the sentiments of the numerous Cubans who usually visit the United States and spend a portion of the Summer here. I could name a hotel in which are three of those gentlemen. It is further said, that several young Spaniards, who incautiously divulged their real sentiments concerning the political position of Cuba, and expressed a wish that that island should be annexed to the United States, have been warned by their relatives and friends not to return, for punishment awaited them as soon as they landed. It is to be hoped that those fellows will be discovered and driven out of the city.—They need only to be known to the proprietors of the hotels where they stop, to be served with marching orders. I think it probable that I will have more to say on this subject in a subsequent letter."

[From "La Verdad."]

THE LAST CONSPIRACY OF CUBA.

Exactly at the moment when we are going to press with our present number, various newspapers come to our hands in which is inserted the Proclamation of the President of this Republic, relative to an expedition to the island of Cuba, which (as it is said) is intended. We keep back for the present other materials which we had prepared, and postpone the publication of our periodical, not so much at present for the importance and novelty of the matter, as for the comments made concerning it by some papers such as the *Republic* and *Intelligencer* of Washington, which being, as it is usually supposed, organs of the government, must be apprised of the political march of the various administrations which have succeeded each other, and particularly of those which managed the government since the year 1827 which should have been the first of the independence of Cuba.

We do not know that any invasion of the island of Cuba by Americans has been projected or intended to be effected; but we indeed know, as we can assert, that all the world knows, that whether a revolutionary movement be made from foreign places, or be made in the interior of the country, it cannot fail to be effected in Cuba.

Things as well in the physical, as in the moral order have their limits fixed by nature. The island of Cuba is not only a victim of tyranny, and of the deprivations and insults of Spain, but instead of being enabled to conceive a hope for relief in her unhappy situation, every day she sees the sum of her sufferings increased—every day she is most arbitrarily and insolently oppressed, cheated and humbled. What is expected? Is it expected that we shall be the Job of nations? We cannot be even that, because men are not susceptible of so much equanimity—after suffering with patience and resignation for two centuries and upwards. We have drunk out of the chalice of bitterness and ignominy to the last drop, and have thereby been rendered lethargic. Will it be required now that we shall fold our arms, and wait until it is filled up again to make us drink out of it again and again, and a thousand times? What is required of us? That we shall be among the people of the nineteenth century, the Helots whom the Spartan caused to get drunk to inspire his children with horror for vice? Oh! but it is no longer time! The iron hand of executioners has not been able to annihilate in our hearts the sentiment of our dignity, the knowledge of our strength, the appreciation of our rights, the anxiety for our liberty; and we will be free or cease to exist as a people, even if we should be doomed to the life of a wandering race, without country, or without a name; for, even at present we have neither, but to be oppressed and afflicted.

But let us confine more particularly our attention to the matter relative to our article.

As well the proclamation of President Taylor, as the comments which have been made upon the cause of it by some periodicals, are grounded on the obligation to preserve the faith of the treaties of peace and amity existing between Spain and the United States, and "which would be violated by the government of the latter, if it should permit that in its territory, should be equipped and raised an expedition to invade in a warlike manner the island of Cuba."

Certain it is, that the obligations and treaties existing between the governments are sacred; but it is certain also that they have their limits. We are ready to acknowledge the justice, and le-

gality of all acts to be done with respect to this measure, but we protest against all and each of them which may exceed those limits in the

least title; and we even more firmly protest against the refusal of every act of grace which may be granted in favor of the liberty of Cuba.

Governments, we repeat, have between them sacred obligations, in consequence of agreements and for mutual profit; but do not sacred obligations also exist between the Governments and the people? Are there no greater and more stringent obligations on the part of free Governments towards civilized people? Are there no obligations also between people, children of the same civilization, neighbors, identified in interests; people, who almost form but one, although fate has made the one free and happy and the other unhappy and enslaved?

A religiousness ill understood, a zeal carried to an extreme in the fulfilment of those compacts between Governments, deprived us once already of liberty in 1820. "The acquisition of that liberty," say some, "might have been fatal to the very same people who were desirous of it." We shall not stop to refute so weak, and vague an objection; but how many positive evils, how many real misfortunes have been the result of that conduct? More than a million of African savages, imported into the island of Cuba; insurrections of slaves, and tortures, gibbets, and slaughter to punish and subdue them; new fetters added to those which oppressed Cuba; arbitrary and cruel imprisonments, atrocious, unrelenting persecutions, banishments, sentences of death, executions, all, all that there is most contrary and repugnant to humanity! And all this where, and why? Where? At the very gates of the great American Confederacy, which stands at the head of the civilization of the New World. Why? We are silent about it, although the secret burns our hearts.

We cannot believe that the faith of treaties between Governments is to be carried to the point of obstinately sacrificing a cause, eternal and universal, to the interest of a period, and of a fraction. Let us be clear;—we cannot be persuaded that treaties made between the United States and Spain, before her colonies were fit to be emancipated from metropolitan guardianship, oblige the cabinet of Washington to act so zealous a part as that which the very Cabinet of Madrid would act in frustrating an expedition to Cuba should such a project exist. Should the exertion of the former Cabinet be so great, would it not be said with sufficient foundation that the Government of the Republic of the United States, is, in America, what the Government of the French Republic is in Europe, because the one kills the liberty of Rome, and the other would kill the liberty of Cuba?

We repeat that we are aware of the sacredness and lawfulness of the mutual obligations which Governments impose on each other by their treaties; but we also repeat that they have their just limits which ought not on any account be exceeded. And if on the other hand it is a duty of President Taylor to maintain the honor of the American Government by opposing the infraction of those compacts, it is also his duty, and not a less imperious one to maintain that same national honor, by complying with what the Republican cause, the cause of Justice and the cause of Humanity demand of the children of Washington who ought to be the champions of them. What would the world say, if the flag of the stripes and stars should be hoisted against every standard of liberty?

Less provoked than we are the American people rose against England, and on the fields of Bunker's Hill, Monmouth, Yorktown and others, gained gloriously their independence. Well, we ask, would not the thirteen Colonies still exist now instead of the thirty States, if the British nation had found a strong and friendly nation so zealous in keeping compacts of equity and peace?

Again and again we state that the certainty of an expedition to Cuba we do not possess; but whether it be on foot or not; whether it be realized or frustrated, what is not to be doubted is, that the Cuban people wish and are determined to be free; that if one attempt did fail yesterday another will be made to-morrow; that if that of 1848 was frustrated that of 1850 will be realized, and if not within a short time another, and one thousand more will follow each other more ardently and in more quick succession, if we are unlucky, until we attain our object, which is that of being free!

Finally, we, as organs of the people truly Cuban, invoke all the people and Governments of free America. We present our cause before that Areopagus of the New World, and wait for its judgment.

We do not demand any thing which is not just; but let our Judges remember the days when they called forth to the fight to conquer their liberty, and let them think that now a-day we find ourselves in the same condition.

25 August 1849, 2

Cuba and the Proclamation.

The New York Evening Post publishes the subjoined article from an old and valued contributor to that journal, without intending to express an opinion upon the policy or practicability of annexing Cuba to this Republic.

Cuba. The President has seen fit to issue a proclamation regard to the Island of Cuba, to which we yesterday called the attention of our readers. The acts of Congress upon which it is founded, intended to prevent the levying of troops and fitting out of expeditions against friendly powers, are sufficiently familiar to the people of this country, having been repeatedly referred to, and more than once put in force during the troubles on the Texan frontier, and the sympathizing Canadian insurrection of 1837 and 1838.

At that time there was no secret movement, no concealed conspiracy; no proclamation was necessary to apprise the country of the fact that men were being raised and armaments fitted out. The "friends of Canada" and "of Texas" met in broad day, and, without any disguise, concerted their schemes.

Now, however, the case is very different. No names are given; no plan is designated. It is not even known whether the object is Cuba or Mexico. The whole thing is a mystery. The proclamation is necessarily based upon the reports of spies and informers.

We suppose the duty of government in these matters to be plain. It is the business of the authorities to enforce the laws, to provide courts of justice, and to see that the requisite machinery of a judicial system is kept in full vigor to punish crime.

But it is not the duty of any government, least of all ours, to maintain bands of spies and gangs of informers, and on the slightest suspicion of an intended violation of the laws, to proclaim the offence by anticipation. Who knows but what the reports on which the proclamation is founded are pure inventions and fabrications? Who knows but the President has been made a gull? Who knows that he has not been made a mere tool of to answer some knavish commercial purpose? Does he suppose that he can scatter about such proclamations without throwing commerce into a ferment, and the trading community into a panic?

When the case arises, when armed expeditions are actually levied and troops raised in our territories, it will be time enough to proclaim them down. With the command of the navy and custom house, the government can probably discover and prevent offences such as these, without relying on the rascally spy or the infamous informer. Let the cabinet wait and get correct and positive information, before it issues its threatening protocols and scarecrow proclamations.

There are many other reasons why, at this time, our government should not be excessively alert to make itself a cat's paw of any of the powers of Europe. It will not do while a degenerate Napoleon disgraces the name of the French people, and the Russian hordes are encamped on the Danube, while Italy bleeds to the core, and the freemen of Europe are sick with disappointed hope, it will not do at this precise moment, for this government to make itself the tool of Spain, or any of the decrepid oligarchies of Europe.

It is idle to suppose that Cuba can long remain in a colonial condition. The fetters are on all sides falling off from the colonies of this continent, and it is not in the least likely that Spain, one of the weakest of European powers, can retain hers. Nor is it probable that Cuba will become independent. She has strong sympathies and strong necessities that tend towards this country, and the question will no doubt be, whether she shall be annexed to this republic or whether the garden and the key of the Gulf of Mexico shall be surrendered to England. That issue may be upon us sooner than we think.

We recommend Gen. Taylor to reserve his proclamations till that time. It will require all the vigor, both of himself and his cabinet, to carry out the non-intervention acts of Congress against the interests of the country and the sympathies of the people.

25 August 1849,

Florida War.
The Tallahassee Sentinel, the leading whig press in Florida, received last night, contains the following leading editorial on the subject of the
Indian hostilities.

From information now on file in the executive office, there can be no doubt of the intention on the part of the Seminole Indians to resume hostilities. This, at least, is the concurrent opinion of the best informed gentlemen of both East and South Florida, upon whose information Gov. Moseley has acted. Indeed the news of an outbreak did not take his excellency altogether by surprise, and we can but approve the promptness and efficiency with which he acted immediately upon the receipt of the painful intelligence of the depredations and murders committed on Indian river and Peas creek. Evident symptoms of dissatisfaction and a thirst for blood have from time to time been exhibited by the Indians within the last two or three years, and the recent outbreak on Indian river was looked upon by the inhabitants, who immediately fled the country, as a positive declaration of war. Upon the receipt of information, coming in the shape of numerous affidavits made by respectable gentlemen before Judge Bronson, of bloodshed and murder by the Indians on Indian river and Peas creek, without the slightest provocation, backed by letters from him, Gen. Hernandez and the Hon. Mr. Yule, urging upon Governor Moseley the propriety and necessity of his sending, without delay, succor and relief to the defenceless inhabitants, his Excellency immediately authorized the organization of two companies in this county—the one under command of Captain Fisher, to proceed to St. Augustine and report to Colonel Smith; and the other, commanded by Captain Johnson, to repair to Tampa, and report to Major Morris, of the United States army. If these companies are received into the service of the United States, it will so far relieve Governor Moseley from further care and responsibility. Upon the state of information at that time, it was supposed that two companies would be adequate to the protection of the inhabitants and the defence of the country from further depredations; but subsequent intelligence has rendered it necessary to increase the number of troops. Such is the alarm pervading the country, that two gentlemen of intelligence (Mr. Bryan of Duval, and Colonel Sanderson of Columbia) were sent on a mission to the capital to urge upon his excellency the propriety of authorizing the organization of several additional companies, in order to afford the necessary protection. It is painful, indeed, to examine the letters now on file in the executive office, giving an account of the consternation and alarm which pervade the country.

The peril must be imminent, indeed, or at least supposed to be, for the inhabitants on Indian river have all abandoned their homes and fled in every direction. Indeed, all the information received by Gov. Moseley is but cumulative evidence of absolute danger. Letters from such men as Mr. Jesse Carter, Col. Gabriel Priest, and Col. Wm. English, who had himself to abandon his plantation and flee for safety, represent the danger as perilous indeed—a real panic among the inhabitants, running with their families in every direction, and crying for protection. Such, indeed, is the apprehension of danger, that the people in the counties of Benton, Marion, Alachua, and Orange are, for the sake of temporary security, forming themselves into clubs and neighborhood associations until adequate protection can be afforded by the government. Upon this cumulative evidence of real or supposed danger, Gov. Moseley has very properly,

we think, authorized six or seven additional companies to be raised in East and South Florida. The object is to establish a continuous line of defence, starting from Tampa Bay, and running 100 miles east, so as to cut off, as far as practicable, all communication between the white and Indian settlements. Another object is to allow those persons, who were compelled to flee their homes, to return to their plantations with some assurance of protection in taking care of and saving their crops, which are said to be very promising. The principles of humanity require that adequate security should be given to the life and property of those who see delinquents; and whether the authorities at Washington endorse and approve Governor Moseley's acts in the premises or not, the troops will not be withdrawn until there is an appearance of a returning evidence of permanent peace and tranquility. But such a thing as entire safety and perfect security to the inhabitants of South Florida, either in life or property, is a feeling no more to be hoped for or expected, so long as the Indians are permitted to remain in the country. Indeed they have for some time been living in constant fear and apprehension of violence from the Indians, and the recent outbreak at the settlements on Indian river, perpetrating the crimes of arson and murder, without cause, is only another proof of their treachery, and the absolute necessity of their removal from the country.

The Seminole Indian is not to be trusted. Their faith has been repeatedly tested, and ever proved treacherous. It is no use to bargain or treat with them; the voice of the people demands their removal. The people of South Florida, without that assurance of security to life and protection to property so essential to happiness and prosperity, will never feel satisfied so long as they are liable and in danger of being assailed with fire and sword in the dead of night. The inhumanity and treachery of the Indian character is so well known, that people will not emigrate to the country and jeopard their lives and property by trusting to the fidelity of a people who have so often violated their plighted faith, expressed in the solemn form of a treaty. We who are far distant from the seat of war, and of course not in the least danger, nevertheless feel the pressure of the evil by permitting the Indians to remain in South Florida. Many persons from abroad would move to Florida with their property, but from the fact of there being Indians in the country. The people have borne with the evil long enough, and now would seem to be the most favorable time to carry into execution the original intention of the treaty formed at Payne's landing.

Impressed with the importance and necessity of this measure, Gov. Moseley has sent to Washington two gentlemen of known intelligence and reputation, to confer with the President and his cabinet in reference to the war and most efficient means of putting a final end to it. General Taylor is himself well acquainted with Florida—the geography and face of the country, and the nature of the Indian character; and judging from the manifestations already made, we confidently hope and believe that the general government will at once assume the burden and responsibility of the war, and prosecute it with all the efficiency the urgency of the case demands. General Thompson and Col. Whitner are in possession of information which will entitle them to be heard and their views to respect—and we can but hope the authorities at Washington will adopt those measures of relief to the people of East and South Florida which they so much desire. General Taylor understands the Indian character too well to have another seven years' war with a handful of Seminoles.

26 August 1849, 699

Nuestro silencio en medio de la algazara que ha levantado la parte de la prensa de este país, que hemos indicado ayer, sobre los proyectos de expedición formados por cuatro aventureros contra Méjico, ó Cuba, ó cualquiera otra parte, sería una falta que no nos perdonarían nuestros lectores.

No existe una sola razón para retirar las palabras con que hemos terminado nuestras líneas del sábado: "El comercio y la propiedad de Cuba pueden vivir en una plena y absoluta seguridad."

Lo que principalmente se procura es destruir estas condiciones. Lo que importa al comercio y á la propiedad de Cuba para vivir tranquilos y seguros, es contribuir con todo su poder, con toda su energía á combatir de muerte ese bárbaro sistema de asechanzas. En ello les va la tranquilidad para lo presente, y la vida para el porvenir.

No hay, lo repetimos, motivo para alarmarse. Los ilusos han hecho estos días algun ruido; pero el honor y la justicia de los Estados Unidos estan sobre ellos; son pocos y casi nulos; su exterminio sería inevitable si se atreviesen á pisar un suelo defendido por un valor probado, y por una propiedad que tendría que luchar hasta morir para salvarse de una espantosa ruina.

Se ha querido hacer algun alarde para justificar la exacción impuesta á ciertas simpatías; y queriendo salvar la responsabilidad, y acordándose sin duda del historiador de los soldados de Germánico, parodiaron sus palabras y se pusieron á gritar "pergerent, properarent; culpam in decus vertere!" Pero no hay nada. Todo se quedó en gritos, y sobran los medios de reprimir y castigar cualquier acto de piratería.

NEW YORK HERALD
26 August 1849, 3

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Captain John Rudd, U. S. A.; Captain McDeuall, U. S. A.; Thomas Day, Liverpool; John R. Higgins, Liverpool; Judge Parmelee, Albany; Pierre Van Cortlandt, Westchester; Mr. Tyre, Montreal; T. Samuels, England; N. F. Fenwick, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Haigh, England; G. W. Anderson and family, Savannah; Lieut. L. C. Hunt, U. S. A.; Captain Seymour, U. S. A.; James L. Loring, California; Ogilby Moffatt, Montreal; Col. J. K. Fleamsfield, U. S. E.; William Lippincott and family, New Orleans; were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House

George Ott, U. S. store ship Erie; William B. Muse, U. S. N.; L. Edgerton and family, England; Thomas T. Hinton, U. S. N.; N. C. Bryant, U. S. N.; J. W. Bolton, Canada; J. B. Brooks, Illinois; George W. Harris, Ala.; W. Lawrence, London; S. Perins, La.; T. R. Markham, Miss; Captain H. Reading, Sandwich Islands; arrived yesterday and stopped at the Howard Hotel

H. W. Brooks, Florida; W. E. Seymour, New Orleans; William D. Benton, Georgia; arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the Clinton Hotel.

R. M. McArann, U. S. N.; E. F. Devens, U. S. N.; G. S. Humphrey, London; R. I. D. Price, U. S. N.; E. T. Storms, U. S. N.; John Rodgers, U. S. N.; and R. H. Wyman, were among the arrivals yesterday at the American Hotel.

26 August 1849, 2

News from Tampa Bay.

Arrival of the Steamship Alabama.

The steamship Alabama, Capt. Wright, arrived yesterday evening from Tampa Bay, which place she left on the 23d inst., making the run in forty-three hours to this city. The Alabama was detained at Tampa five days waiting for lighters. The U. S. steamer Col. Clay arrived at Tampa on the 22d inst.

Through the politeness of Mr. P. Beaumont, who came passenger on the Alabama, we learn the following particulars of news:

Maj. W. W. Morris, commandant at Fort Brooke, and at present the acting Indian agent for the Seminoles, in the absence of Mr. Spencer, received on the 20th inst. a white flag from the Indians by the hands of Phillippe, a Spaniard, residing at Sara Jita.

Phillippe, startled by an account of the murders at Peace Creek, left with others the settlement at Sara Jita, but returning on the 23d inst., found his house and property untouched, and this flag attached to his door. It is made of white crane feathers, forming a small flag, bound on it with a string of white beads in a small piece of smoking tobacco, the sign used by Bow Legs, King of the Seminoles.

Phillippe's intelligence enabled him to read the signification thus: "We desire peace, wish to communicate, smoke and hold a peace talk." He left signs, stating the time the flag was found, and that at full moon he would return, and started at once with the flag to Major Morris.

From the fact that not a sign of hostility has been evinced since the attack upon the trading house of Kennedy & Darling, more than a month ago, added to the appearance of the flag, the opinion is entertained that further outrages will not be committed, unless provoked by our people, and those engaged in the last outrage will be delivered up.

This opinion is strengthened by the fact that at the time the most exciting alarm occurred, instead of two, fifty settlements could have been attacked simultaneously, and those engaged in them have escaped as readily.

This information was obtained by a friend during a recent visit to Tampa Bay, and may be relied upon, as those best acquainted with all the particular features of the case and the Indian character, are supposed to know more than others depending upon vague surmises or worse rumors.

Major Morris was the old Indian agent. Mr. Spencer is the present one, but he is now absent.

Two companies of volunteers under Capt. Dill and Fisher were encamped about two miles out from Tampa Bay. Their services had been offered to the Government, but Major Morris declined, having no authority to receive them.

The steamer Henry Clay, Capt. Breath, arrived at Tampa Bay on the 22d inst., via Pensacola, Dog Island and Anglo Keys.

There are only about one thousand Indians in the whole State, of which number only one hundred and fifty are warriors.

Major Morris will leave Tampa Bay on the Henry Clay for Charlotte's Harbor, with an interpreter, to meet Bow Legs, the Seminole chief, at the full of the moon.

The troops on their arrival encamped at Fort Brooke, the commandant not deeming it necessary to send them into the interior until the council was held or outrages committed. Many of the poorer class of neighboring inhabitants come in to the Government quarters, saying that they are afraid of the Indians, and the Government is obliged to support them.

It is thought that the Indians do not desire to have any war or difficulty with the whites; as they appear to be much alarmed at the presence of so many troops in their region of country, and the preparations going forward. The Indians would much rather be bribed to leave the country than to fight, while the white population, feeling constantly insecure with the Indians in their immediate neighborhood, insist upon their leaving on some terms. The result will probably be the same as in many former instances; the Indians will be obliged to succumb to superior force, and, quitting their old hunting grounds, take up their residence on the western side of the Mississippi river.

The following is a list of the officers now at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay:

Major W. W. Morris, commanding post; Major W. P. Balchbridge, commanding battalion and company F; Major J. H. Miller, commanding company L; Major J. C. Pemberton, commanding company A; Capt. G. W. Gentry, commanding company E; Capt. G. W. Rains, commanding company C; 1st Lieut. R. W. Howard, commanding company H; 1st Lieut. J. B. Garland, commanding company D; 1st Lieut. S. B. Fahnstock, A. A. Q. M., &c.; 1st Lieut. F. Collins, Post Adjutant; 1st Lieut. A. L. Magelton, A. C. S.; 2d Lieut. John Gibbo, attached to company D; 2d Lieut. T. K. Walbridge, attached to company E; 2d Lieut. J. C. Booth, attached to company F.

All of the above are of the 4th Artillery.

Capt. Casey, A. C. S.; Capt. Haskins, A. Q. M.; Dr. Randall, Surgeon; Dr. Lamb, Assistant Do. to Post; Drs. Guild and Carter, Ass't do. to Battalion.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 August 1849, 2

CANADIAN VIEW OF THE SECRET EXPEDITION—
The curse of slavery, which hangs over this continent like a dark and threatening cloud, ready at any moment to belch forth its fierce lightnings and destruction, will probably, ere long, receive another addition to its present enormous power, if the people of the Northern States do not bestir themselves, and prevent a new movement of the South. It appears from the correspondence of the *N. H. Herald*, that the band of soldiers returned from Mexico, and thrown upon their old residences in and about New Orleans, have, with the assistance and concurrence of some wealthy slave-holders, fitted out an expedition for the invasion of Northern Mexico. It is said that 15,000 or 20,000 muskets have been secured, and that 2,000 men have signified their readiness to embark in the enterprise. The report may be founded in fiction, but if so, in what a curious state must that society be, where the leading journal gives credence to an announcement so strange. If true, the North must separate from the South, and declare its determination to sully itself no longer with the bloody stain which has so long disfigured it. We give the account as we have received it, but feel somewhat doubtful of its truthfulness. Is the Federal Government a nonentity, that it should allow such things to pass unheeded?

Is the principle of rapacity and plunder so generally spread, that when it thus evinces itself, it must be quietly winked at or secretly encouraged? The weakness of the Mexicans should surely secure them against the aggressions of those who, it now appears are only brutally stronger. How consistent for the American government to applaud struggling Hungarians, and to permit brigands to depart to riot and ravage among the simple-hearted Mexicans!

Hamilton (Ga.) Journal, Aug. 14.

GENERAL CAZENEAU'S CHIHUAHUA TRAIN.—A large train, consisting of over fifty wagons, and accompanied by nearly one hundred men, left Corpus Christi, Texas, on the 17th ultimo under the charge of General Cazeneau. The *Star* thus speaks of the expedition and the trade of the United States with Northern Mexico (Texas): "This enterprise is a most important one, not only for this place, but the whole State of Texas. The trade of Northern Mexico, so lucrative that it has for years engaged the attention of capitalists throughout the north, and employed thousands of wagons yearly in transporting goods to and from St. Louis to Santa Fe, will now be directed to this, its more natural channel, and great benefits must flow from it to the State through which it passes, as well as great profits to those immediately interested. If money could be made by conveying goods over the vast extent of country between St. Louis and Santa Fe, after paying the enormous imposts levied at the latter place, certainly the profits must be much increased by starting from here, thereby lessening the distance two-thirds, and paying no duties at all. It is General Cazeneau's intention to form two trading-posts on this side of the Rio Grande, one at Presidio del Norte, and another at El Paso, and the Mexican traders will buy the goods, and themselves convey them into Mexico."

WILLIAM L. CAZNEAU

The Charleston Mercury
27 August 1849, 2

Rey and Cuban Annexation.

It seems to be generally believed, that there is some connection between the abduction of Rey and the secret operations in progress for the annexation of Cuba. The question is, what relation do they bear, one to the other? We incline to the opinion that the former was only an incident of the latter—that the abduction of Rey was an event, consequent upon the annexation project. The only difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the matter, lies in the personal importance of Rey. We want the key to that special purpose which induced the daring offence against this government, by Spanish officials, committed in the abduction of a man of Rey's minor standing in society.

Allowing that a secret expedition against Cuba is in progress in the United States, there is little doubt but it was originated several months, perhaps a year ago; while the design, no doubt, was conceived much earlier. The establishment of La Verdad, the Spanish paper in New York, was avowedly for the promotion of Cuban independence; for the gradual enlightenment of the Cuban people upon the advantages of republican institutions, and the especial benefits of an alliance with the United States at any future period. But why published in New York? In the first place it could not be published in Cuba, but all the vigilance and dexterity of the Cuban authorities have been insufficient to keep it out of the Island; it was designed for circulation there, and there it has circulated. The United States was the country which most favored such a publication by its institutions and the facilities of printing and New York—the commercial emporium, the great heart of population—the most suitable place where to obtain co-operative influences for the support of the paper, and its purposes with regard to Cuban independence, and men for the project of annexation, when fully ripe. In connection with the prosecution of the general enterprise fostered by La Verdad, personal intercourse between New York and Cuba was indispensable, and as a matter of course the vigilance of the Captain General of Cuba was directed to the detection of suspected individuals upon the Island. But with the usual sluggishness of Cuban local authorities, it appears that a communication from the Spanish Prime Minister, Navarez, was necessary to wake up Roncali, himself, to the duties of his office. Spain was awake to the aspirations of the Creoles, and the hopes and strong desires of certain folks in America, before Cuba was. The "Pearl of the Antilles," the brightest gem in the Spanish coronet, had been bid for by the United States. A commissioner for the purchase, at least, had appeared at the very foot of the throne in the American legation; and herein was the confession, that a wistful leer had been thrown across to the Island key of the Gulf. Spain was at once upon the alert, and her emissaries, or spies if you please, were, beyond doubt, speedily dropped in the American cities. In the course of events, two gentlemen, Don Cirillo Villaverde and Mr. Tolon, the one engaged in the publication of La Verdad, and the other in its dissemination in Cuba, were picked up by the authorities on the Island and lodged in prison, where they would, in all probability, have been quietly disposed of but for subsequent occurrences.

In the first place one of the New York papers made a considerable stir in the matter, to excite sympathy here; but this not proving effective, and there being no interference on the part of our consulship, the release of the imprisoned patriots was no doubt taken in hand on private account. Rey, an employe in the Havana prison, was tampered with, and by his means Villaverde and Tolon, under sentence of death, effected their escape, with Rey in company. This enterprise, we believe, was originated in New York, and possibly perfected and put afloat from New Orleans. It was successful. What followed?

In the course of a few weeks, a fellow named Don Fulgencio Llanero appears in New Orleans, and pretends great friendliness of purpose towards a man named Machin, an agent of La Verdad; his object is expressly to induce him to return to Havana. The fact is the useful men of La Verdad are to be removed. But Machin declines all the overtures, writes a letter to New York recounting the interview, and the next day is found with his brains blown out. In a very short time thereafter, Rey disappears, under circumstances which give rise to a well founded suspicion that he was abducted, partly by fraud and partly by force. Such is the connection that appears to exist between the abduction of Rey and the Cuban project.

Rey is a man of insignificant position in some respects, but was he not the possessor of a secret it was all important for Gen. Roncali to know? Who approached Rey with bribe, or persuasion in behalf of Villaverde and his companion? How did they get away from the Island? Who were the founders, who were instrumental in any way in the prosecution of the enterprise? These things the Captain General would of course be anxious to know, in furtherance of future operations.

It appears to us that apprehensions have been generally entertained by Spanish officials of a demonstration upon Cuba from the United States. They have been working, accordingly, in their way, to counterplot and outmanoeuvre the operations in the States, and to detect if possible the revolutionary agents upon the island. Hence the severity of those measures which have of late been so much complained of upon the island; a sensitiveness so keen as to cost an opera singer his liberty, and humble him by a very penitent apology. The prisons of the Havana have lately been honored by an unusual number of political offenders; but in the attempt to extend the system to the United States, the government has betrayed that pitiable weakness of power which undertakes more than it can rationally expect to accomplish. Here its purpose contemplated the prohibition of a newspaper, and exposed itself in the abduction of a fugitive jailer. And all this may end in precipitating the event it has labored with so much equivocal zeal to avert. That the private enterprise against Cuba is still in progress we think highly probable, but whether it will elude the vigilance of our government time must determine. It will be either indefinitely deferred or greatly expedited by present developements. Beyond question; for Cuba will be all eyes when roused up by Gen. Taylor's proclamation, and Cuban patriots, both here and on the island, will feel that what is to be done must be done quickly. —*Baltimore Sun.*

WASHINGTON

27 August 1849, 3 (Monday)

THE CUBA ENTERPRISE.

Since the President's Proclamation against illegal enterprises has reached the principal cities of the Southwest, some of the newspapers of those places begin to disclose what they know or have heard upon the subject. We make from them a few extracts:

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN OF AUGUST 18.

THE PROJECTAN FORAY.—It has been well known for some weeks past that a movement of a singular character has been in progress. Some three or four weeks since picards were stuck up in the streets, to the effect that one thousand able bodied men were wanted, and the inducements of good pay held out. A large number, amounting to several hundred, (it is said six hundred,) accepted the invitation, and have been transported, as a temporary rendezvous, first to Cat Island, and subsequently to Round Island, both of which islands are in the State of Mississippi. These adventurers, soldiers, laborers, or whatever they may be called, are amply provided with all the necessary conveniences of subsistence, rations, camp equipages, tents, &c. &c., and appear to maintain a regular system of subordination. They are without arms of any description, and, as far as we are advised, they have committed at least no overt act in violation of the laws requiring the interference of the civil power.

The officers of the Federal Government have been watching the movement closely; but no reliable information could be obtained that would authorize their interposition, and no informant could be found who would depose to any tangible facts; moreover, although they were recruited and organized in New Orleans, these people are, and have been for some time, beyond the jurisdiction of the authorities of Louisiana.

It is, we believe, impossible for any one, not of the party, to say, with any degree of accuracy, what is the real object and destination of this expedition. Whether it is destined to conquer the Sierra Madre, invade Cuba, revolutionize Nicaragua, dethrone the Mosquito King, or to build the Panama railroad, are all matters of conjecture. We have no doubt the Government at Washington has been kept duly advised.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE OF AUGUST 18.

For several weeks past rumors have been current that a secret movement was in progress in this city for the organization of a considerable armed force. Although marked prudence and caution distinguished the proceedings, it was necessarily almost impossible to prevent some slight inkling of the facts from escaping, though the parties implicated have succeeded in suppressing the precise object of the contemplated expedition. So quietly have these movements been effected, that while the public has been aware that something significant was on foot, its curiosity has been baffled in seeking to penetrate the mystery. Rumor stated that enlistments were being rapidly made; that already a force variously estimated at from six hundred to eleven hundred men had been draughted; that every man, upon signing the roll, received a handsome amount in bounty and liberal promises of pay and rations; and, finally, that the heavy expenses attendant upon the execution of the project were defrayed by a certain commercial house not a thousand miles distant from the Post Office. Such was common report, but as it could indicate nothing specific in respect to the object of these enlistments, and as we had time and again heard half a dozen similar stories of expeditions for the establishment of the Republic of Sierra Madre, which ended in smoke, we did not deem it worth while to make this a subject of newspaper speculation.

From the proclamation of President TAYLOR it will be naturally inferred that the same rumors have reached the Federal authorities, and have been regarded as grave enough to call forth an official prohibition of all organized attempts at aggression upon the territories of friendly nations. The proclamation evidently points to Cuba as the supposed aim of the secret expedition. Such an impression is, however, not altogether probable. The idea of the island of Cuba being invaded by a force of five hundred or a thousand men carries its refutation on its face. No degree of foolhardiness and temerity would justify a movement so utterly desperate. It is infinitely more likely that the secret adventurers are bound to Mexico. Ever since the occupation of the line of the Sierra Madre by the American army, the project of conquering the States of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, and Leon, of detaching them from the Mexican Republic, and of constituting them into an independent confederacy, has been fermenting in the brains of a large number of persons, some of whom we know to be men of standing and intelligence. Associations have

been formed under the title of "Owls," a constant correspondence is either has been carried on with certain parties in Mexico, and the scheme has been discussed by a number of leading spirits in both Republics. It is our impression that the movements here are directed towards this object, and are not intended to operate upon the island of Cuba. At the same time we are disposed to believe that the authorities at Washington must possess more accurate and definite sources of information than can be gathered here from mere street rumor; and the President in his proclamation states distinctly that the Executive has reasons for believing that the expedition points to the island of Cuba.

Be these things as they may, the proclamation is well-timed, and offers strong evidence that the Government is resolved to discountenance all lawless efforts at the invasion of foreign territory. Every mind that is awayed by sentiments of justice will approve the course of the Executive in promptly interposing his official disclaimer of the slightest participation in designs that are at war with political rectitude and international obligations. Such a policy is in strict accordance with that which belongs peculiarly to a Republic. It should be our pride, while defending our own rights, to respect those of other nations; and President TAYLOR has acted well and wisely in manifesting thus early and decidedly his determination to act in conformity to this precept.

FROM THE MOBILE ADVERTISER OF AUGUST 19.

The Proclamation of the President, which we publish this morning from the Picayune, we presume relates to a collection of men now assembling on Horn Island. We understood some days since that they then numbered about seven hundred men, armed, equipped, and uniformed, under the command of Col. WHITE, who commanded the expedition to Yucatan. The rank and file, it is said, know nothing of their destination, and the superior officers are perfectly close upon the subject.

FROM THE MOBILE HERALD OF AUGUST 19.

We can scarcely doubt that a secret scheme is on foot to revolutionize Cuba. A fortnight or three weeks ago a large body of men—from four to five hundred we are told—rendezvoused at one of the islands in the sight of East Passacoula Hotel. By some it was supposed they were destined for Yucatan, to aid the whites against the Indians, or Vera Cruz, to take a stand in the Sierra Madre movement. Others thought the field of operation was Cuba. The Cabinet at Washington seems to be impressed with the belief that something of the sort is in progress.

We add the following from the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday evening:

25 Aug.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—Various reports have been circulated about town for several days past in regard to the rumored Cuba expedition—that enlistments were being made in this city at \$7 a month, and \$1,000 at the end of the year, and that a vessel was shortly to sail with them for the Gulf. We have good reason to believe that these reports are founded in fact, but what the real facts are we have been unable to ascertain on account of the secrecy observed by the parties concerned.

The United States Marshal and District Attorney of this District have been notified from Washington to keep a vigilant eye upon the movement. It is understood, however, that the leaders have taken high legal advice, so as in no way to violate the letter of the law.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 23, 1849.

I have just arrived here, and find, to my surprise, that what I discredited in Pennsylvania, is nevertheless true; and that the scheme for the invasion of Cuba is well and extensively arranged. I find that the Departments, and especially the Secretary of War, is deeply impressed with the importance of these secret movements. Even in this city, under the eyes of the Government, an agent has been busy in getting up this Aaron Burr scheme.

The Government, as I am to-day told, cannot stop the scheme, but that the first trial will probably be abortive, meeting with no help in Cuba. The blood of the martyrs will, perhaps, be the seed of the church. That some of our people are bent on martyrdom in this cause, there is no doubt.

It is not pretended that it is the cause of liberty. It is the cause, as is admitted, of cupidity and knavery. But theft, robbery, and in fact every crime, will be covered over with the name of liberty, in every case where an excuse can be offered to our patriots. Remember Madame Roland's exclamation!

27 August 1848, 3

INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAILS.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1848.

*All Sorts of Reports—Naval Court Martial—The
Cuba Invasion, &c., &c., &c.*

I seldom write on subjects which are questions of doubt. The abduction case of Francisco Rey is likely to turn out a fudge; that is to say, that Rey was fairly abducted, but the Spanish authorities of Cuba, seeing that they were in the wrong, and that trouble would follow, have adopted the method common among them—that of bribing Rey to state that he left New Orleans voluntarily, offering him his liberty and a round sum besides; in this way they will undoubtedly throw the whole blame upon the United States, and completely gull the government of the saints, the actual administration.

The last steamer from Chagres brought to the Navy Department startling charges preferred by several highly esteemed naval officers of the squadron on that station, against their superiors. Speculation with public funds, and the despatch of public ships to carry them into effect, appears to be the order of the day.

Reports are current here, that the "Dale" has arrived at your port from San Francisco, with, some say, two millions on board; others, better informed, say \$220,000. This is a large sum for one public ship to bring home, particularly as it is stated a larger portion belongs to the officers and crew of the ship. The Hon. Secretary of the Navy is fond of finding out mares' nests and defalcations. I wonder, if he were to make inquiries, if he would not find out that public money has been used for the purchase of gold in California, and brought home on speculation. Such is the insubordination, if the statements received from the Pacific can be relied upon, that nothing but courts martial and speculations were the order of the day.

The government, some days ago, was thrown into the fidgets, as they usually are about trifles, and the President issued a thundering proclamation against invading Cuba. In this affair, this government is less informed than in the case of Rey. I have my doubts of the existence of any organized body of men in the Gulf, but should such be the case, their object is very different from that of invading Cuba; but it might be for the purpose of letting General Santa Ana on his one leg in some of the ports of Mexico. Should such be the case, the government or its foresight will necessarily feel small, not to say gulled.

This government, unfortunately, has taken every question heretofore by the tail, instead of by the horns, and shows a manifest want of foresight and calculation.

NARRIS.

The Grand Fancy Dress Ball at Newport.

Ocean House, Aug. 24, 1849.

In conformity with a notice previously given, a meeting was held at this house to-day, to make arrangements for a Grand Fancy Dress Ball, to be held here during the present month. Mr. S. S. Lee was appointed Chairman, and Mr. A. C. Dana, Secretary. The meeting being thus organized, the Chairman was, by unanimous expression, requested to appoint a committee of eight, which said committee were to have power to select the managers of the ball and to fix upon a day, on the evening of which said ball should take place.

The following gentlemen were named by the Chair for the aforesaid committee:—

B. C. Ward,	S. A. Lawrence,	Mr King,
Wm. C. Bristol,	Richard Arnold,	A. Sumner,
G. W. Thatcher,	George Jones,	

Upon motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to this committee.

The meeting then adjourned to Saturday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., after the following list of managers for the ball was reported, and the report accepted:—

MANAGERS.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Mass.,	Lambert Glithings, Baltimore,
Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts,	C. N. Russell, New York,
Mr. R. J. Arnold, Georgia,	W. H. Statchell, Maryland,
Hon. W. C. Gibbs, R. Island,	B. D. Greene, Massachusetts,
Hon. J. Prescott Hall, N. Y.,	Jar. Tubbant, Pennsylvania,
Hon. John W. Botta, Virginia,	Capt. Brewerton, U. S. A.,
Hon. S. S. Prentiss, Louisiana,	Capt. Shields, do.,
Hon. E. H. Anthony, R. I.,	Lewis Norris, Pennsylvania,
H. C. De Rham, New York,	Dr. Mercer, Louisiana,
James Dunckley, Pennsylvania,	Chas. De Rham, New York,
W. B. Lowieles, New York,	D. Sears, Jr., Massachusetts,
Wm. Humphrey, do.,	Geo. A. Prankie, U. S. M.,
Henry Middleton, S. Carolina,	Stephen Williams, New York,
J. S. Mesier, New York,	Capt. Brown, U. S. A.,
F. Grant, Massachusetts,	B. R. Roach, Massachusetts,
De Lancey Kane, New York,	Dr. Satterlee, U. S. A.,
F. W. Greene, Rhode Island,	W. R. Lefee, Pennsylvania,
George Knott, Louisiana,	Dr. C. F. Beck, Pennsylvania,
F. Barstow, Massachusetts,	M. Calhoun, Louisiana,
A. S. Izzard, South Carolina,	John Calton, New York,
Saml. Nicholson, Louisiana,	Dr. Smith, St. Louis,
J. J. Pringle, South Carolina,	O. Hartshorne, Ohio,
Col. Dr. Kussey, U. S. A.,	J. A. Liston, Washington, D. C.,
Col. R. E. Lee, do.,	Major Austine, U. S. A.,
Col. Stepton, do.,	Major Wise, do.,
Major DeLafeld, do.,	Thomas Aiken, Tennessee,
Major Waggoner, do.,	Mr. Morris, New York,
John Winthrop, Louisiana,	Charles Day, Florida,
M. de Crantzer, of the Russian Legation,	M. Groesbeck, Ohio,
	Mr. W. Mure, Br. Consul, N. O.

The following gentlemen were appointed an

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To have exclusive management and direction of the ball:—

Stephen Williams, N. York,	De Lancey Kane, N. York,
George Jones, do.,	Charles De Rham, do.,
David Sears, Jr., Boston,	James Mellenry, Baltimore,
Major Waggoner, U. S. A.,	A. Carroll Dana, Boston.
Geo. W. Thatcher, Boston,	

The Evening Pirapune.

27 August 1849, 1

• **BY** Hon. D. M. Barringer, our newly appointed Ambassador to Spain, is in New York, with his family. He goes out by the next steamer, it is believed.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

27 August 1849, 2

The Abduction of Rey—Statement of Don Civilo Villaverde.

We published, some time ago, as a part of the history of an important investigation, the statement of Don Carlos de España, the Spanish consul implicated in the abduction of Rey, giving to it no other credit than was due to a defence or document drawn up by an accused party. We observe that some of our contemporaries speak of this statement as something for which the Republic is responsible beyond the bare fact of its publication in this paper. This is an error, arising out of forgetfulness of the fact that we published the Spanish consul's statement, as we did the statements of his accusers. We thought this but due to a party charged with a grievous offence against the laws and sovereignty of the country. The statement of the Spanish consul contained an offensive charge against Don Civilo Villaverde, the exile from the island of Cuba, who escaped to this country through the instrumentality of Rey. In reply to the consul, Don Civilo has addressed us a letter through the New York Journal of Commerce, which, it is due to him, should also appear in our columns.

TO THE "REPUBLIC" OF WASHINGTON, ABOVE THE ABDUCTION CASE AT NEW ORLEANS.

Although my name ought to be, and in fact has been mentioned in the affair of New Orleans, I had purposed to maintain a profound silence, and should have done so, were it not for the unworthy representations of the Spanish consul, Don Carlos de España, which were published in the "Republic" of Washington, and reproduced by the Journal of Commerce and other public prints.

According to the representations of the Spanish consul, it appears that Don Vicente Fernandez, Don Juan Garcia, (alias Rey,) and myself, escaped from the prison at Havana, and embarked on board the schooner Delphina, bound to New Orleans; that once there, we abandoned Garcia to his own resources, notwithstanding the offer of \$12,000, which Fernandez had made him as a remuneration for the services he had rendered us, and that he (Garcia) finding himself deceived and in need, applied to the Spanish consul, soliciting pardon from the captain general of Cuba, on condition that he would reveal the place where \$200,000 had been concealed by Fernandez, and also make certain revelations in regard to the safety of the island of Cuba. The Spanish consul ended his examination by alleging that Garcia asked him for a passport to Havana, under the fictitious name of Pedro Murga y Romeo; so that his return to Havana would not be known; for, adds the worthy employee of the Queen of Spain, Garcia feared that his accomplices, viz. Fernandez and myself, would prevent, by force or otherwise, the accomplishment of his purpose.

Notwithstanding the formality with which all this has been said and affirmed, allow me to say it does not contain a word of truth. I am sure that the result of this affair will show (what cannot admit of the least doubt in the public opinion of this Republic) that so bad is the cause of the Spanish consul, that he has to appeal to all sorts of inventions to palliate the enormity of his offence. It is entirely false that Fernandez, Garcia, and myself embarked together in the schooner Delphina, consequently the statement that we arrived together at New Orleans (where I have never been in my life) is also groundless. Equally false is it that Fernandez offered Gar-

cia money for his release; for if the latter came to open our prison door, he was moved thereto by a generous impulse, rather than by the seductions of gold. I doubt not that Garcia, hearing of the accumulated wealth of Fernandez, and finding that the reports were not contradicted, expected remuneration for his services. What I mean is, that there was no express promise on the part of Fernandez, nor any explicit demand on the part of Garcia. But supposing there was a promise on the part of Fernandez, what right has the Spanish consul, or his counsel, to specify and determine the sum of \$12,000? None; for in cases of this nature, not even the amercement of Garcia deserves entire credit.

But the strongest part of the Spanish consul's representations remains to be considered. This zealous employee of her Catholic majesty the Queen of Spain asserts that the captain general of Cuba, Don Frederico Roncaly, pardoned Garcia's crime; in consideration of his promise to make known the place where Fernandez left concealed at Havana about \$200,000 belonging to the creditors of the commercial house of Blanco, Fernandez & Co. One would infer from this that Garcia, who was the turnkey of the prison at Havana in March last, was at the same time the partner, the cashier, the book-keeper, and the collector, of the house of Blanco, Fernandez & Co., and therefore thoroughly acquainted with the transactions of said house. Could any supposition be more absurd? To make it appear more credible that pardon was granted to Garcia by the captain general, Don Frederico Roncaly, the Spanish employee, asserts that he (Garcia) also promised to make some revelations concerning the safety of Cuba. I well know to what point that thrust is directed, and whence it comes; but I am fully prepared to meet it. If it were true that the safety of Cuba was threatened, and also that I had knowledge of the fact, in what way does the consul imagine that I could acquaint Garcia with it before or after my deliverance from prison? Was he by this simple act converted into a patriot, a republican, a conspirator, and become entitled to the full possession of my friendship and confidence? Was an initiation into the machinations which had been contrived against the tranquillity of the island an essential requisite, a sine qua non of the liberty, which he granted me? When this service had been performed, was the rough, the ignorant, the more turnkey of the prison at Havana to be admitted to the secrets of my heart and the plans of my head, if any I had? Or were my friends who threatened the safety of the island the same who induced the turnkey to open our prison door?

Even if Garcia should seek to revenge himself upon my friends for the ingratitude of Fernandez, it would be a difficult task, for not even my parents had the slightest agency in effecting my escape. I am convinced, notwithstanding, that the obscure turnkey was not kidnapped at New Orleans without an object. Yet the design of terrifying the people of Cuba by a proceeding so audacious has completely failed; for when the captain general, Don Frederico Roncaly, sees the awkward manner in which the Spanish consul at New Orleans and his agents have endeavored to avoid a conflict with the United States, he will have to set Garcia at liberty, and make him say he returned to Havana of his own accord. But if the captain general of Cuba has so much fear of the Washington eagle, he will not have the least scruple (I am pretty sure of it) in using Garcia as an instrument of persecution. To obtain pardon and liberty, this poor turnkey may sign any denunciation that shall be put into his hands by his lord and master, Don Frederico Roncaly; and the latter, using the name of the turnkey, will thrust into a narrow dungeon any one who inspires him with suspicion, as many other captain generals have done, including the memorable Don Leopoldo O'Donnell. It would not surprise me to hear shortly that my best friends, the most distinguished young men in Cuba for their talents and virtues, are confined in the jails of the colonial capital for supposed indiscretions which I was repre-

sented to have made known to the turnkey, Don Juan Garcia.

Now and for ever, I protest against such an outrage. The oppressors of my country shall not disgrace me in the eyes of my compatriots; nor shall the barbarous men, who so many times threatened me with the gallows if I did not denounce my accomplices, see the fulfilment of their unjust designs by means so base and villainous, which the civilized world abhors.

Don Juan Garcia, (alias Rey), an unfortunate turnkey of a Spanish jail—an ignorant man in every sense of the word, incapable of comprehending the aspirations of a patriot—truly he is entitled to my gratitude for having set me at liberty, but not to my secrets, not to my confidence.

All the persecutions the captain general may inflict upon Cubans by means of the "revolutions" of Garcia will be entirely arbitrary and tyrannical—a fatal consequence of the unlimited powers with which he is invested, by the state of siege to which Cuba has been subjected since 1826, and of that oppressive colonial system which prevails in that unfortunate island.

We now come to the last part of the examination of the Spanish consul. According to this benevolent being, Garcia, fearing that Fernandez and myself would oppose his return to Havana, endeavored to keep the matter secret, and asked for a passport under the name of Pedro Murga y Romeo, assuming that the fears of Garcia were real, and not a gross invention of the Spanish consul. Will it be possible that Fernandez, who disappeared from New Orleans long before this affair, or I, who was in New York at a distance of so many leagues ignorant of the plans of Garcia, I will not say prevented, but even desired to prevent his supposed spontaneous return to Havana? Again, if Fernandez feared that Garcia would deliver the hid treasure to his creditors, why did he abandon him at New Orleans? Why did he not poison him to make him hold his tongue? Why did he not throw him into the Mississippi? Why, in short, acting with more humanity, did he not give Garcia \$2,000 or so, to save \$200,000? Where was the common sense of Fernandez, that he did not sacrifice a small sum to save the whole? And I, who had the weakness to entrust my liberator with secrets so important as those which involve the security of a people, why did I leave that man and Fernandez as soon as we had landed in this republic? But I will stop. The ~~last~~ ~~part~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~matter~~ ~~further~~ ~~would~~ ~~be~~ ~~to~~ ~~worry~~ ~~the~~ ~~attention~~ ~~of~~ ~~my~~ ~~readers~~ ~~without~~ ~~necessity~~... Enough has been said, in my opinion, to prove the absurdity of the representations of the Spanish consul at New Orleans enough to convince the Cubans, the United States, and the whole world, that if the captain general of Cuba, Don Frederico Roncaly, to avoid giving the passport before the government at Washington, and to palliate his vengeance, avails himself of the abduction of Garcia, as a pretext to defame me and oppress my compatriots, he commits the greatest act of injustice and tyranny that was reserved for the captain generals of Cuba. C. V. L. V. CIVILO VILLAVEVERDE.

New York, Aug. 12, 1849.
P. S.—Since writing the above protest, I have received the New Orleans Picayune of the 5th inst. the contents of which confirm all my suspicions, and convince me of the necessity of publishing what I have written, without delay. For further particulars, I refer my readers to the said New Orleans paper. C. V.

The Express will be about as successful in making the public believe its innocence, in relation to the "inflammatory epistle to the Republic," as it was, some few months since, in its denial of the author of the celebrated "Collier letter" from Albany, or its denial that a certain "M. C. elect" did not recommend Mr. Tallmadge for "any office." (N. Y. Globe.)

The letter alluded to above was from our regular correspondent, who, we are satisfied, is in no wise connected with the New York Express.

27 August 1849, 2

[From the Jacksonville Republican, 27 Aug.]

St. AUGUSTINE, Aug. 20.

Major Ripley and his detachment of U. States troops, returned to this city on Friday last, from Indian River, and reports that he had seen no Indians, and that the farms recently abandoned remained undisturbed since the outbreak in July, with the exception of some plunder which the Indians carried off. Major R. discovered, about two miles from the settlement, where the Indians had encamped the night ensuing the evening on which they killed Mr. Barker and wounded Maj. Russell. The Indians evidently returned to the nation after the outbreak.

Lieut. Adams, with his detachment of U. S. troops, has also returned to the city from Col. Marshall's plantation on the Halifax river, where they had been stationed for a while.

Capt. Ledwith, with his company of Florida mounted volunteers, has gone up to Lake Monroe, and it is to be hoped will give protection to the settlements in that vicinity.

I have seen with pleasure, by a recent correspondence between Senator Yulee and the Secretary of War, that the Government is resolved upon having the Indians finally removed from the State. This, and nothing short of this, will satisfy the people of Florida; for, my word upon it, there will be no safety to either life or property in East Florida as long as an Indian is suffered to remain.

Ocala, Aug. 9.

MR. EDITOR: Since the last express passed (the intelligence by which you have received) nothing has been heard from the Indians. It is supposed here that they have retired within their boundaries, or perhaps into some inaccessible hiding places in the everglades, to await any movement that may be made against them.

I suspect that all the frontier settlements of Alachua, Orange, and Benton counties have been abandoned, and the people collected together at different points for defence.

A few families, from the Southern portion of Marion county have come into this place, and one or two from the immediate neighborhood. Generally I do not think that the people of this county are much alarmed; and, indeed, though the people of the lower counties have some cause for apprehension, I believe their motions have been dictated more by prudence than actual alarm.

A scout went out from this place last week to examine the plantations that had been deserted, but they did not ascertain that any damage had been done, nor did they discover any Indian signs.

Orders were received at this place on Monday, the 6th, by the Colonel of the regiment, from the Governor, to receive and muster into service an infantry company of volunteers of 80 men. The people are opposed to infantry service, and a mounted force would be much easier to obtain. A mounted company from Newnhamville, under command of Capt. G. Dell, passed by this place on yesterday, en route for Tampa Bay, and another similar company, under Capt. Fisher, is on the way from Tallahassee.

Would not the best plan of operations be to obtain from offensive action until a force of two thousand men can be concentrated on the frontier, and then run a line of posts across from Tampa to Indian river? The distance is not over one hundred miles, and twenty posts, with one hundred men at each, could keep the line constantly guarded. Then, if a thousand men were marched upon the Indians, their capture would be certain and speedy. The line would keep them then in as completely to protect the settlements, and the attacking force would be able to act upon them with great effect. The great peril is that an insufficient force will be marched among them, and they will break into small parties and overawe the whole of the southern portion of East Florida.

Certain it is, that whatever plan be adopted, its object should be the entire removal or extermination of these ruthless savages. The people owe it to themselves to demand this. They cannot be expected any longer to endure the presence of such dangerous and intractable neighbors, by whom their lives and property are every moment imperilled.

It is duty, an imperious duty of protection, which the General Government owes to the people to remove these savages from among them; and we may confidently believe that a President, so well acquainted with the nature of our country and the foe will employ the most efficient and rapid measures to that end.

Yours truly, INDEX

The Florida War.

We have no news of importance from Florida. There have been no further depredations committed since our last notice, and no Indians have as yet been seen. Several scouts by U. S. troops have been made, but no signs discovered. The Indians have probably retired to await the movements of the troops. Two companies of mounted volunteers, one under Capt. Fisher, from Tallahassee, the other under Capt. Ledwith from Jacksonville, have passed down South, under orders from the Governor of Florida.

Our remarks in reference to the refusal of Government to receive Florida volunteers into service, has, it seems, displeased our neighbor of the Republic. We cannot help it. We are not disposed to have any controversy about the matter, as we conceive there is little room for it. To close the war speedily and with least expense to the Government, a larger number of troops are necessary than the present disposable force of the regulars which can be brought promptly to the seat of war. We are perfectly satisfied that without mounted men for the service, all attempts to remove the Indians will be only to protract the war and scatter them throughout the State, and defenceless families must suffer. The history of last war proved clearly that the volunteer force was more successful than the regular troops, and such will be the case at present, unless the dragoons could be brought into service. The volunteer force are already supplied with horses, and are on the spot, and well acquainted with the country and the habits of the Indians. We say this with no disposition to reflect upon the character of our regular army. They have shown what they are made of in the recent Mexican war. Their officers are gallant and brave, but past experience proves that for the swamps and hammocks of Florida, the volunteer woodmen are much the more servicable.

In reference to the course of Gen. Taylor, and the Secretary of War in his communication with the authorities of Florida, the people there know how to appreciate it, and will act accordingly. The volunteers will go into the field whether Government wills or not, and further, they will not cease their efforts till the Indians are removed. The attempt to turn the matter into a political war will not have its effect. We are fully assured that it is not so considered in Florida, and, so far as we are informed, with but few exceptions, there is but one opinion and feeling, which is, to aid the State authorities in their present prompt and efficient movements.

WILLIAM FISHER

27 August 1849, 2

Cuba—Abduction of Rey.

The New York Herald of Friday, p. m., has the following interesting information:

The United States steamer *Falcon*, Lieutenant H. J. Hartstein, United States Navy, commanding, arrived at quarantine, Staten Island, at an early hour this morning. The *Falcon* left Chagres on the 28th ultimo for New Orleans, arrived there on the 3d instant, left on the 9th for New York via Havana, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 12th, and left the same day.

She brought thirty-two passengers from Chagres for New Orleans, and thirteen from Havana. She brings in freight \$169,085 50 in gold dust from Chagres, and \$121,000 in specie from New Orleans, and a full cargo.

We learn that great excitement existed in Havana, in regard to the abduction of the Spaniard Rey from New Orleans, by the intervention and direct agency of the Spanish consul in that city, in smuggling that man on board a ship, and conveying him forcibly to Cuba, to answer to the authorities for offences committed on that island. From what we have learned of the matter, the American consul suspected there was something wrong, and he requested permission of the Cuban authorities to visit the vessel and have a conference with Rey.

After some little delay the request was granted, but the consul was accompanied by a Spanish officer and a file of soldiers to the ship. As soon as all had appeared on deck, Rey was interrogated as to whether he left New Orleans voluntarily, and of his own free will, or not. He answered, under the influence of fear, that he did leave that city voluntarily. The consul then testified that he had nothing further to say, and withdrew and went on shore.

Soon afterwards Rey was removed from the vessel and placed in prison; but in the meantime he managed to send two letters to the American consul, stating that he was forced to admit he left New Orleans voluntarily under threats, and he wished to retract his statement. Instead of leaving New Orleans voluntarily, he was forcibly abducted therefrom and conveyed to Havana, and he prayed the protection of the American government. As soon as our consul received this startling intelligence, he applied to the authorities for permission to see Rey again. Three days after his application was made, he was informed by them that Rey was in prison, and that the consul could have no interview with him.

Such was the position of this extraordinary matter at the time of the sailing of the *Falcon*. The excitement which grew out of the matter was heightened by the appearance of the United States ship-of-war *Germentown* on the Havana waters. As soon as she came to anchor, she was boarded by the Cuban authorities, who made inquiries, and manifested much anxiety to know the object of her visit. They seemed much pleased when informed that it had no reference to any special subject. The *Germentown* remained only twelve hours, and then sailed for the United States.

The Savannah Georgian.

27 August 1849, 2

[Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23, 12.30 P. M.

There was nothing done in Cotton yesterday, in this city. Sugar is advancing—now quoted at 4½ to 5. Whiskey 19 to 19½.

The Delta says that the men collected at Grand Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, for the mysterious expedition alluded to in the President's Proclamation, does not exceed three hundred in number. Gen. Twiggs has ascertained that they had not a single stand of arms among them.

The brig Adam Gray arrived here, from Havana, in 8 days passage, confirms the statement brought by the Falcon, at New-York, that Rey was in prison, acknowledged that he was abducted, and that his declaration to the contrary was made under threats.

27 August 1849, 2

Democratic County Convention.

The Delegates appointed at the several Beat meetings to attend the Convention of Delegates for Chatham County, will meet in this city, on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock. The place of meeting will be designated on Tuesday morning, in the Georgian. It is presumed that every one will be at his post. Should a judicious selection be made by the Delegates, there can be but little doubt that the ticket will be elected. The Democracy of Chatham never had a better prospect of success than that presented in the ensuing contest. Let harmony prevail in the selection, and each one do his duty at the polls, and we shall succeed.

The following is a list of the Delegates:—

First Beat.—Col. Thos. Green, D. O'Byrne, Carl Craft, L. N. Falligant, E. Hoidt.

Second Beat.—A. Harmon, R. McIntire, A. Bochart, John E. Davis, and John Boston.

Third Beat.—David Bell, John N. Lewis, Montgomery Cumming, John Cass, Dugald Ferguson.

Fourth Beat.—A. J. C. Shaw, Isaac Brunner, Dr. J. R. Sausy, C. A. L. Lanier, James P. Dent.

Eighth District.—Col. Geo. P. Harrison, Wm. Phillips, Wm. Oliver, S. F. Keller, Richard Dotson, senr.

Two more districts, we understand, have appointed delegates, but their names have not been reported to us.

UNDINE INVOLVED IN MYSTERIOUS
HAPPENINGS -- \$25,000 BOND
REQUIRED OF SUSPECTED LEADER
OF ROUND ISLAND EXPEDITION --
ROCKET SIGNALS TOWARD SHIP ISLAND

4
August 25, 1849

Daily Crescent - Tuesday, August 28, 1849

EXCITEMENT AT THE PASS -- DESCENT ON THE
OUSEL OWLS -- MYSTERIOUS SIGNALS

Pass Christian, August 25, 1849

Eds. Crescent--

We had quite an exciting time at the Hotel last evening just after the arrival of the mail boat from New Orleans.

Among the passengers by her, were the U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, and a special deputy for the State of Mississippi.

Another mysterious looking personage, with a bronzed countenance, large whiskers and an enormous moustache, shortly after her arrival, was observed in close converse with the Grand Scribe of the Ousel Owls, now sojourning here.

Mysterious Stranger Departs to the Undine

Presently, the mysterious stranger, who did not even enter his name upon the Hotel register, was seen emerging from one of the rooms of the Grand Scribe with a casket under his arm. With hurried steps he passed through the front gateway--down the Wharf he speeds. In an instant more he is standing upon the deck of the fairy like Undine.

As quick as thought, the lines are cast off from her moorings--up goes her snowy sail--a mile from the shore she, as if by magic, disappears in the dim moonlight. But by the aid of a telescope, her tapering, raking mast can be plainly discerned. She is lying to, perched as it were upon the top of a shell bank, out of reach of Uncle Sam's fleet steamer Water Witch and her noble crew, who have been here for several days lying upon this station for the purpose it is said of watching her movements.

U. S. Marshals Summon the Grand Scribe

But hold up on, let us return to the Hotel again. The Grand Scribe is seen in close consultation with a couple of gentlemen of high standing and great reputed wealth, belonging to New Orleans. He apparently knows of "coming events" and has prepared himself accordingly.

The two marshals approach their victim--a legal document is produced/

"The object of your visit has been anticipated, gentlemen," observes the Grand Scribe, "and these gentlemen have kindly consented to place their names upon my bond."

"What is the amount?" inquired the elder of the two proposed bondsmen.

"Twenty-five thousand dollars," replied the officer.

"Well, that is decidedly cool!" responded the other friend. You consider the personal appearance of the Spanish Consul before your court, charged with aiding in the abduction of an American citizen, a fixed fact, in the petty sum of five thousand dollars, and you demand twenty-five thousand security from this gentleman on the mere surmise that he is engaged in an expedition having, it is said, for its object, not only the liberation of the said abducted citizen, but the enfranchisement of half a million of men, bowed down under the iron rod of a female despot."

"Hold on with your patriotic ebullitions," observed his friend, "and let us sign the bond."

In a minute more their pens are passing over the parchment, and the Scribe is out of the hands of the law until three weeks hence, when he is to appear before a U. S. Commissioner in New Orleans. The arrest being made on tide water, he has claimed admiralty jurisdiction, otherwise the investigation would have taken place before a U. S. Commissioner at Jackson the capital of Mississippi.

Rocket Signals on High

But let us haul out in front of the Hotel once more.

What is that bright flash? Hark to the hissing sound! Ah, 'tis a rocket mounting high into the air; now it bursts, and from amongst a myriad of burning stars shooting from its head, there is one so brilliant, bright and beautiful as almost to dazzle the eye of the beholder. But, lo! it does not descend with its companions de voyage--it is suspended by a parachute, and floateth away among the clouds, still burning brightly, until it is lost from us in the distance.

It is a signal, perhaps, that danger is nigh. Look to the spot where we lost the Undine and her mysterious passenger. A blue light burning from the mast's head answers the signal. From the islands in the distance the fiery winged messengers are seen speeding up on high. The booming of a gun is heard from the neighborhood of Ship Island, and all is still again.

But lo! what is that ~~marking~~ springing up from the Lake, and spreading her snowy sails? 'Tis the "Spirit of the Waters,"

containing the sealed casket, wafting it with arrowy speed to some safe and hidden island retreat.

But the night has passed, and, with the rising of the sun, the Undine is seen quietly moored to the wharf, her sailing master sitting composedly on her deck, looking as placid and demure as if he had turned in at his usual hour, so as to be stirring with the lark.

But nous nerrons, in a day or two you may very possibly hear further from

DA VINCI

The Daily Delta

28 August 1849, 2

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

BILOXI, August —, 1849.

Editors of the Delta: Gentlemen—Enclosed I send you a copy of the list of officers attached to the sloop of war Albany, now stationed off Ship Island, which, if it please you, make public:

V. M. Randolph, Esq., Commander; Daniel B. Ridgely, First Lieutenant; James H. North and Washington Reid, Second Lieutenants; M. G. Delancy, Surgeon; George F. Cutter, Purser; E. Ross Colhoun, Acting Master; Freeman Norvell, Brevet First Lieutenant of Marines; Charles Martin, Assistant Surgeon; John R. Eggleston, Wm. F. Glassels, Wm. Henry Ward, and Henry M. Thorne, Midshipmen; Robert Whitaker, Boatswain; Wm. Arnold, Gunner; John C. Butler, Carpenter; John I. Strafford, Sailmaker; Apthorp Vander Heuvel, Captain's Clerk.

The steamer Water Witch is acting tender, and cruising round the Islands. Yours, respectfully, D. S.

Eufaula Democrat
(Alabama)

28 August 1849, 2

Cuba.

For some time past, organizations have been formed in the United States for the purpose of rendering military aid to revolutionary movements in different parts of the globe.

The friends of Ireland organized and contributed largely of money and the implements of war to aid their oppressed country in the death struggle with her proud oppressor.

The natives of Germany organized armed bodies to participate in the glory of achieving the independence of Hungary—leaders were designated, recruits levied, and the implements of war accumulated.

An armed expedition sailed from the port of New Orleans, for the express purpose of engaging in the civil wars of Yucatan.

Gen. Scott, the great leader of our armies, publicly advocates the annexation of Canada, to the U. S. in the public prints.

These things were not done in a corner—all the world knew of them; and the great American heart exulted at these displays of generous enthusiasm for liberty on the part of our people. The government of the U. S. looked on without displeasure, so far as we know, and allowed these warlike schemes to mature under its eye. No Proclamation was issued—no edicts administered—no arrests ordered.

But no sooner is it announced that a design is on foot to break the tyranny which blights the prosperity of Cuba, like an un-

timely frost, than the government is alarmed—a denunciatory proclamation is issued, and conduct which was regarded with complacency when directed towards Hungary and Canada, is little less than treason when directed towards Cuba.

We are not disposed to quarrel with Gen. Taylor's administration without cause. His brilliant services entitle him to the generous confidence of the American people. Besides, he is a southern man, and deeply interested in southern institutions. But on these accounts, he has it in his power to inflict irreparable injury on us; and if therefore becomes us to scrutinize his public policy closely; and to doubt its character in respect to the South, is to sound the alarm.

We are utterly at a loss to understand how a President who intends to protect the rights of the South, can keep such a man as Jacob Collamer in his cabinet.

We are equally at a loss to comprehend the furious zeal of the administration, against all who sympathize with the brave but down-trodden and oppressed Cubans, and desire to annex this key of the gulf to the U. S. while it looks with such complacency upon other military organizations in our borders.

There is a way to account for these anomalies we hope it may not be the true one. The majority of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet are Free Soilers, who believe with Jacob Collamer that slavery is "a great moral and political evil, and that the government ought to do nothing to increase or extend it."

Federal Union
(Milledgeville, Ga.)

28 August 1849, 3

[NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.]

NEW YORK, August 19, 1849.

To the Editor of the Federal Union:

Full two thousand persons on a single steamer, the Rhode Island, attended the ship "Mechanic's Own," leaving this port on Tuesday last for California, carrying out the New York Mechanic's Mining Association, 100 in number, and 70 other passengers. That is this "crowd" went with her down to sea—to the Hook. I know not the reason for it, but so it was—that more interest was excited in this expedition, far more than in either of the many New York California ventures preceeding it. The Empire city left on Thursday for Chagrea, packed, crammed and jammed, though there was a general impression that her passengers would be forced to lie over for a considerable time in Panama owing to an accident recently occurring to one of the steamers on the other side. One must see such departures as that of the Empire city or the Mechanic's Own, to realize just how the California fever rages in New York. At no previous date has it been more prevalent or as effective in its consequences. Nevertheless, from what I learn from shrewd gentlemen residing for many years in that quarter, the chances are decidedly against the miner's return to the U. S. with accumulated wealth. Much the greater number of those already at work in the mines are dissipated men—persons who give over to professional gamblers and grog-sellers all they find above the heavy amount of the treasure which subsistence costs them. However, this is by no means strange, as these two classes of leeches upon the industry of the community, are apt to sweep into their pouches an undue share of the earnings of the early settlers in all quarters under the dominion of the North American.

The Cuba question is attracting much attention here just now. From what I learn, it is probable that the recent supposed abduction of Rey at New Orleans was but the abscatulation of the man to Havana to give information concerning the plans of those Americans who would aid the Creole Cubans to achieve their independence of Old Spain. No well informed person here, believes that any expedition is fitting up in this country to make directly for Cuba, though all are pretty well aware that some such crusade composed for the most part of Americans, will sooner or later embark from a Mexican port. It is questionable how, for this government is authorized or called on to interfere with the departure of individual citizens or the shipment of property from American ports on the suspicion, that eventually, either will be employed against Spain's government in Cuba. The project is a scheme of wealthy Cubans who are inimical to their government on account of the favoritism displayed throughout the whole policy of the administration of the Island; discriminating always against the natives. The Creole population retaliate by never employing a Spanish born professional man, merchant mechanic or trader, when another not born in Spain is within their reach. They

have large means at command, and will doubtless strike the blow as soon as possible; depending for foreign aid; only on such Americans as they may be able to induce to join them. I learn from a source in which I have confided, that General Worth's death deprived them of their contemplated leader; an arrangement having been entered into by which, resigning his commission in our army, Gen. W. was to have repaired as a planter, to Cuba, to be ready to head the movement when the projectors made the rising.

We are soon to have a grand Hungarian meeting here which will be attended by an immense throng of people, perhaps full 50,000. All public men of note in the city will participate in it; though Bishop Hughes will probably issue a proclamation or publication (in effect) forbidding his followers to attend, as since the Pope's run away scrape, he sees in every liberal movement, a threat against the continuance of the supremacy (by law) of his Church in Catholic countries.

Last night there was a large meeting of the friends of Avezzano, formerly a commission merchant of this city, who after commanding the republicans in the glorious but unsuccessful defence of Genoa, was made minister of war in the Republican Government of Rome, from whence he escaped on the entrance of Oudinot's army, manages to get home to his family with a whole skin by the last Liverpool steamer. The meeting determined to honor him with some public demonstration. He is very popular here, being a man of high character, frank bearing and well known liberalism.

The few barburners among us are down in the month at the lamentable failure of their Rome Convention scheme, to induce a Wilmot proviso commitment of the democratic party of the State, which ended as I predicted to your readers some weeks ago. You will perceive from the report of the proceedings of both Conventions, that our friends maintained a lofty and truly national position. Have they not completely estopped the mouths and pens of the federalists of the South who are saying that the South has now no true and reliable friends at the North?—You should recollect, that had they abandoned their principles, victory at the approaching fall election could not have failed to be the position of the coalition; though of course, it would have committed them to view ultimately dissevering their connection with the democracy of the South and West, and it would otherwise have greatly strengthened federalism in New York.

The Bowery Theatre and Burton's are doing a magnificent business; the first with grand Italian Opera and grand French Ballet, and the last with the legitimate Drama. At the Broadway, Tedesco is the "bright particular Star" drawing thousands nightly, and at Burton's—Mary Taylor.

The cholera is fast disappearing from New York, and business has become quite brisk. Our fashionables however, are still at the watering places.

GOTHAMITE.

Memphis Eagle

28 August 1849, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The Philadelphia North American, in commenting upon the late Proclamation of the President, says: "Intelligence has reached us from a reliable source, that a force numbering between five hundred and eight hundred men has recently been assembled at Round Island, opposite Pascagoula, under the command of a Col. White, who figured not long ago at Yucatan. It is also stated that the sum of \$250,000 has been deposited in Mobile to promote the objects of this nefarious movement, the particular direction of which is not yet distinctly ascertained; though from facts lately come to light, through authentic channels, its destination is supposed to be Cuba, where a landing is contemplated at the south side of the island. It is understood that rendezvous, with a view of enlisting men, have been opened at Baltimore, New York, and Boston, as well as at Mobile and New Orleans. We have not been able to discover that any attempt has been made in this city to collect a force, or to supply arms and ammunition."

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas says it will be the special duty of the new minister to the Court of Madrid, Gen. Barringer, to procure a reduction of the enormous duties to which the produce of the United States is subjected when imported into Cuba, adding that the late administration made a standing offer to the Spanish Government of \$100,000,000 for the Island of Cuba, but that this offer has been or will be withdrawn by the present administration.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S TOUR.—*Chambersburg, Pa., August 15, 1849.*—The President arrived here about dusk this evening in a feeble state and was received probably by the most enthusiastic masses of people that ever greeted a public man in this country. The car which contained him, even before it stopped, was literally swarming with old men and young, while those who could gain a foot-hold near "Old Zack," as they affectionately called him, came near tearing him completely assunder. The old men would catch him by the arms and shoulders and hug him, lavishing on him the most affectionate terms. I never witnessed anything that would compare with it before. The streets were literally blocked up with human beings, while from the vast sea of up-turned faces arose shouts more deafening than all the thunders of Buena Vista. The demonstration struck a chord in the old man's heart, for I never heard him make such a speech as he made to the vast crowd, feeble and infirm as he was. His voice was full and clear, and rang out with a power which was astonishing. Every man in the crowd could hear and distinguish every word. His receptions all along the route were full of the most ardent enthusiasm: men, women, and children turned out in their every-day dress *en masse*, walked up to the President, and addressed him with all the confidence they would have done a long-lost brother, husband or son.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

28 August 1849, 2

Proclamation of the President—Projected Revolution in the Island of Cuba—Armed expedition fitting out in the United States.

No copy from the New York Herald, the Washington Republic, and the Cincinnati Commercial, the following articles,—which we give for what they are worth—as corroborative evidence of the projected Revolution in Cuba, foreshadowed by the recent Proclamation of the President of the United States:

The highly important intelligence which we communicated to the public a few days since, in relation to a grand movement at New Orleans, and other points in this country, having for its object the fitting out of an armed expedition, to be employed in effecting a revolution in certain provinces of Mexico or Cuba, has just been confirmed in the most emphatic manner.

The armed expeditions, as they are styled, alluded to in the proclamation, are intended to aid in revolutionizing the Island of Cuba. That is their object—their sole object. The movement has been long contemplated, and originates not in this country, but in Cuba itself. It has been set on foot by a number of the most influential and wealthy planters in that island. For years, the leading Cronies of Cuba have been oppressed by an anxiety to deliver themselves from the Spanish yoke, and, at the same time, prevent the possibility of the island falling into the hands of England—a result which has been repeatedly threatened.

In one word, a revolution has been resolved upon in Cuba, and those at the bottom of the movement have gone to work like determined men. For five or six months past, agents of the revolutionists of Cuba have been engaged in enlisting the services of citizens of the United States, to aid them in their efforts to become free and independent. Several officers of the volunteer portions of our army, who were engaged in the war with Mexico, were approached on the subject, and their services secured. No more adventurers have been enlisted in this movement. We have every reason to believe, that the personnel of these organizations, which have been effected in this country, for the purpose of assisting in the revolution of Cuba, is of the highest order, as regards the respectability, honor and talent of the individuals, both officers, and men, who are engaged in the movement.

In Cuba, the progress of republican principles has been hardly suspected. But it has been steady and unremitting for years. The sons of the wealthy planters have almost all, for years past, received their education in the United States, and have thus become thoroughly imbued with liberal principles.

An unconquerable determination to substitute free government for the present vassalage to the crown of Spain, has obtained possession of the opulent classes. The first blow struck in the revolution will be the signal for a tremendous and irresistible uprising of the influential masses of the island.

Five hundred armed men from the United States, under competent leaders, would probably suffice to make the work of revolution complete. The military force on the island amounts to seventeen thousand men, of which nine thousand are in Havana. It is believed that the fidelity of a great portion of this force is by no means certain. The Captain General himself entertains serious doubts on that subject. Not long since, a formidable insurrection broke out at one of the fortresses on the island, and several soldiers were shot. But the spirit of insubordination is unchecked, and only awaits an opportunity to manifest itself in the most formidable manner. Meanwhile, there are hundreds of planters who are in readiness to contribute abundant pecuniary means to effect the revolution, and anxious

to await the commencement of the movement for independence and liberty.

There cannot be a doubt, then, as to the fact that the most decided steps have been taken to effect a revolution in Cuba. These steps have been taken with remarkable prudence and sagacity. Large sums of money have been already expended in the enterprise. Arms and munitions of war have been purchased and shipped to a well selected rendezvous. A formidable body of men has been collected and organized beyond the limits of the United States, and awaits the appropriate moment to strike the decisive blow. All this has been effected with great secrecy and most skilful management. In the island itself, the revolutionists have proceeded with equal judgment and determination. It is impossible to exaggerate the intensity of the desire which animates the Cubans who are embarked in this revolutionary movement, to shake off the iron despotism which now presses them to the earth.

From these revelations, the late abduction trial in New Orleans gathers additional interest. It is stated that Rey, who was jailor in Havana, had released a number of State Prisoners, that they might take part in the contemplated rebellion. The New York Herald, of the 17th, says:

The U. S. steamship Falcon, Lieut. H. J. Hartstem, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at quarantine, Staten Island, at an early hour this morning.

We learn that great excitement existed in Havana, in regard to the abduction of the Spanish, Rey, from New Orleans, by the intervention and direct agency of the Spanish Consul in that city, in smuggling that man on board a ship and conveying him forcibly to Cuba, to answer to the authorities for offences committed on that Island. From what we have learned of the matter, the American Consul suspected there was something wrong, and as soon as the vessel, in which he arrived had reached Havana, that official demanded permission of the Cuban authorities to visit the vessel and have a conference with Rey.

After some little delay the request was granted, but the Consul was accompanied by a Spanish officer and a file of soldiers to the ship. As soon as all had appeared on deck; Rey was interrogated as to whether he left New Orleans voluntarily, and of his own free will or not? He replied, under the influence of fear, that he did leave that city voluntarily. The Consul then remarked that he had nothing further to say, withdrew and went on shore.

Soon afterwards Rey was removed from the vessel and placed in prison, but in the meantime he managed to send letters to the American Consul, stating that he was forced to admit he left New Orleans voluntarily under threats, and he wished to retract his statement. Instead of leaving New Orleans voluntarily, he was forcibly abducted therefrom and conveyed to Havana; and he prayed the protection of the American government. As soon as our Consul received this startling intelligence, he applied to the authorities for permission to see Rey again. Three days after his departure was made, he was informed by the Consul that Rey was in prison, and that the Consul would have no interview with him. Such was the position of this extraordinary matter at the time of the sailing of the Falcon. The excitement which this intelligence created was heightened by the appearance of the U. S. ship of war Germantown in the Havana harbor. A number of the sailors and deck hands, boarded by the Cuban authorities, who made many inquiries, and manifested much anxiety to learn the object of her visit. They seemed much surprised when informed that it had no reference to any special subject. The Germantown remained only twelve hours, and then sailed for the United States.

The Nashville True Whig

28 August 1849, 2

THE SECRET ARMED EXPEDITION.—The Wash-
ington Republic has a letter from its New York cor-
respondent which furnishes the following reliable
account of the expedition which called forth the
recent proclamation of the President of the United
States:

I have been engaged during the last two days in
seeking authentic information relative to the sub-
ject of the proclamation of the President; and be-
lieve that I have not made the thing in vain. There
is not the slightest room for doubt that a well con-
certed movement has been in progress here for
some time past, and also at New Orleans, in order
to enlist men for an armed hostile expedition against
Cuba.

I have myself conversed with individuals who
were approached on the subject by the agents of
those engaged in the movement in Cuba and the
United States, and place all credit in their state-
ments. From their accounts it appears that about
three months ago, certain persons, who are well
supplied with pecuniary means, and are duly au-
thorized to act for wealthy planters in the island of
Cuba, sought their aid on the military expedition,
making the most liberal offers, and promising the
most tempting rewards in case of success. A great
many men have been enlisted in this city for this
work, and had it not been for an accidental and
unexpected failure in effecting the purchase of a
vessel, this branch of the expedition would have
sailed some weeks ago. The following is what
I have been told:—The expedition was organized
in a short time, within the possibility of a month.
Another branch of the expedition has been organ-
ized at New Orleans, and the remaining portions
are already encamped on an island in the gulf.

This movement has been contemplated for some
time, and all the preparatory measures have been
taken with a great deal of judgment and prudence.
The first development of the plot was made a week
or two ago, in the correspondence of one of the
morning papers here, and this leaking out of the se-
cret is to be traced to the imprudence of an influ-
ential agent at New Orleans, whose name I could
communicate, who blabbed the business in some
public place in that city.

It is not for me to speak of the course taken by
our government in this matter. It is only necessary
that I should state that the prompt interference
of the Administration has inspired fresh confidence
in them in the minds of this great commercial com-
munity, who have no desire to see the prosperity
and peace of the country put in jeopardy by any
mad schemes of adventurers or hot brained young
men, who wish to seek glory in a new field of war-
like adventure. I expect to be enabled to commu-
nicate some quite important information on the sub-
ject in a day or two.

THE CUBA INVASION.—SOMETHING WONDERFUL.
—By a letter that was sent to this city, several days
or two weeks ago, and which got into the wrong
hands, it is said, and so we are informed, the clue
to the "Cuba Expedition" was partially had. The
letter was addressed to the Lieutenant Colonel of
the expedition, who, it appears, resides in this city,
and who has quite a number of "emigrants" ready
for the word of command. Now, it is surmised by
us, that this "Cuba Expedition" was planned by
long headed men, and that emigrants from all parts
of the Union should sail at the right time for Cali-
fornia, ostensibly, but all put into Cuba for rest,
pleasure or supplies, and when there, join the rebell-
ion, destined to overthrow the government, and
make themselves safe in Moro Castle and other
places on the Island, erect a new government and
apply for admission into the Union. Whether the
President's Proclamation will crush this deep laid
scheme remains to be seen. If reports be true
quite a number of hardy men in this part of the
country, who are accustomed to fatigue and ex-
ploits of daring, were in league to be ready. Some
persons deny the existence of the league intended
for the invasion of Cuba, but such men are blinded
to facts, or else those facts have not been revealed
to them. Let us wait, and see what is coming.—
Cia. Com.

WASHINGTON

28 August 1849, 3

LAND PIRACY REBUKED.

FROM THE CHARLESTON EVENING NEWS OF AUG. 21.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The Cuban expedition has found favor in the eyes of those very journalists who have been ready to raise a clamor against England for her supposed attempt to acquire a foothold on the Mosquito shore. They are sensitive to the smallest foreign interference with the territorial rights, real or supposed, of their own country; yet on the least opening afforded to American enterprise, legal or illegal, they seem intellectually blind and morally obtuse to the claims of foreign nations. If the Canadians had shown any inclination to revolt, this class of our citizens would have been ready to sympathize with the movement and arm in its promotion. If Northern Mexico had shown any disposition to set up an independent republic, it would not have been long in waiting for spirits of a daring stamp to co-operate in the effort. Let the opening be continental or insular, from this or that quarter of the Western hemisphere, and an array can be speedily formed, under a standard that summons restless men to the enterprise.

We cannot say that this is the sign always of a mercenary temper. We will not pronounce that the lure of gold is invariably the spring of these movements. The spirit of daring—the love of untried adventure—the stimulus that attends the exploration of new paths of exertion—are traits that enter largely into all American adventure. But it indicates an unquiet, morbid condition of the public mind, when it is on a constant leision to seize the slightest occasion to arm for the prosecution of plans, which, if they do not originate in selfish ambition, must terminate, if successful, in the acquisition of illegal gains. It is this restless spirit in a part of our countrymen that is fast damaging the national character. It is this rampant love for adventure that is spreading throughout the civilized world the impression that territorial lust is the dominating desire of our people—that they forego the slow gains of regular industry and the gradual triumphs of peaceful art, at the first summons of an unquiet spirit of adventure.

In relation to this Cuban enterprise, we cannot but conclude that the money which has been so freely expended to advance its ends is derived from the purses of that portion of the Islanders who are discontented with the Spanish rule. It is to be regretted that their wealth has not been applied to a better object than to seduce American citizens from their duty to their country. But it indicates very little substantial power to carry out and sustain a revolution which has to be stimulated into activity from *without*. It demonstrates the presence of a small measure of internal ability to form a new civil organization, when the boldness is wanting to take the *initiative* in so important a movement. If foreigners are to commence and direct the operations, the Cubans may be sure that the same foreigners will reap all the political advantages—that they will distribute the power among themselves, should the enterprise succeed, which has been won by their efforts.

We think that it cannot succeed, from the fact that however the time, as it is thought, has been fortunately selected for the attempt, whilst Europe is involved in troubles, any such attempt to disturb so important a possession of one of the European maritime powers will find force enough in Europe ready to engage in its suppression. So wide a breach in the system that forms the balance of colonial power in the new world will never be permitted, were it only from the apprehension that Cuban independence of Spain may lead finally to Cuban annexation to the United States.

28 August 1849, 3

At a supper lately given to Mr. ELLWOOD FISHER at the Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, there were a variety of toasts drank, some of which were tolerable, and others were as flat as champagne that has been uncorked a week. One of the invited guests at the entertainment was a Mr. GONZALEZ, who, in answer to a complimentary toast, made a very brief speech and gave a toast. This gentleman, as we infer from his toast, is a resident of the Island of Cuba. He toasted that much-talked of island as "*the coming sister of the South—the future gem State of the Union.*"

When logic runs a muck with prophecy it is sure to be baffled. A prophecy cannot be answered. It is a subject for faith to act on, and is altogether too transcendental for reason to control or direct. Whatever may be said of the modesty of a Cuban in toasting his island as the future "gem State" of the Union, long before the public of this country has expressed a wish to have such a "gem" in our national casket, or national nose, or in our national ear, there can be no question that when Mr. Gonzalez ranked Cuba as more valuable than any of the States of our Confederacy, he offered very little flattery to our present sisterhood of Commonwealths, the poorest of which would feel shocked at the impudence of Cuba if Cuba were to assume to be her equal.

We propose that Mr. "Ambrosio Gonzalez," the gentleman who is all the way from Cuba, have leave to withdraw his toast.—Louisville Journal.

WASHINGTON

28 August 1849, 3

THE SPANISH CONSULATE AT NEW ORLEANS.—We announced yesterday, on a statement of our Reporter, that the Spanish Consul had closed his office. We have since been informed that our Reporter was misled by what he heard from others, and that the Spanish consulate is not closed. A paper printed in Spanish in this city, entitled *El Telegrafo*, contradicts the rumor, and informs us that “the Consul, conscious of ignorance, unwilling to abandon a post confided to him by the Queen of Spain, and aware of the responsibility of his situation, awaits the decision of his Government; and until that decision be known, will continue to discharge the duties imposed upon him.”—*New Orleans Courier*, 16th.

28 August 1849, 2

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Commodore Perry, U. S. N.; Colonel Stansbury, Baltimore; J. Swift, H. Kalston, C. McAllister, Philadelphia; William S. Peck, U. S. E.; Gen. John Garland, U. S. A.; H. J. Rodgers, Baltimore; Gen. Mason, late Governor of California, and lady; Captain D. D. Porter, U. S. A.; Colonel Wellesly Ashiquor, R. A. and family; Dr. W. B. Mears, North Carolina, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

John Baker, England; William D. Benton, Georgia; William Blair, Alabama; J. W. Clark, Georgia, and J. D. Gardiner, Wisconsin, are at the Clinton Hotel.

Captain C. H. Hunter, U. S. N.; A. R. Eddy, U. S. N.; Hon. William Simpson, U. S. Consul to Bombay; H. F. Witten, U. S. A., arrived yesterday, and stopped at the American Hotel.

GENERAL TAYLOR IN NEW YORK.—It is probable that the President of the United States is at this moment on the soil of our great empire State. Have any preparations been made to receive him in this metropolis? If so, what preparations? How is he to be received?—when?—or by whom? Is he to be in the hands of *diques* who fought against his nomination, and officeholders who reviled him?—or is he to be in the hands of the people, the independent masses who elected him? Is he to be the guest of a miserable oligarchy?—or is he to be the guest of the city? It is time that these questions should be answered.

The Daily Picayune.
28 August 1849, 1

THE ABDUCTION CASE.—It appears that the right view of the abduction case is taken by many persons abroad, as well as in this city. The Republic of the 20th inst. contains the following, which are so natural and just that we cannot refrain from presenting them to our readers:

We learned last night by telegraphic despatch from New Orleans that the examination in the case of Don Carlos de España, the Spanish Consul, arrested on the charge of kidnapping Juan Garcia or Rey, closed on the 14th inst., and that he was required by the U. S. Commissioner to give bail with securities in the sum of \$5000 for the next term of the Circuit Court of the United States. The other defendants were held to bail by the State officers.

For some time past we have been engaged in the publication of the testimony taken on this examination. The great contrariety of evidence occasioned an equal diversity of opinion in the public mind in regard to the guilt or innocence of the Consul; but all have agreed that, if the Consul was guilty, a more atrocious and infamous outrage upon the rights of a friendly nation was never perpetrated by any foreign power.

We do not hesitate to say, from a perusal of all the evidence, that there has been more perjury and villany disclosed on this trial than ordinarily meets the eye or ear of any Old Bailey lawyer. It can scarcely admit of doubt that bribery to an immense amount has been employed to suborn witnesses and induce them to forswear themselves.

We cannot believe in the innocence of the Spanish Consul. The weight of credible testimony satisfies us that Garcia was fraudulently, if not forcibly kidnapped and carried on board the *Mary Ellen*. We doubt the innocence both of the captain and crew of that schooner. We believe that Garcia, who left New Orleans without a single change of clothes, was put on board the American vessel, *Andrew Ring*, nominally for quarantine, but really for a prison; that vessel being all the time kept under the guns of a Spanish man-of-war, so that she could not possibly escape out of the harbor with Garcia on board; while the fact of his performing quarantine in our American vessel was but a trick of the crafty Spaniard who governs that island, to induce the people of the United States to suppose that Garcia was free. We have not a doubt that the confession of Garcia to our Consul, Mr. Campbell, in the presence of the captain of the port, that he came voluntarily from New Orleans, was an acknowledgment extorted by fear of death, and that he has long since retracted it, if he has not gone to his grave. We learn from Havana that the Captain General has refused permission to Mr. Campbell to visit Garcia in prison, and when we last heard from him he was confined on board a Spanish man-of-war.

A few days ago, in our anxiety for justice in this business, we published the Spanish Consul's defence without one word of comment. The story was artfully drawn up, as we now believe, to conceal his guilt. Garcia was kidnapped, because, as the second jailer of the prison at Havana, he had aided in the escape of Villaverde, who was confined in a dungeon for high treason. The Count of Alcoy has been, we fear, guilty of aiding and abetting in this infamous act. How much money has been expended in bribing witnesses at New Orleans, as well as agents engaged in the abduction of Garcia, we have no means of knowing. But this outrage is one to which the American people will not submit; and although the President of the United States has recently evinced to the Spanish authorities and to the world his determination to suppress all underhanded and unprincipled efforts to seize the Island of Cuba, yet we know that, when once convinced that a free man, be he foreigner or native, has been fraudulently and forcibly kidnapped in an American city by order of the Spanish authorities, he will be prompt to resent the insult, and compel a speedy atonement for the outrage from the Spanish Government.

28 August 1849, 1

The Abducted Man Given Up.

Rey, alias Garcia, in New Orleans.

The brig *Salvadora*, Capt. Evans, arrived here this forenoon from Havana having left that port on the 20th inst. Among the number of her passengers is JUAN FRANCISCO REY, alias GARCIA.

We learn that he was demanded from the Captain General of Cuba, by the U. S. Consul, Gen. Campbell, and delivered up accordingly. Gen. Campbell sends him back in safety to this country, on the *Salvadora*, to bear testimony on the future trial of Don Carlos de España and confederates, accused of abducting him.

Rey came over in charge of Dr. Frank Gage. We saw him for a few moments at the office of Mr. Bradford, Acting U. S. District Attorney. He is a man of middle size, dark complexion, full face, seemingly in good health, and carried the well known *Panama hat* in his hand.

We have ascertained from persons who have conversed with Rey, that he asserts positively that he was violently abducted hence, and that his testimony will be strong against those who took part in the foul transaction.

Late from Yucatan.

ANOTHER BATTLE BETWEEN THE INDIANS AND THE YUCATECOS—We are indebted to Mr. Thomas J. Brown John, who came passenger in the schooner *American*, five days from Sisal, having left on the 17th inst., for the following news:

Great excitement and alarm prevailed at Sisal and in the interior, on account of a letter having been received there from the Mexican Consul at this place, stating that Col. White was about to invade the country with a large armed force, as was supposed, for the purpose of forcing them to pay the amount due Col. White and his soldiers, who fought for them before. Five hundred soldiers were sent from Merida, the capital, to Sisal, for the purpose of opposing their landing.

On the 16th a diligence came in from Merida, stating that after the troops had left, the Indians had attacked the Mexicans, and driven them into the citadel at Bacalar, when after a fight of a whole day the Indians retired. Eight hundred Mexicans remained dead on the field.

Capt Kelly, who had previously gone down with Col. White, and who was in command of a company of eighty of the Louisiana Volunteers, was reported to have been killed in the action; also, one of the best officers of the Yucatan troops is reported mortally wounded. The Indians afterwards captured a convoy of Mexicans, with provisions for Bacalar, after a severe conflict, in which they killed forty men.

The U. S. schooner *Flier* left on the 15th inst. for Pensacola—all well. The English brig-of-war *Sappho* sailed the next day for Vera Cruz. The captain of the *Sappho* had his arm broken while exercising the guns of his ship, by the recoil of one of the pieces.

28 August 1849, 1

THE CUBAN INVASION.

Every day goes to confirm the impression that this hobgoblin for proclaiming, "in hot haste," against which the Whig papers have showered praises on the vigilance and energy of President Taylor, is an unmitigated humbug. The report about New Orleans is alleged to be the hot bed of the movement—still the papers there, which ought to know, and which never fail to enlighten their readers with such piquant and interesting events, if any there be, are in profound ignorance of the whole affair.

The *New Orleans Bulletin*, (a Taylor organ,) publishes the President's Proclamation, with the following quaint remarks, showing that it attaches but little importance to the tremendous developments, which first appeared in a *New York paper*. "If this be the best defence that so ardent a Taylor organ can squeeze out of its scanty materials for the much-lauded 'Proclamation,' the whole affair must be ridiculous indeed.

By the bye, the Republic assures us that the Government had notice of the movement "for some time" before the commencement of Gen. Taylor's Presidential tour. Is it not strange, then, that this "man of peace," who was made President for his good fighting for forty years, should have left Washington on a trip of pleasure, at a moment, when, if there was any foundation for the fearful rumors, it was so important for the President of the United States to be at his post, to receive all the facts at headquarters, and devise measures accordingly? If he had the facts before he set out on his journey, why was not the Proclamation issued by him at Washington, if indeed it was not prepared there, instead of being sent by mail a few days after, *en route*? If the information arrived subsequently, and was of importance enough to justify a proclamation, should he not have returned to Washington properly to discharge his high trusts as President? Gen. T. is, however, aware, that the Government can as well be conducted by his managers at Washington without, as with such a President—and he cannot forego the pleasure of being flattered and caressed by those now loving Whigs, who once denounced him as a "butcher and cut throat." It is strange indeed, that with so many delicate questions connected with our foreign policy, requiring the attention of the Government, as the Whigs say, the President should be on a triumphal march through the country, on the eve of an election, instead of being at the Cabinet Board.

Here's the article from the *New Orleans Bulletin*:

THE PROJECTED FORAY.—It very often happens that we can get more information from abroad of what is going on in our city, than we can from any and every source immediately at home. During the late visitations of pestilence

and flood, we were much edified by the correspondents of the Northern papers, who informed us of facts, the existence of which were never dreamed of by our own people. A correspondent of the *New York Herald* has made some discoveries of the origin, progress and design of a secret movement, which has been in agitation for some time past in this city, and for the information it contains, we give his letter to our readers.

It has been well known for some weeks past that a movement of a singular character has been in progress. Some three or four weeks since, placards were stuck up in the streets, to the effect that 1000 able bodied men were wanted, and the inducements of good pay held out. A large number, amounting to several hundred, (it is said six hundred) accepted the invitation, and have been transported, as a temporary rendezvous, first to Cat Island, and subsequently to Round Island, both of which islands are in the State of Mississippi. These adventurers, soldiers, laborers, or whatever they may be called, are amply provided with all the necessary conveniences of subsistence, rations, camp equipages, tents, etc., and appear to maintain a regular system of subordination. They are without arms of any description, and as far as we are advised they have committed, at least no overt act in violation of the laws, requiring the interference of the civil power.

The officers of the Federal Government have been watching the movement closely, but no reliable information could be obtained that would authorize their interposition, and no informant could be found who would depute to any tangible facts; moreover, although they were recruited and organized in New Orleans, these people are, and have been for some time, beyond the jurisdiction of the authorities of Louisiana.

It is, we believe impossible for any one, not of the party, to say, with any degree of accuracy, what is the real object and destination of this expedition. Whether it is destined to conquer the Sierra Madre, invade Cuba, revolutionize Nicaragua, dethrone the Mosquito King, or to build the Panama Railroad, are all matters of conjecture. The correspondent of the *Herald* seems to know all about it, and here is his letter.

We have no doubt the government at Washington has been kept duly advised.

The N. O. Delta, which the National Intelligence singles out as the very incarnation of aggression on friendly powers, of annexation and propagandism, and which, therefore, would be presumed to know something of so important a movement, places no faith in the affair. It says:

"We cannot believe that any such design as the President deprecates, is seriously entertained in regard to Cuba or any portion of Mexico. Such an enterprise would require a powerful armament and naval force, and an amount of means much beyond the resources of any combination of individuals. To invade Cuba would require a well organized force of at least 20,000 men, and half a dozen large ships. The Cuban authorities have several fine steamers and other ships of war, and their ports are protected by powerful forts and batteries.

"We have not heard a whisper to sanction the idea that a design of this extent is in course of preparation. We imagine that the whole foundation for this proclamation, will be revealed into the small affair of Round Island, near this city,

which has been telegraphed on to Washington, and has, like other telegraphic news, received much addition on its passage. We know nothing of the objects of the organization on Round Island. The limited numbers and resources of the party, however, lead us to suspect that it contemplates nothing more criminal than an armed emigration to Mosquito,—a country which can scarcely be said to be a feebly power, as it is a dreary, uninhabited waste, of indefinite extent, and is ruled over by nobody, and is the rightful property of the first settlers. The occupation of the valley of the San Juan river by the consent and invitation of the state of Nicaragua would not seriously jeopard the peace and dignity of the United States, and would place this important line for a canal across the isthmus, in the hands of the very men, who are best fitted to carry out that great enterprise. Such a purpose and organization merit rather the encouragement and approval of our government, than its censure and denunciation."

The Montgomery (Alabama) Flag hits off the affair as the latest specimen of Falstaff's "eleven buckram men grown out of two." The first that the country heard of this armed expedition at Round Island, near Pascagoula, was from the *New York Herald*, published more than 1,200 miles from the rendezvous! The papers at New Orleans and Mobile, in a day's journey from the "stat of war," knew nothing of it. The National Intelligencer, two days after the date of the proclamation, said there were to be embodied in the expedition "from three to five hundred men." The Alabama Journal describes the "large bodies of men," numbering "upwards of a thousand," and the Baltimore Sun says the "company" numbers "some *to a thousand strong*."

P. HEN.—What, four? thou saidst but two even now.

FALSTAFF—These four came all abroad, and mainly thrust at me. I made me no more ado, but took all their seven points in my target, thus.

P. HEN.—Seven? why, there were but four, even now.

FALSTAFF—In buckram. * * *

These nine in buckram that I told thee of,—

P. HEN.—So, two more already.

FALSTAFF—Began to give me ground; but I followed me close, came in foot and hand; and, with a thought, seven of the eleven I paid.

P. HEN.—O monstrous! eleven buckram men grown out of two!

This (says the Flag,) is the character of the public information upon which we see the President of the United States putting forth a proclamation gravely asserting that our neutrality is in danger of being violated by illegal bodies of our own citizens in arms. We shall not be surprised to find that a hoax has been played off on the administration by some of the wags now congregated at the watering places near Round Island. Those watering places are crowded with visitors from New Orleans and Mobile, who have nothing better to do than to manufacture amusement for themselves. It will be a rich joke if the administration has manufactured a grand expedition against Cuba or Mexico, out of a few harmless gentlemen who have assembled at Round Island, to enjoy sea-bathing, fishing, &c., during the summer months!"

28 August 1849, 2

The Cuba Expedition.

The New York Globe is denouncing the Express's notice of the Lafayette Hall, and other meetings, as "a most unscrupulous attempt to create an impression that an organization existed to invade foreign territory."

The Express replies. The fact we gave we were witnesses to, and would not be denied by hundreds who have pledged themselves to this secret expedition.

A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer confirms the statement lately of nightly meetings at Lafayette Hall, and the enrolment of many volunteers, and says:

"I understand that the U. S. Marshal and District Attorney have received instructions from Washington to keep a sharp eye on this movement, but the leaders are acting in such a way as not to infringe on any law, or do anything in the premises that would justify the Government agents in interfering. The long and the short of the matter is, that every step is taken under the advice of able counsel—of men learned in the law, who are handsomely compensated for their advice and suggestions. What a fine budget of news the Spanish spies here will have for the edification of the Governor General of Cuba, by the next vessel which leaves here for that Island. It is said that the Spaniard, whom Rey released while he was keeper of the Havana prison, has arrived here from New Orleans to superintend the organization of the expedition. Some of our citizens, who formerly held offices of trust in this State, are connected with the movement.

The New York letter of Wednesday, to the Philadelphia Ledger, speaks of a "long, low, black schooner" fitting out near the foot of Wall street for a Gulf port, and says:

"Muskets have actually been seen on board; and last evening, near midnight, men were seen on deck, parading in the clear moonlight, fully armed and equipped, for what purpose the fates have not disclosed. Meanwhile, there is a gaping crowd of busy-bodies assembled in the vicinity of what is supposed to be the veritable skipper destined to tow the Island of Cuba up into the delta of the Mississippi. Seriously, I believe the whole affair to be an unmitigated humbug, which will live its nine days, and then be forgotten."

28 August 1849, 3

The Cuba Pronouncement.

While the whig press are endeavoring to give plausibility to the story about a descent upon the island of Cuba, by manufacturing paragraphs mysteriously intimating that men were enlisting and being drilled in this place or that; that arms have been purchased, &c., and thus attempting to furnish an apology for the late proclamation of the President, the democratic press very generally treat it with ridicule. The Delaware Gazette thinks it is one of those masterly strokes of statesmanship for which the Secretary of State is so distinguished at home. It says:

"The story, we are convinced, has been manufactured from the whole cloth, and to the people of this State who know so well the pre-eminent ingenuity of the Secretary of State, at the composition and diffusion of political humbugs, we need not indicate the artist."

The public have reason to believe the whole affair a humbug, since not a single authentic fact has been laid before the public by the government to show the existence of a plot to invade Cuba, and therefore to justify the serious proceeding involved in the issue of the proclamation.

28 August 1849, 2

GEN. QUITMAN.—The Concordia Intelligencer learns that Gen. Quitman will immediately issue an Address to the people of Mississippi, wherein his position on the Union Bank Bond question will be stated. The Intelligencer says "that position recognises the popular voice as the proper tribunal for a question of that character," and will declare that the voice aforesaid "finds him in submission to the award which that tribunal has already given." Gen. Quitman has recently become very submissive to the popular voice, much more so than he used to be when he was so undemocratic as to oppose an "elective judiciary." It is the most convenient thing in the world for aspiring politicians to be peculiarly obedient to the views and wishes of the majority; & we suppose Gen. Quitman finds it so; inasmuch as in his case especially, it covers a multitude of political sins which he could never be able otherwise to atone for in the eyes of the Democracy of Mississippi. We wish it understood, hereafter, that Gen. Quitman, unlike most other Democrats, has no creed or platform; and that the only way to determine his position upon any given question is to find out whether "it is approved or condemned by the popular voice." If condemned by that, the General is strongly opposed to it; if approved by that, the General is one of its strongest advocates. Politicians generally will thank the General either for inventing this delightful time, labor, popularity, and conscience saving convenience, or for assisting to render it respectable by employing it in his own service.

Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig

28 August 1849, 2

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—The sudden appearance of the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany off Round Island, on Wednesday evening last, created some excitement there, where are congregated about four hundred of the men enlisted for the secret expedition, which has caused so many speculations and rumors. The rank and file being as yet entirely ignorant of their destination, take but little interest in the matter, but there is evidently considerable uneasiness among those in command although they profess to fear no interruption.

Every thing is quiet on the island, and we believe the men are better supplied with provisions than they were at first.—*Picayune.*

29 August 1849, 2

ARRIVAL OF REY.

His Delivery to the U. S. District Attorney:
Placed in the Custody of the Sheriff: A
Full Confession of his Foreible Abduction!

An intense excitement was created yesterday by the arrival of the brig *Salvadora*, Captain Evans, bringing over the person of Juan Francisco Rey, the man who was abducted from this city by the Spanish Consul and his emissaries. The circumstances under which Rey was delivered up, are fully detailed by our intelligent Havana correspondent, in the letters below. The sudden change in the mind of Conde de Alcoy, from the lofty position of a refusal to our Consul of the small privilege of an interview with Rey in prison, to the extreme condescension of delivering him over, bodily, to General Campbell, has been effected, it appears, by communications from Washington, from the sagacious and experienced Spanish Minister to our Government. General Campbell immediately placed Rey in charge of Dr. Gage, an American gentleman resident in Havana, and sent him to this city in the *Salvadora*.

Shortly after the arrival of the brig here, Dr. Gage placed Rey in charge of E. A. Bradford, Esq., acting United States District Attorney, in the absence of Hr. Hunton. Mr. Bradford thereupon informed Commissioner Cohen that he should require Rey as a witness on the trial of Carlos de España, in the United States Circuit Court, and that he must be placed under recognizances. Rey also stated to Commissioner Cohen, that he was fearful of assassination, at the hands of some of the agents of the Spanish government in this city, unless he could be placed under some secure protection. Thereupon, he was committed to the care of the United States Marshal, Colonel Scott, who delivered him over to General Lewis, and he is now in the safe custody of our sheriff and his deputy, Colonel Powers. During the short interview between Mr. Bradford and Commissioner Cohen, a large crowd was assembled in the street, which appeared to be intensely excited. When Rey was seen coming out, in charge of General Lewis and Marshal Scott, three hurrahs were given by the excited people to the American flag—three more to our Consul at Havana. The strongest expressions of pleasure, pride, and satisfaction were loudly proclaimed in every direction, by our citizens, on the triumph of right, justice, and national dignity, in the delivery of a man, who was so nefariously abducted from our soil.

REY UNHESITATINGLY DECLARES
THAT HE WAS FORCIBLY TAKEN OUT
OF THE CITY.

His relation fully confirms all the facts proved on the trial before Justice Bright and Commissioner Cohen, and explains sundry points which were not considered clear in the testimony. He also swears to much brutal treatment on board of the *Mary Ellen*, on his passage to Havana.

Where now are the sceptics? Who now are the knaves—the humbugs?

The following letters, from a reliable correspondent in Havana, will throw more light upon this matter, as well as upon other subjects of interest at the present moment:

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

The Abduction Affair.

HAVANA, August 18, 1849.

Eds. Delta: I have a few moments this morning to advise you that I send a price current which will give full report of the week's commercial action, by the *Salvadora*. By the Adams Gray, went forward the care-

fully prepared testimony of the abducted Juan Garcia Rey, taken before the Conde Alcoy, Captain General of Cuba, and three notaries; their signatures being authenticated by the certificate of the American Consul, and the material, intended for use in defence of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, before the examining magistrate. I presume that it will be borne in mind, that the forced witness is a prisoner, (at this moment "incomunicado") his life being held at the mercy of the Captain General—under the promise of pardon, if he shall make declarations which shall be of consequence, and which he shall sustain and establish by evidence. It will probably be deemed of consequence, if by his testimony, the Spanish Consul should be saved from punishment, for having too faithfully executed the commands of his superior, but I much doubt whether it will be effectual in saving the "poor devil's" life after public attention is withdrawn from the matter, notwithstanding the pledge. The individual, in this case, is of but little importance to the nation, but the principle involved in his abduction is of immense moment, for if, with impunity, such things can be any practical expedition, for our coast, may be fitted out under the auspices and protection of this irresponsible Government, to sweep our shores from St. Marks to Key West, to secretly convey both persons and property. Many good citizens along the isolated and unprotected bays of Florida, are known to be obnoxious to the Cuban authorities, and by the action of the nearest Consul, with a ready Captain and crew, they might be unexpectedly introduced to the inquisitorial tribunals which they fled to avoid, as free-will passengers.

It gives satisfaction to all American residents, that the American Consul, Gen. R. B. Campbell, has sustained the dignity of our country by prompt and energetic action in this matter; and had Rey possessed sufficient firmness, he would have been at this moment in safety, under our flag.

Reports seem to have carried the idea abroad that there is much sickness in this city; it is erroneous; there is nothing here of a malignant character. Some cases have been fatal among strangers; principally confined to the shipping; but they have occurred where there had been great imprudence, and refusal of timely medical treatment. On Wednesday last, all the burials of all classes, were twelve; which, for this population, is vastly more favorable than any other city can show, unless it be your own.

It is said that Don Pancho Marty has a fair list of talent, under contract, for the operas of the *Tacon* for the coming season: when fully made up I will report it, for the benefit of those who may visit us this winter. In the way of amusements, there is nothing to report—every "double cross day" is a day of festival; and on Wednesday last—"Asuncion de Nuestra Señora," patron saint of Guanabacoa—all the world was at that village, among the hills, and two days were melted into one, with music, dancing, and other things. Referring to enclosures, as ever, yours,

THE AMERICAN.

SUNDAY MORNING, August 19, 1849.

Wisdom has come over this Government at the eleventh hour, and gives the lie to every previous act and declaration. They send Don Juan Garcia Rey by the *Salvadora*, to New Orleans. It would not do for Boncall to return to Spain, if the cry was to meet him; by your imprudent folly was left the "only jewel of the Spanish crown!" You have now the testimony for the reason, that the clouds were gathering too dark and heavy for even stupidity, ignorance and pride to resist the impulse to seek safety in the only path that was open; and I trust that, with the moderation that should characterize a great people, justice will be administered to those who calculated not the value of a life in their wrong doing.

There is a man on board the *Salvadora*, round, "fat and forty," add with the social qualities thereto appropriate, who could tell you of a song that is yet to be sung along the valley of the West, that shall come with its echoes to wake the sleeping spirit of freedom in this loveliest island of the world of waters; to regenerate it with following action—help and but little of that, and the thing is done, the story told that shall fill thousands of hearts with happiness that they now but dream of, and multiply a hundred fold the products of this land, teeming with the germinating power of all that the world wants, of India luxuries.

The warped vision of His Excellency, the Conde Alcoy, has been somewhat modified by a colored glass sent him by Calderon de la Barca—from Washington, received a day or two since—that pictured, a no flattering future.

Though late, I may perhaps satisfy the assailed dignity of Louisiana—but some there are who hope not.

THE AMERICAN.

29 August 1849, 2

The Round Island Expedition.

The following correspondence was transmitted to us yesterday from Round Island. It relates to the attempt, on the part of the naval force stationed in that neighborhood, to interfere with the persons who have encamped on that island. We are surprised at the tone of Lieutenant Totten's communication. It is more in the style of a Russian ukase, or of one of the Austrian General Haynau's proclamations, than of a document such as an officer of our forces should address to a body of citizens. The notification of the President's proclamation is all very well, but when Lieutenant Totten, or his commander, undertakes to construe the provisions of this proclamation for himself, and to assume that every assemblage of unarmed, unorganized citizens, who may be passing the summer on any of the islands in the Gulf or Lake, are conspirators, banded together to violate the peace and dignity of the nation, by lawless enterprises, he undertakes a responsibility, which much wiser, cooler, and more experienced men would hesitate in assuming.

There is no warrant in the Proclamation of the President for any such course. The men on Round Island want the first essential to constitute an "armed expedition"—to which alone the President's Proclamation refers—they have not a stand of arms on the island! Of that fact General Twiggs, whose head-quarters are not four miles from the island, satisfied himself some time ago. We hold that any body of men have the right to assemble for any purpose in any part of the United States, unless such assemblage be accompanied by positive overt proofs of an unlawful intent. The intent, which we by no means admit to be the case in regard to the Round Island Expedition, may be unlawful, and yet the Executive cannot interfere until such intent be indicated in a certain manner. No proofs have been given which bring the assemblage on Round Island within the provisions of the President's Proclamation. The letter, therefore, of Lieutenant Totten, and his interference with an assemblage presumed to be unlawful, is a clear usurpation of power, which if done without full authority from his superior officer, should expose him to the censure of the Department.

The manner, too, of this letter is no less improper and unbecoming, than the assumption of power of the writer, is opposed to law and the rights of citizens. If an armed expedition to any foreign country, with which we are at peace is apprehended, from Round Island, let the naval force be on the alert, and prevent as far as it can, the sailing of such expedition. Such is the duty of our vessels of war. But, when they go to the extent threatened by Lieutenant Totten, of cutting off the supplies and provisions of an assemblage of men, presumed to be lawful, they greatly exceed their powers, and show a zeal in their task much beyond the law.

Such interferences on the part of our Army and Navy, with the actions of citizens, are very repulsive to our republican instincts, and should not be resorted to on light grounds. The style of Lieutenant Totten's letter is not of the most dignified, and we trust it may turn out, that he has proceeded further than he was ordered. Still, however, we think this appeal to the naval power, in the presence of an ample civil power, in the officers of the United States courts, to suppress any unlawful expedition, is both unusual and improper. Our ships of war were not built to be "dodging" citizens, who may encamp on any of the islands, in our bays and harbors.

Their duty is to watch foreigners, and cut off the supplies of our enemies, and not be annoying, persecuting, and browbeating the citizens of our own country.

To the Officers and men of the Expedition at rendezvous on Round Island:

U. S. steamer WATER WITCH, off Round Island, }
August 27, 1849.

I am directed by the officer in command of the Naval forces assembled in this neighborhood, to call your attention to the Proclamation of the President of the Republic, made with regard to the expedition for which you are assembled, and I warn you to disperse at once, or abide the certain infliction of the penalty of the law.

In case you do not disperse by Tuesday (to-morrow) night, I am ordered to cut off your supplies of provisions, for which purpose ample means have been supplied.

You will find it impossible to depart on the expedition. Your steamers will be captured, or sunk in the attempt, if they are even permitted to leave New Orleans, which is very doubtful.

All outlets to the Gulf are watched, and a force is rapidly collecting round you that you cannot dodge.

You are therefore advised, as well as warned, to disperse at once, with the solemn assurance, that however unpleasant it may be to be called upon to act against our own countrymen, our sense of duty is so strong that all feeling will unhesitatingly be laid aside, and that nothing shall deter us from carrying out the orders given, in the strictest manner.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. M. TOTTEN, Lt. Com'dg.

To Lieut. TOTTEN, com'dg. steamer Water Witch:

ROUND ISLAND, Aug. 27, 1849.

Sir: Your communication of this morning was duly received. In answer, we have entirely to disclaim any intention such as is embodied in the Proclamation of the President of this Republic, to which you have called our attention. We are a body of men unenlisted, unarmed, and unwilling to do aught that would in any manner compromise our citizenship or liberty.

Circumstances may prevent our departure from this island as early as you suggest, as means must be provided which are not immediately at hand. Till such provision is made, there will be no attempt to transport to us further supplies. Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HASKINS, President.

W. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Enclosed in Lieut. Totten's letter, was the President's Proclamation, which, in order that its exact terms may be understood, we republish:

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be called out in the United States, with a intention to invade the island of Cuba or some of the provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points to the island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of the Government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens in the United States, who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to heavy penalties, pronounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct and enterprise.

To invade the territories of a friendly nation, a project, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of the nation; and therefore all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation; as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations; as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, will discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise. I therefore call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, the 11th day of August, A. D. 1849, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-fourth.

Z. TAYLOR,
By the President, JOHN M. CLAYTON, Sec. of State.

FROM YUCATAN.—The late accounts from Sisal state that great excitement and alarm prevail in the interior of Yucatan, lest Col. White and his forces should make a descent on the State, which they are advised by the Mexican Consul in this city, he means to do.

29 August 1849, 2

The Abduction Case.

The Washington Republic closes a long article on the supposed abduction of Rex with the following somewhat belligerent remarks:

"But the outrage is one to which the American people will not submit; and although the President of the United States has recently evinced to the Spanish authorities and to the world his determination to suppress all underhanded and unprincipled efforts to seize the Island of Cuba, yet we know that, when once convinced that a free man, be he foreigner or native, has been fraudulently and forcibly kidnapped in an American city, by order of the Spanish authorities, he will be prompt to resent the insult, and compel a speedy atonement for the outrage from the Spanish Government."

29 August 1849, 3

Arrival of the Falcon.

The steinship Falcon arrived at New York on the 21st inst. She brings late and important intelligence from Havana.

We learn that great excitement existed in Havana, in regard to the abduction of the Spaniard Rey from New-Orleans, by the intervention and direct agency of the Spanish Consul in that city, in smuggling that man on board a ship and conveying him forcibly to Cuba, to answer to the authorities for offences committed on that Island. From what we have learned of the matter, the American Consul suspected there was something wrong, and as soon as the vessel in which he arrived had reached Havana, that official demanded permission of the Cuban authorities to visit the vessel and have a conference with Rey. After some little delay, the request was granted; but the Consul was accompanied by a Spanish officer and a file of soldiers to the ship. As soon as all had appeared on the deck, Rey was interrogated as to whether he left New-Orleans voluntarily, and of his own free will, or not?—He replied, under the influence of fear, that he did leave that city voluntarily. The Consul then remarked that he had nothing further to say, withdrew and went on shore.

Soon afterwards Rey was removed from the vessel and placed in prison; but in the mean time he managed to send two letters to the American Consul, stating that he was forced to admit he left New-Orleans voluntarily under threats, and he wished to retract his statement. Instead of leaving New-Orleans voluntarily, he was forcibly abducted therefrom and conveyed to Havana, and he prayed the protection of the American government. As soon as our Consul received this startling intelligence, he applied to the authorities for permission to see Rey again. Three days after his application was made, he was informed by them that Rey was in prison, and that the Consul could have no interview with him.

Such was the position of this extraordinary matter at the time of the sailing of the Falcon. The excitement, which grew out of the matter was heightened by the appearance of the U. S. ship of war Germantown on the Havana waters. As soon as she came to anchor she was boarded by the Cuban authorities, who made many inquiries, and manifested much anxiety to know the object of her visit. They seemed much pleased when informed that it had no reference to any special subject. The Germantown remained only twelve hours, and then sailed for the United States.

Memphis Eagle

29 August 1849, 2

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—The sudden appearance of the United States sloop of war Albany off Round Island, on Wednesday evening last, created some excitement there, where are congregated about four hundred of the men enlisted for the secret expedition, which has caused so many speculations and rumors. The rank and file being as yet entirely ignorant of their destination, take but little interest in the matter, but there is evidently considerable uneasiness among those in command, although they profess to fear no interruption.

Every thing is quiet on the island, and we believe the men are better supplied with provisions than they were at first. No military discipline is observed, and we are informed that the men are allowed to visit Pascagoula and the neighboring shores whenever they choose. We hear that, after the embarkation, which is shortly to take place, the men are to be informed of the object and destination of the expedition, and that such of them as wish to return to the city will be allowed to do so.—*Pasayune, 24th.*

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—In relation to the secret expedition referred to in the late proclamation of the President, the Philadelphia North American of 14th inst., says it has heard a report that \$250,000 had been deposited in Mobile to promote the object of the enterprise. On this the Mobile Tribune remarks:

As to the deposit of \$250,000 in this city, we have heard nothing of it. In fact nothing is known here to the public, except that some 400 or 500 men have been rendezvoused upon Round Island. It is understood also that they are entirely without arms and ammunition, and our last information represented them as almost destitute of provisions, so much so indeed that they had killed all the cattle on that and the neighboring island, and had forcibly taken all the stores from the light-house keeper. At Pascagoula it was feared they would become still more lawless, and in their extremity of hunger ravage the coast. So far as we can learn, the men themselves are totally ignorant of their destination. Upon enrolment they were paid \$20 each, with a promise of an additional bounty, and at the termination of the expedition are to receive \$1000 each. This is the current report hereabouts.

WASHINGTON

29 August 1849, 3

Col. WASHINGTON CUSHING died at his place of residence, in South Hingham, (Mass.) on the 22d instant. He was born on the 8th of January, 1776, and was consequently in his seventy-fourth year. During the war of 1812 Col. CUSHING was in command of the regiment stationed at the Castle in Boston harbor, and was ever distinguished for his promptness, fidelity, and zeal in the discharge of his military as well as of all the other duties of life.

29 August 1849, 2

The Abduction of Rey Confirmed.

Our city was thrown into a sporadic excitement yesterday, for our citizens gathered from all quarters of the three municipalities, on the announcement that the *Siloudeca* had arrived from Havana, with REY on board. REY was first taken to the St. Charles Hotel, and from thence to the office of the U. S. District Attorney. At the request of A. E. BRADFORD, Esq., acting for the District Attorney in his absence, REY was committed to appear as a witness in the case, which is to be tried before the U. S. District Court, for his abduction. We learn also that this course was adopted in pursuance of his own wishes; for if at large, he considered that his life would be in jeopardy.

We learn, from a reliable source, the following particulars in relation to REY's release from prison in Havana: He was set at liberty by the Captain General, from whom he obtained his passports, and sent over by General CAMPBELL, our Consul, in charge of Dr. P. GAGE, to the District Attorney in this city. The Captain General was induced to give him up upon the representations of our Consul, between which two functionaries frequent and protracted interviews have been held. General CAMPBELL says the Captain General distinctly understood that he had been instructed to make a formal demand for REY, if he (the Consul) thought he had been abducted; he further represented that he wanted all the testimony that could be obtained for the elucidation of the case, and that the prisoner's (REY) presence in the United States was absolutely necessary. Upon this representation, the Spanish official thought it prudent to deliver him up to the Consul, and he acted a wise part in so doing.

There has been no examination of REY—no questions were asked him by Mr. BRADFORD, who merely moved for his commitment as a witness, which was granted by the U. S. Commissioner.

When taken to Mr. BRADFORD's office he was served by the U. S. Marshall, Mr. SCOTT, with a subpoena for his appearance as a witness at the next term of the U. S. Circuit Court. Failing to give the requisite security, he was committed for safe keeping to the Parish Prison. This place he expressly selected, deeming his life to be far safer there than it would be in any other place. At the prison he occupies Col. POWERS' parlor, and in every particular is luxuriously and pleasantly lodged. Mr. MORANTE and his other friends have not been backward in attending to his comfort. He looks remarkably well, and seems rejoiced at his lucky escape from the *kind* hands of the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba.

In a conversation with a friend, he plainly and explicitly stated that he was taken away by force. That he was carried on board the *Mary Ellen*, and that he was "kicked by the captain," (this fact, it will be remembered, was stated by one of the witnesses at the examination)—that at and after the time of his arrival at Havana, he was treated as a prisoner; and that when he made the declaration on board the *Andrew King*, he was under the influence and fear of the Spanish authorities. He then demanded the assistance of the American Consul.

The case is now prepared for trial—the witnesses are present, and the parties, at the November term of the Court are to be ready for a full and impartial investigation before a jury. We believe that the public are in possession of facts that can with propriety be elicited anterior to the trial, and we are confident no one wishes to forestal justice, or to prejudice the public mind against those who are amenable to the laws of the land, and who are to be tried for a most grave and serious offence. Let them have justice—strict and impartial justice—and then the laws of the country, and our national honor, will be vindicated.

29 August 1849, 2

Editorial Correspondence.

BOSTON, August 11th, 1849.

I see, by the President's proclamation, that the "Owls" are abroad again, but I would recommend them to be on their guard, for the Hawks are out also. Mr. POLK, as you know, said he could not assist them, but would have shut his eyes and not have seen them. Old JACK will keep his eyes well skinned upon all attempts of the kind against the territory of any friendly power, and the "Owls" will find the Commodore commanding the Gulf squadron, has orders to keep a sharp look-out for any suspicious expedition in one or more vessels leaving our ports. That the musters in question are intended for Cuba, I do not for a moment believe for the parties must be greater, both than I think them, if they have any such intentions. The regular troops of the United States are less than 20,000, and frequently amount to 10,000—all in excellent drill and discipline, and well paid, as they are all provided for by the Government. The Spaniards, wherever they be sent to the war, are excellent troops, and all those in the Colonies from old Spain, and are faithful to a man, without the least spark of disaffection among them. To capture that Island, however some vain-glorious boosters may talk to the contrary, would require a well-concerted national effort, and it is the height of folly to say any thing could be successfully attempted by a private and secret enterprise. All who would be willing to embark in such an attempt, would be utter fools or madmen.

The Sierra Madre scheme is much more feasible, and with the disposition and feelings of the population there, would probably require but a comparatively small force to form a nucleus around which to rally, and if such force can be collected, and safely landed, the attempt to separate from Mexico, and to form a new republic would probably be successful. This, no doubt, is the true object of the arrangements and plans alluded to in the proclamation, but I again say to those engaged in it, to mind their "hats," for the hawks are abroad.

LATER FROM YUCATAN.—We are indebted to Captain MALLORY, of the schooner *American*, for late and interesting news from Yucatan. The *American* can left Sinal on the evening of the 22d.

Another battle has been fought between the Yucatecos and the Indians, in which the former were badly whipped, and lost 800 men. The battle lasted a whole day (the 16th), and was ended by the whites retreating into Bacalar, and taking refuge in the citadel. It is reported that Capt. KELLY, formerly of Col. WHITE's command, was killed. The Indians, after the fight, captured a quantity of provisions, etc., intended for Bacalar. It was reported at Sinal, that Col. WHITE was organizing an armed force, for the purpose of descending upon the country, and forcing the Government to pay the amount due the American volunteers. The rumor obtained general credence, and created so much alarm, that 500 troops had been sent from Merida to Sinal, to oppose his landing. (This will, doubtless, raise a laugh among the "Round Islanders.")

NEW YORK HERALD
29 August 1849, 2

The Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Col. Bonnewcastle, U. S. A.; Mr. Kirkham and family, Philadelphia; Lieut. Temple, U. S. N.; Captain J. G. Walker, U. S. A.; Captain Wood, New Orleans; Lieut. D. H. Maury, U. S. A.; Dr. McCrackin, New Orleans; John G. Parks, U. S. A.; A. C. Bullitt, Washington City; John Rodgers, U. S. N.; James H. Wilson and family, Baltimore; Capt. Brewerton, U. S. A. and lady; Prof. O. H. Tiffany, Carlisle, Pa.; J. G. Nicholson, Nashville, Tenn.; C. Thompeon, Louisiana; T. Willard and family; J. T. Fields, Boston; Dr. J. Pritchard and family, Louisiana; Benjamin Lyman, Montreal; Henry A. Middleton and daughter, South Carolina; Lieut. M. F. Maury, Washington; Col. Jessup, Connecticut; C. H. Cohen, Georgia, are at the Clinton Hotel.

R. J. D. Price, U. S. N.; Col. Moore, Virginia; N. Q. West, U. S. N.; R. W. Scott, U. S. Ship, Erie; Thomas Roney, U. S. N.; Capt. Paine, U. S. N., and daughter, were among the arrivals yesterday at the American Hotel.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAIL.

Our Washington Correspondence

Washington, August 26, 1849.

The "Buffalo Hunt" for Cuba—Departments of the Day—The Spanish Agents in the United States.

We are informed by a gentleman, in the confidence of persons who pretend to know, that yesterday was the day designated (if circumstances should permit) for the descent upon Cuba, by the newly organized corps of buffalo hunters from the United States. This army of occupation is composed of organizations of various kinds, some for no particular place—some ostensibly for California, and some for the Sierra Madre States of Mexico; none openly reporting themselves for Cuba; and the leaders only of the various detachments being fully informed of the designs of the combined operation.

We suppose that there has been no invasion—that the stampede created by the President's proclamation has either arrested the movement, or that it is not yet quite ready for embarkation. Our informant further advises us, that a planter from Cuba, who passed through this city yesterday, for New York, reports that the Creoles of the island expect an invasion, and are waiting for it—that four-fifths of the planters of the island are looking for it—that they desire revolution and annexation, for these reasons:—

1. To escape the oppressive taxations and impositions of the Spanish government.
2. To share the blessings of the institutions of the United States.

The best reasons in the world. Hungary has not a better cause against Austria than has Cuba against Spain.

Of one thing we have but little doubt. If Cuba remains *in statu quo* till December, we have little doubt that the subject will come up in the Senate; in the form of a resolution, requesting the President to enter into negotiations for the purchase of the island, in opposition to resolutions which will certainly be introduced, hostile to the project. The annexation may be delayed—it cannot be suppressed.

We understand, that as, in the case of the Mexican protocol, this Cubano-American conspiracy was first discovered to Mr. Clayton by a foreign minister, and that the principal testimony laid before him was the result of the labors of the spies of Spain, paid by the Captain-General of Cuba, as a *guarda costa* along the seaboard of the United States, upon all persons, especially from the island of Cuba, supposed to be concocting or diffusing treason against her Catholic Majesty's authority. The administration has done its duty; but the island of Cuba will have to come in, either by revolution and annexation, or by treaty with Spain, or by war with Spain and Great Britain, or through all of these agencies, in their order of succession. But as John Q. Adams said of 54-49—the time has come for some action upon the subject.

29 August 1849, 2

The Rey Affair.

The arrival in New Orleans yesterday of Juan Francisco Rey, *alias* Garcia, on the brig *Salvadora*, from Havana, took all by surprise. The commotion it caused could not have been greater if a bomb-shell had fallen and exploded in the midst of one of our thoroughfares. It was quite an event in the history of the times, and became the all-absorbing topic of conversation in every circle. There were few who imagined that the great abduction case would bear such sudden fruits, or rather that it would exhibit so startling a phase. No one believed that the Spanish authorities in the island of Cuba would so soon surrender the man whom they had so shamefully kidnapped from our shores. No one who had noticed the tone of arraignment and the haughty airs of wounded dignity assumed by the Captain General in his communication with the U. S. Consul in Havana, would have supposed that El Condé de Alcoy would show the white feather so quickly after the bravado which he at first manifested. But discretion is the better part of valor after all, and his Excellency has in this instance shown his quick perception of the truth of the proverb, and his nice discrimination of the path of danger, into which he had so hastily entered.

But Spain and her agents in the New World have egregiously mistaken us, if they fancy that their affair is now concluded, and that the surrender of Rey will place them on the normal footing whereon they stood previously to the commencement of this infamous drama in which they have played such conspicuous parts. We have throughout the whole affair of the abduction, cautiously abstained from presenting it in any other than a national point of view, and have ever insisted on the necessity of exacting from the Government of Spain an ample reparation of the flagrant wrong inflicted on the Republic, by the open violation of our laws on our own soil. The territory of the United States has been shamefully invaded, our flag has been wantonly outraged, and our neutrality scornfully abused. We require a signal atonement at the hands of Spain, an atonement which shall not only make indemnity for the past, but afford us security for the future. Henceforward we must have it well understood that no fresh attempt shall be made to reorganize a secret Spanish police on our sacred soil at any point of the Republic. We expect that Spain shall openly disavow the acts of her agents, high and low in the New World, so far as they relate to this abduction; that she shall do it unequivocally by recalling and disgracing the impertinent officials who have shown how little they are capable of appreciating free institutions, and how unscrupulously they thrust their despotic ideas and employ their nefarious agencies on an open, honorable and unsuspecting people. As for Carlos de España, the Spanish Consul in this city, no will have to abide the consequences of the outrage committed here, to which he lent himself as a willing agent in furtherance of instructions which he no doubt received from Cuba.

We repose implicit confidence in the spirit of our Government, for the full vindication of our rights in reference to Spain, and to this miserable attempt on the part of her representative in the Island of Cuba, Gen. Roncall, El Condé de Alcoy, to practise turpitude and in the obscurity of night, the wretched means which a spurious royalty has so often recourse to, in order to gratify its malignant spirit. We trust that no half measures will be resorted to

by the Federal Government. As the insult with which we have been visited was gratuitous and altogether inexcusable, so should the reparation be prompt and ample. No tedious diplomacy, no verbose protocols, no lingering interchange of communications between Madrid and Washington, running over successive intervals of months, should be tolerated. We must have instant satisfaction—the dismissal of Roncall from his command, and a full apology for his acts. Nothing short of this will satisfy the people.

Perhaps, however, the guilty parties have not given up the ship, and may yet find another turn in the tortuous path they have chosen to enter; in the vain hope of justifying themselves before they beat a final retreat. Who knows but they may give publicity to another batch of documents, signed, sealed and delivered in "the ever faithful city of Havana," before a half-dozen notaries, and Alcoy himself—documents made to order, for the purpose of exculpating the high personages concerned—the fabricators hoping to drown to over-leasting infamy the poor, friendless, persecuted jailer? A few hours will tell the tale.

In conclusion, we will remark that the bold and independent stand taken by our Consul, Gen. Campbell, in this affair deserves the highest credit; especially as the powers of consuls are in regard to national affairs very restricted. Gen. Campbell, by the manner in which he has acted, has not only anticipated the views of our Government, but his course meets the universal approval of Americans abroad and at home.

We append a statement of the principal occurrences in the Rey affair, from the enlargement of the victim until his arrival here, with the subsequent action of the U. S. authorities in New Orleans:

Surrender of Rey.

Dr. Franklin Gage, formerly of the U. S. Army, arrived here yesterday with Juan Garcia, *alias* Rey, on board the brig *Salvadora*, eight days from Havana. We learn that Dr. Gage brought a letter of instructions from Gen. Campbell, the American Consul at Havana, to the U. S. District Attorney. It was believed that Rey's testimony would be of the utmost importance to our Government, and that he would arrive before the trial here had terminated.

Rey was given up at the request of Gen. Campbell after an interview with El Condé de Alcoy of several hours duration, the latter knowing, we presume, that if the request were refused, a forcible demand would be made. In the absence of Mr. Hutton, the U. S. District Attorney, Dr. Gage promptly delivered Rey to Mr. E. A. Bradford, the partner and representative of Mr. Hutton.

It was the opinion of the Americans at Havana that no action would be taken by our Government, as it had heretofore never interferred with outrages committed by the authorities of Cuba on American citizens. The extraordinary case of Nathaniel Cross, the Consular Agent at Matanzas, who was imprisoned, and deserted by our Government, was cited.

The greatest excitement prevailed in Havana among the Americans as well as the Creoles of the island, and there was no doubt that Rey would have been garotted, (strangled,) had not the intervention of the consular taken place. It is believed that the American Consul had received orders to make a formal demand for Rey, if he were not immediately given up. It has been intimated also that El Condé de Alcoy had received instructions from the Spanish Minister at Washington to deliver

up Rey immediately on a demand by this Government, but this is merely conjectural.

In a conversation which we had with Rey yesterday, he stated that at the time he was abducted he was drugged, and in a state of stupefaction, although he knew what was going on. He states that Capt. McConnell was the first man who took hold of him, when he was shoved on board. He was not ironed, or in any way confined. He also says that when at the Balize he offered Capt. McConnell thirty ounces to put him on shore, which he (McC.) refused. He denies having made the declaration before the Spanish Consul. The pardon which was extended to him at Havana was granted only on condition that he should give certain information, which if not satisfactory, he was to be confined in prison until he should satisfy the authorities.

Dr. Gage was in the boat with the American Consul at the time the latter boarded the *Andrew Ring*. The Captain of the Port was also alongside, and interrupted the consul, telling him that there were questions he must not ask. Gen. Campbell replied that he did not wish to be dictated to. Rey, as we have already learned, at that time denied the abduction, being in fear of the Spanish official. He has since stated that he did not know at the time that it was the American Consul who was alongside, or he would not have made the statement which has been published. He also acknowledges having written two letters to the American Consul as soon as he learned that it was he who had boarded him in the boat. It was about two weeks after the Governor of Havana had denied Gen. Campbell communication with Rey, that he was given up.

Rey, after his delivery to Mr. Bradford, the representative of the U. S. District Attorney, was taken before Commissioner Coburn, and required to give bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance before the U. S. Circuit Court at the next November term. Rey intimated to the Commissioner that he would prefer to go to prison, owing to fears for his personal safety which he entertained, and his friend Morante, the chocolate dealer, who stood by his side, also expressed his desire that he (Rey) should remain in the care and under the protection of the American authorities. Whereupon a commitment was made out by the Commissioner, and Rey was delivered over to the U. S. Marshal, Mr. Wm. S. Scott.

An immense crowd had assembled in front of the office of the U. S. District Attorney, on Exchange Place, as the news had spread like wildfire that Rey had arrived. A carriage was procured to take him to the parish prison, where he will be well cared for. On his entering the vehicle with the Marshal, the crowd gave three hearty cheers for him, and the Great Abducted, gracefully waving his Panama hat to the crowd, drove off in triumph.

We learn that no person will be permitted to converse with Rey, except by an order first obtained from the U. S. Marshal. We consider this arrangement a very judicious one. Rey, being apprehensive of danger, has chosen to place himself under the protection of the officers of our laws, and it is incumbent on them to prevent his being molested. No risk should be run of his being tampered with by any of the inculpatated parties. When he is visited by any one, his friend Morante, who has shown so disinterested an attachment to him, should be present.

The brig Picayune.

29 August 1849, 2

The brig Salvadora, Capt. Evans, arrived yesterday from Havana, which port she left on the 19th inst. Capt. Evans reports that Juan Francisco Rey was brought on board the Salvadora on the 18th inst. in charge of a Spanish officer; the American Consul Gen. Campbell visited the Salvadora on the day of her departure in company with Dr. Franklin Gage, for the purpose of putting Rey in charge of the latter gentleman. There were no vessels of war in port, and none had arrived since the departure of the German town on the 6th inst. She, it was supposed, was bound to Boston.

Passengers.—Dr. Franklin Gage, having in charge Juan Francisco Rey; Mrs. T. Beuneros, Miss Dolores de La Guerra, Miss F. Risley, Miss M. Loumoiz and brother, Messrs. L. Valdez and sons, T. de Aranda, P. Lay, G. Rapadopalo B. Tarry, A. Beniere, J. Alegut, J. Meudoza, A. Pellavellui, P. Areak, F. Bolubar, J. Magalinos, C. Fray and son.

29 August 1849, 2

Cuba and the Proclamation.

The New-York Evening Post publishes the subjoined article from an old and valued contributor to that journal, without intending to express an opinion upon the policy or practicality of annexing Cuba to this Republic:

CUBA.—The President has seen fit to issue a proclamation in regard to the Island of Cuba, to which we yesterday called the attention of our readers. The acts of Congress upon which it is founded, intended to prevent the levying of troops and fitting out of expeditions against friendly powers, are sufficiently familiar to the people of this country, having been repeatedly referred to, and more than once put in force during the troubles on the Texan frontier, and the sympathizing Canadian insurrection of 1837 and 1838.

At that time there was no secret movement, no concealed conspiracy; no proclamation was necessary to apprise the country of the fact that men were being raised and armaments fitted out. The "friends of Canada" and "of Texas" met in broad day, and, without any disguise, concerted their schemes.

Now, however, the case is very different. No names are given; no plan is designated. It is not even known whether the object is Cuba or Mexico. The whole thing is a mystery. The proclamation is necessarily based upon the report of spies and informers.

We suppose the duty of government in these matters to be plain. It is the business of the authorities to enforce the laws, to provide courts of justice, and to see that the requisite machinery of a judicial system is kept in full vigor to punish crime.

When the case arises, when armed expeditions are actually levied and troops raised in our territories, it will be time enough to proclaim them down. With the command of the navy and custom house, the government can probably discover and prevent offences such as these, without relying on the rascally spy or the infamous informer. Let the cabinet wait and get correct

and positive information, before it issues its threatening protocols and scarecrow proclamation.

~~There are many other reasons why, at this time, our government should not be excessively alert to make itself a cat's paw at any of the powers of Europe. It will not do while a degenerate Napoleon disgraces the name of the French people, and the Russian hordes are encamped on the Danube, while Italy bleeds to the core, and the freeman of Europe are sick with disappointed hope, it will not do at this precise moment, for this government to make itself the tool of Spain, or any of the decrepid oligarchies of Europe.~~

~~It is idle to suppose that Cuba can long remain in a colonial condition. The fetters are on all sides falling off from the colonies of this continent, and it is not in the least likely that Spain, one of the weakest of European powers, can retain hers. Nor is it probable that Cuba will become independent. She has strong sympathies and strong necessities that tend towards this country, and the question will no doubt be, whether she shall be annexed to this republic or whether the garden and the key of the Gulf of Mexico shall be surrendered to England. That issue may be upon us sooner than we think.~~

~~We recommend Gen. Taylor to reserve his proclamations till that time. It will require all the vigor, both of himself and his cabinet, to carry out the non-intervention acts of Congress against the interests of the country and the sympathies of the people.~~

~~But it is not the duty of any government, least of all ours, to maintain bands of spies and gangs of informers, and on the slightest suspicion of an intended violation of the laws, to proclaim the offence by anticipation. Who knows but what the reports on which the proclamation is founded are pure inventions and fabrications? Who knows but the President has been made a gull? Who knows that he has not been made a mere tool of to answer some knavish commercial purpose? Does he suppose that he can scatter about such proclamations without throwing commerce into a ferment, and the trading community into a panic?~~

The Round Island Outrage.

The remarks which we made in the Delta yesterday, on the arbitrary, violent, and unlawful conduct of the commander of the Water Witch towards the assemblage of citizens on Round Island, were more guarded and subdued than a fuller consideration of the case leads us to believe are suited to the nature of the outrage committed or threatened. There is no doubt in the minds of our citizens, that Lieutenant Totten has greatly exceeded his powers,—exceeded them in a most offensive and unbecoming manner, invaded the rights of citizens and the just prerogatives of the civil power. Our army and naval officers are usually very prudent and guarded in the exercise of any coercive measures towards citizens. It is right that they should be so, for our people view all their movements with jealous scrutiny, not to say suspicion. This discretion on one hand, and vigilance on the other, have had a visible influence in disciplining our regular forces to a degree of caution in matters calculated to bring them in collision with citizens, that has seldom involved them in any difficulties or conflicts with the civil power. Rarely has it happened that so high-handed a measure ever was attempted by any military authority in this country, as that threatened, and in part executed, by the commander of the Water Witch.

What are the facts? Some three or four hundred citizens are encamped on Round Island; most of them went from this city. Their purpose may be lawful or unlawful. It may be peaceful emigration and colonization in California or Mosquitia, or it may be the armed invasion of Cuba, or of what the President's proclamation calls "the provinces" of Mexico. The simple fact of such an assemblage is no proof of its unlawful intent. The Government has not the slightest control over such an assemblage until it manifests an illegal intent, and when that happens, it is required by an act of Congress to proceed to seize such parties arrested and deal with according to law. The only law that can apply to the men on Round Island is the act of Congress, which makes it criminal and punishable for any citizens or other persons to organize armed expeditions in any part of the United States, for the purpose of invading a friendly nation. It is under this law President Taylor has issued his proclamation, and under that proclamation Lieutenant Totten surrounds and cuts off the supplies of an unarmed, unorganized assemblage of citizens collected on an island but three miles from the shore, and within the jurisdiction of the State of Mississippi. Were it even a doubtful question whether these men came within the meaning of the act of Congress and the President's proclamation, we should view it as a great usurpation, on the part of the commander of the Water Witch, or of any other naval vessel, to undertake the decision of a purely legal judicial question—one which ought to be tried before the courts of the State of Mississippi, either the Federal or State Courts, and not on the decks of our vessels. We are not exactly prepared to substitute the blue jackets for the eruzine, and boarding pikes for the mace of justice. Our naval officers are at present a branch of the Executive, not of the Judicial power. Their duty is not to interpret laws, but to obey orders.

There can, therefore, be no doubt that Lieut. Totten, in ordering the men on Round Island to disperse, and in cutting off their supplies, has committed a serious violation of law and a trespass upon the rights of citizens, for which he is liable to the courts of Mississippi. If he attempts to execute either threat—if, by force or menace, he disperses the assemblage, or consummates his audacious threat of stopping the free passage of vessels to and from Round Island, we trust that there is strength enough in the law, and force

enough in the magistracy of Mississippi, to resent and punish such an invasion of State sovereignty. A constable's warrant, for a trespass and breach of the peace, would be the most appropriate response to any such outrages.

If the men on Round Island are there in contravention of law, are there not courts of justice in the vicinity, which can pursue and punish them? Is there not a United States District Court, District Attorneys, Magistrates, United States Commissioners, and other competent judicial officers, who, without threats or menaces, without the insulting display of Paixhan guns and boarding pikes, but by the simple magic of that little potent instrument, a magistrate's writ, can arrest the lawless purpose, detain the wrong-doers, secure the ends of justice, and preserve the dignity of the State?

The Round Island expedition may, for all we know, be a very insignificant body of men; but this is no justification for an invasion of their rights, and a gross interference, on the part of the military, with the civil power. What we say, therefore, proceeds from no sympathy with the Round Islanders, of whose intents we are profoundly ignorant, but from a deep hostility to every form of oppression, and every interference with the rights of citizens and the supremacy of the civil power.

The Abduction--What Next?

Our cotemporary, the Bee, thinks the difficulty with Spain, growing out of the abduction of Ray, terminates with his delivery up to our Consul. We do not think so. The fact of abduction being proved against Carlos de España, it will be the duty of our Government to demand his recall. If that demand is not responded to affirmatively, it will be the duty of our Secretary of State formally to withdraw his *exequatur*. Should the Cuban Government, however, be proved to have connived at and sanctioned the act of the Consul, it will make itself responsible, and the demands of our Government will take a higher direction. Our courts here will proceed to try the Consul and to render judgment against him; but, of course, the mere nominal punishment which the municipal law affixes to the technical misdemeanor charged against him—to wit, an assault and battery—will not satisfy the national dignity for the gross offence offered to it. The return of Ray does not in the slightest degree diminish the weight of the offence, any more than the forced return of money stolen exculpates the thief. It furnishes us with what Mr. Larned urged on the trial was the only good evidence of his forcible abduction—to wit, his own evidence.

What more, then, must be done? The Spanish authorities must apologise for the act of their officer and agent. Further, if el Conde de Alcega be implicated in the conspiracy to abduct Ray, Queen Isabella must apologise in his behalf, as well as in behalf of Don Carlos de España. There are other reasons why this matter should engage the consideration of our authorities. The trial of this abduction case has developed certain practices of Foreign Consuls in this country which should be looked after by our Government. The employment of organized bodies of spies and intriguants,—an extensive espionage and vexatious pursuit of persons who come here to avail themselves of the protection of our laws, and many other of the appurtenances of monarchical intrigue, exist in our large cities to the same extent as they do in European communities. Some limits and restraints should be imposed upon the audacity and intrigue of these foreign agents. We trust that the Government will provide a code of rules applicable to these officers that will save our land from the contamination of their intrigues and plots.

30 August 1849, 2

TROOPS FOR FLORIDA.

Another company (L, 2d Artillery) of U. S. troops, left Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, on the 23d for St. Augustine, in the steamer *Ocmulgee*. It is in command of Major Loud, who came by way of Jacksonville, his command having gone direct. This is the fourth company which has arrived from posts on the Atlantic. Lieuts. Merchant and Taylor are connected with company L.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON returned on Sunday last from Savannah with supplies for the volunteers at Lake Monroe. He has made his trip with much despatch, and we are glad to learn he was enabled to purchase, upon the credit of the State, at cash prices, all the stores he required. We also learn that the State has sufficient money now at command to pay for whatever supplies may be necessary for the volunteers now in the field.

New Saw Mill.

A large Saw Mill, recently constructed by Messrs. Moody Byrne, & Co., commenced operations in this town on Monday last.— We learn that the machinery works expeditiously and well.

Destructive Fire.

The saw-mill of T. O. Holmes & Co., situated in the vicinity of this town, we regret to state, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last, about 12 o'clock. The loss is said to be about \$5,000.

30 August 1849, 2.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Aug. 27, 1849.

The company of U. S. troops recently stationed at Savannah arrived here on Saturday last in the steamer *Ocamulgee*, Capt. Wilson. A very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of St. John's county was held at the Court House in this city on Saturday night last, to hear the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting, to take into consideration our present Indian difficulties. A very able report was made by the committee, setting forth at length our present relations with the Indians, and the report, together with sundry resolutions, were adopted unanimously, urging upon the Government prompt action, and demanding a final removal of the Indians from Florida. Col. C. A. MITCHELL, of Marion county, happening to be present, was loudly called for, when he rose, and in an able and eloquent manner addressed the meeting, setting forth the deplorable state of things in that portion of the State in which he resides, caused by the recent Indian outbreak.

Our highly esteemed Representative in Congress, the Hon. T. C. CABELL, also addressed the meeting, and assured our citizens that he would do all in his power to urge the immediate removal of the Indians from our State. He said there was but one sentiment among the people of Florida, that the Indians should be removed, and he believed that the authorities of the State would respond to this sentiment, by avowing their determination that they shall be removed. He was happy to be able to assure his fellow citizens that this policy was approved, and would be promptly executed by the General Government.

The Hon. D. L. YULEE also assured the meeting that he would cordially unite with the Hon. Mr. CABELL in urging the removal of the Indians.

The people of Florida are unanimous upon the subject of the removal of the Indians, and it is indeed gratifying to know that the patriotic old soldier, who is now the Chief Magistrate of this great nation, will carry out the request of the people of Florida. Gen. Taylor will now do that which should have been done by his predecessor. The wishes of the people of Florida have been heretofore disregarded upon this subject, and we have reason now to rejoice that he who is now the Chief Executive of these United States will not disregard the voice of the people of Florida.

We hope and trust our fellow-citizens in the various counties of the State will immediately hold meetings, and express their sentiments upon this subject.

R.

CAMP MOSELEY, (near Enterprise,)

August 22d, 1849.

To the Editor of the *Republican*.

DEAR SIR: I am happy to inform you that we have at last arrived with our command at this our place of destination, after a very tiresome and tedious march of 7 days through the poorest looking country I think I ever rode through in my life. It is composed principally of low, swampy ponds, bogs, bog holes, prairies, &c. almost the whole way from St. Augustine to Enterprise, with the exception of some good land immediately in the vicinity of the Lake; the range for cattle and hogs is certainly good, in fact there is no better, and there is game in an abundance, of any and all descriptions.

We are all well and in fine spirits, and full ripe now for an Indian fight, and from all I can learn there is but little or no doubt but what we can and will be accommodated with a fight, at any rate, as soon as our men and horses recruit a little from the fatigues of their wearisome march. There are men of veracity at this place, who have seen Indians in the neighborhood but a few days before we arrived, and they say that they can show us Indians any time in a half day, or a day at most. We intend giving them a trial in one or two days. I hope, by the time I write you again, to have the pleasure of sending you an *Indian scalp*, or of informing you of a successful victory on our part, if no more; but I would like to have the scalp.

I visited the Mineral Springs, at Major Taylor's plantation; since our arrival, and was very much pleased with it. In my opinion, it is pure mineral; but what is more strange to me is a *salt spring*, that flows from the side of a high hill, on which stands Major Taylor's dwelling, an eminence, I suppose, of over fifty feet above the level of the Lake, and from this house one may have a full view of the whole expanse of water.

I would give you a more lengthy detail, but am compelled to write in much haste, and on a small bench, which is not a very agreeable desk.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your friend,

E. L. H.

2d Lt. of F. M. V's.

30 August 1849, 3

Official,
By the President of the United States:
A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out, in the United States, with the intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the Provinces of Mexico; the best information which the Executive has been able to obtain points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties, and prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our law and treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to heavy penalties denounced against them by our Acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government, in any form, in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct and enterprise.

An invasion of the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and therefore, all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, ought to discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise. And I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers. Given under my hand, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and seventy-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

By the President: Z. TAYLOR.
J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

LAW NOTICE.

JACKSONVILLE, August 21, 1849.

Having left the State for California, I have transferred my business to Col. Samuel Spencer, who will, in conjunction with Mr. Baker, prosecute all unfinished business to a close.

The Militia claims in my charge will be attended to by myself, in connection with Col. Spencer, and Col. Charles E. Sherman, of Washington, and every effort made by us jointly to prosecute them to a successful result. I have no authority to collect the money due on these claims, as I have always preferred to have whatever money may be appropriated placed in the hands of a local paymaster, such as the parties interested may select, after the act for their relief.

Aug 23-49 (News.) GREGORY YALE.

TO VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FLORIDA WAR.

Numerous communications having been received by his Excellency the Governor, from persons in different sections of the State, offering their services to raise and organize Companies to serve against the Indians, and requesting commissions to that effect, I am requested by him to state, in answer thereto, that no such authority is vested in him. Should he deem it necessary to call out volunteers for the above purpose, he could only commission upon the election of the several officers by the respective commands. Companies elect their Captains and Lieutenants; Battalions elect their Lieut. Colonels and Majors; Regiments elect their Colonels, &c.

For present purposes, in the opinion of the Governor, a sufficient force has been called out.— This force consists of two companies from Duval and Nassau, two from Columbia, one from Marion, one from Hillsborough, and two from Leon counties.

C. W. DOWNING,
Adj. and Insp. Gen. *ad interim*.

Jacksonville Female Institute.

THE Committee of Direction has adopted the following regulations:

The Scholastic Year is to consist of four terms of eleven weeks each.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, per term, \$4. The above, with English Grammar and Geography, per term, \$5. The above, with the higher branches of an English education, embracing Algebra, Geometry, History, natural, mental, and moral Philosophy, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Logic, and Evidences of Christianity, per term, \$6. Each quarter to be paid to the Treasurer, in advance.

The Scholars will be under the careful instruction of an experienced Female Teacher.

Provision has been made for instruction in Latin, French, Painting and Drawing, and Music, for which additional charges will be made.

The first term commences on the 8th of October next.

Applications for admission are to be made to the Committee of Direction.

J. M. DANIEL,
Dr. H. D. HOLLAND,
A. M. REED,
Committee of Direction.

Rev. I. SWART, Treasurer.

Jacksonville July 7, 1849.

30 August 1849, 3

Washington City, Aug. 10, 1849.
To His Excellency W. D. Moseley,
Governor of Florida, Tallahassee:

Sir:—By appointment, we have to-day had a full conversation with Mr. Crawford, Secretary of War, in regard to our Indian troubles. In this interview we learn that the following things are determined upon by the President up to this time:

1st. To use and rely alone on U. S. regular troops for the protection of our frontier settlements.

2d. To decline the services of the Florida volunteers even for temporary protection, in the interval that may occur before a sufficient force of regulars can be placed at the proper points to afford it.

3d. To order the 7th Regiment of Infantry, now at Jefferson Barracks, and eight other Companies of regulars, chiefly Artillery, to Florida for this service.

4th. To order Brevet Maj. Gen. Twiggs, upon duty there, to assume the command in person.

5th. To confine the operations of the army to a line of posts, to be selected by the commanding officer, in order to restrain the Indians within the limits assigned them by Gen. Worth, and also to prevent the whites from intruding on the neutral ground around those limits.

6th. To effect the removal of the Indians without bloodshed, and to entertain for that purpose a proposition which has been submitted, by one or more private individuals, for removing the Indians by Contract, allowing a liberal sum, viz. \$65,000.

7th. In case all pacific methods for removal fail, then to use the strong arm of force, and to accomplish it at all hazards.

Mr. Crawford also stated that a good steamer had been detailed for service on our coast. Mr. C. expressed strong regret that you had ordered out any volunteers, as calculated only to impede the removal of the Indians. We pledged ourselves that your Excellency would not keep these volunteers in service an hour after regular troops were in position to defend our frontier. Mr. C. sent to us a copy of his letter addressed to you a day or two since, and hoped that upon its receipt you would discharge the companies you had ordered out. We replied that his letter would not defend us, and that we must wait the arrival of his men.

Mr. Crawford further said that Florida was not without blame in this matter, because, having extended her laws over the neutral ground, it became her duty rather than that of the General Government to keep the whites from intruding there, which he doubted not had been the great cause of the late disturbance.

We explained fully your object in ordering out volunteers, as only intended for present protection, until the President could bring together forces adequate, and such as he might prefer to use for that purpose. That the terms on which they were called out, left it in the power of the President to use them for twelve months, or to discharge them the moment other sufficient force could be placed in Florida—and that these volunteers, while acting under State authority, would be carefully restrained from any measures calculated to bring on hostilities with the Indians, if the murders already committed are disavowed by the Chiefs, and the murderers brought to punishment. We also urged that the Indian agents, traders, &c., all be required to establish themselves within the limits assigned to the Indians, so as to leave them no excuse for roaming out of their bounds, under the pretence of visiting the Agent, trading &c., and that it was equally the duty of the U. S. Government to prevent both the whites and the Indians from intruding on the neutral ground; that it was purely a military arrangement, with which State laws or authority had nothing to do. We also suggested to Mr. C. that owing to the extent and dangerous character of our Atlantic, Gulf and Cape coasts, it would be prudent to have at least two steamers ordered there.

Above all, we stated that the Governor but spoke the voice of the whole people of Florida in demanding that prompt and energetic measures should be at once adopted, and persevered in, until these Indians were all removed from the State.

We have learned from Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, that Col. Spencer, sub-agent, has been ordered, without delay, to repair to his post within the limits assigned to the Indians, and to demand of the Chiefs to have the authors of the late murders and robberies arrested, and brought to punishment.

We regret that we had the opportunity for only a single short interview with the President, before he left the seat of Government on his Northern tour. And in consequence of this we consider it our duty to present the views we entertain (representing yourself and the people of Florida in this matter,) to other members of the Cabinet, now at the seat of Government, in the hope that their further consultations may lead to such modifications of the course herein indicated, as we believe more likely to attain the results at which all parties aim.

Your Excellency's note of the 2d instant is the only one that has reached us.

We are, very respectfully,

Your obt. servants,
BENJ. F. WHITNER,
L. A. THOMPSON.

Memphis Eagle

30 August 1849, 2

☞ We have hitherto regarded the story of an expedition to Cuba, as nonsense. But a peep at a letter shown to us, offering the recipient a Lieut. Colonelcy in a regiment of this contemplated expedition, satisfies us that such a project is on foot; and that a large number are engaged in it.—*Cin. Non pareil*

Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

30 August 1849, 3

It will be no fault of the *Charleston Mercury* if the people of the South are not fully persuaded that General TAYLOR has sold himself to the North. He is denounced in almost every issue of that journal with a bitterness which can only find its parallel in the columns of the *Washington Union*. This particular assault is as silly as it is unfounded. The idea that General TAYLOR issued his proclamation for the preservation of our national neutrality, with a view "to gain popularity at the North," is simply ridiculous. If it results in this, it will not be because the island threatened is the abode of slavery, but because the proclamation is an earnest of the President's peaceful predilections. The prompt and conscientious discharge of public duty is the surest mode of "gaining popularity" with honest men, North or South. In issuing this proclamation the President simply did his duty. There was, doubtless, sufficient evidence before him to justify the measure. To have remained silent, *with* such evidence before him, would have properly subjected him to public rebuke.

The *Mercury* does not deny that it is the duty of the President to do just as he has done, when he has evidence of the existence of a state of things calculated to lead to a violation of our national neutrality. But it insists that the President's eyes should have been directed northward. "If," says the *Mercury*, "such a proclamation had appeared forbidding the citizens of the United States to aid the Canadians in their scheme of annexation to the United States, there would have been no cause for wonder." The editor of the *Mercury* might not, but every one else would, have "wondered." This "wonder," however, would have arisen simply because there is not the remotest shadow of evidence of any desire, on the part of our people, to interfere with "the Canadians in their scheme of annexation." There has been no intimation of any "organization" on this side the line to aid in effecting that result. If any such design existed, or if there was the remotest suspicion upon which to hang the charge, the *Mercury* would not have been the first to make it. Its "northern allies" would have taken care of that; and that the charge has *not* been made, should be received by the *Mercury* as conclusive evidence that there is not the remotest foundation for it.

[*Albany Evening Journal.*

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Dr. Hare, Philadelphia; Major Bernard, U. S. A., and family; T. S. Mills, South Carolina; Mr. McSimont, Mr. Anderson, Quebec; Colonel J. B. F. Russell, and family, Illinois; Colonel H. L. Douglass, Colonel W. W. Smith, Louisiana; R. C. McNairy, Tennessee; L. Loeser, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell, Washington; Hon. John L. Taylor, Ohio; George H. Hare, U. S. A.; Hon. H. B. Rhett, Charleston, S. C.; Lieutenant J. A. Moore, U. S. A.; R. Mills, Texas; Lieutenant S. C. Barney, U. S. A., and family; Colonel R. E. Lee, U. S. A.; Colonel Bonneau, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Temple, U. S. N.; Captain J. G. Walker, U. S. A.; Lieutenant F. Maury, U. S. A.; Captain Brewerton, U. S. A., and lady; John G. Farks, U. S. A.; Lieutenant H. D. Maury, U. S. A.; John Rodgers, U. S. N.; A. Middleton, South Carolina; Dr. McCrackin, New Orleans; Captain J. P. McKenzie, U. S. N.; Daniel B. McGinness, George H. McGinness, Florida; O. P. Bissell, Illinois; William A. Wising and lady, Baltimore; A. M. Pflugthorn, Valparaiso; Rev. Thomas L. Cuyler, Trenton, N. J.; John G. Parke, U. S. A.; William Baylis Rector, and lady, Virginia; Lambert Gittings and family, Baltimore; Mrs. Stephen Warron, Troy; Augustus James, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph, Montreal; J. W. Zachari and family, New Orleans; J. Collins, comedian, Philadelphia; R. A. Pringle and lady, Charleston; W. V. N. Bay, Missouri, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House.

Hon. George P. Marsh, United States Minister to Constantinople; Hon. S. S. Prentice, New Orleans; Hon. Marcus T. Reynolds, Albany; Hon. Hugh L. White, Lieutenant McAllister, U. S. A., and lady, S. Butler, Philadelphia; George Sidney, England; C. S. Gay, Virginia; W. C. Walker, Louisiana; General William Norris, Philadelphia; Captain T. J. Lee, U. S. A.; Major Robert Anderson, U. S. A.; Mrs. General Green, Kentucky; Captain James Stewart, U. S. A.; Captain Thomas Jordan, U. S. A.; J. A. Jenkins, U. S. N., arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the Astor House.

Gen. James Wilson, of New Hampshire, a member of the House of Representatives, arrived in Washington on Tuesday.

Army Intelligence.

TROOPS FOR FLORIDA.—The Mobile (Ala.) *Advertiser*, of the 22nd inst., says:—On Sunday evening, the steamer *Olivia* left this port for Tampa Bay, under charter by the Government. She is to stop at Pascagoula for Gen. Twiggs and his staff, and also at Pensacola for the troops now there. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the following troops have been ordered for the scene of the "new war." Five companies of the 4th Artillery, lately in garrison at New Orleans barracks, Fort Pike and Wood, and Pascagoula harbor. Four companies of the 2d Artillery, that garrisoned Point Comfort, Augusta arsenal, Fort Moultrie, and Oglethorpe barracks; and these, with the two companies of the 4th Artillery, already stationed at Tampa, will make eleven companies of Artillery and two companies of Infantry, numbering in all about two thousand men. It is understood that the 7th Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Plympton, is daily expected here from St. Louis, and will immediately go forward to Florida.

The New York Journal of Commerce
August 30, 1849, 2 (Thursday)

THE CUBA INVASION--It is notorious that for some time past preparations of an extensive character have been in progress in this city, for some secret military expedition. The leaders are evidently shrewd, intelligent, but desperate men, several of whom held commissions in the late American army in Mexico. Quite a number of Spaniards are in close intimacy with them. Several large meetings in furtherance of the movement have been held lately in this city, including one which took place last evening, at Lafayette Hall, in Broadway. The room was crowded to excess, principally with reckless-looking characters. They are called upon to enrol[sic] their names, with the expectation that the ship will sail on Saturday next, without fail. They "must expect to undergo all the fatigues of an invading army," and are assured "there will be hard fighting." A very large number of persons are said to have volunteered. It is understood that they are each promised \$1000 a year and their outfit. Abundance of arms are said to be on board the vessel, but if anyone chooses to bring clothing or munitions, their value will be advanced. They are repeatedly told they "have got to do military duty, and must calculate to run the risk of being shot." Another meeting will be held tonight, and still another, and the last to-morrow evening. Nothing definite, however, will be made known until they get underway, when all disaffected persons will be allowed an opportunity to land. Those who are incompetent, by reason of youth or infirmity, for hard service, are advised not to go. The expedition was expected to sail last Saturday, but the late arrival of their vessel from abroad prevented it. The regular monthly payments, however, are to date from that day.

30 August 1849, 2

The Documents.

As we expected, a contemporary sheet yesterday contained a couple of documents from the Captain General of Cuba, addressed respectively to Gen. Campbell, our Consul at Havana, and to Carlos de España, the Spanish Consul in this city, explanatory of the reasons which so suddenly induced his Excellency to give Rey his liberty. They are beautiful specimens of candor, liberality and magnanimous feeling. Rey receives a full pardon, because it had been promised him on condition of his making certain revolutions; and being free to go whithersoever he pleases, he comes to New Orleans to relieve España from the stigma which the infamous accusation of lending himself to an abduction attaches to his name. We wonder that another document under the signature of Rey was not forthcoming, to vouch for the honor and honesty of El Conde Aleny and his inferior official here, the Consul, by declaring that both of them were his (the jailer's) benefactors, and had taken much interest in his welfare. Altogether these documents are the most amusing specimens of "the pride that licks the dust," that we have ever seen. What a contrast they afford when placed in juxtaposition with the Captain General's former letter to the U. S. Consul, in which he stands so much on his dignity, and repels with disdain the modest request of Gen. Campbell to see the poor prisoner in his dungeon!

The plain facts of the case are that his Excellency became alarmed—and he had cause to be so, as he has already found out, no doubt by a visit from a U. S. ship-of-war—and he therefore let Rey go, happy if his liberation would prove the end of the affair. But the documents, the documents—they have had a different effect from the one contemplated. Rey's declaration gives a flat contradiction to all the assumptions therein contained, and these papers are worse than useless; they rise up in judgment against their own author.

There is little doubt that those documents and those of a similar character which preceded them, have been published here for the purpose of being sent to Spain in order to give a coloring of excuse—of justification even—to the conduct of the official Roncall and España. They may thus have the desired effect, but only in case of the utter exclusion from that kingdom of other daily prints—in the vast majority—which have advocated the cause of Rey, and with it the cause of their insulted country.

Trade with Cuba and Porto Rico.

The trade carried on by the United States with Cuba and Porto Rico is of great and rapidly increasing importance. At this time our commerce with these two islands exceeds in value that with all the rest of the Antilles; though, extensive as it now is, it would undoubtedly be vastly increased were it relieved from some of the restrictions which are at present imposed upon it. These restrictions bear heavily enough on the commerce of all nations which have any intercourse with the Spanish West Indies, but to us, on account of the greater magnitude of our trade with those colonies, they are much more annoying than to any others. In some cases we are not granted the same terms that are accorded to others, but discriminations are made against us, or at least to the advantage of our rivals. American flour, imported in our own vessels, pays a duty of \$10 per barrel, while if in a Spanish ship it is charged only \$3.50. In some instances discrimination is made in favor of English produce. The sum of \$1.50 per ton is laid on American vessels, and only 88 cents on those sailing under other flags. These facts are asserted by a writer in the Portland Advertiser, and we have no reason to believe that his statements are not in accordance with truth. In view of these circumstances it is incumbent on the United States to take measures to remove the evils in question, which weigh on persons trading with those islands. It is not usual for this country to submit to restrictions on its trade greater than those imposed on that of others. For this reason the clause by which the United States is to be placed on the footing of the "most favored nation" is inserted in our treaties; and, if we are not mistaken, this very provision is contained in our last treaty with Spain, negotiated twenty seven years since. If in times past this violation of treaty stipulation has been permitted by our Government, our increasing commerce with Cuba and Porto Rico now demands that it shall no longer be overlooked. If the treaties at present existing do not secure us the advantage desired, negotiations should be immediately opened with Spain in order to place us in fact on an equality with the "most favored nations." Let this object be achieved, and our near vicinity will enable us soon to undersell all competitors, thus securing the greater proportion of the trade of Cuba and Porto Rico. To our own city, in particular, this is a subject of peculiar importance. Our location at the mouth of the Mississippi, through which pours the wealth of the West and Southwest, and so much nearer to the islands in question than any other of the great commercial marts of the Union, must place New Orleans far in advance of all her sister cities in the race for this valuable trade. The whole question is one of vital interest, and we hope, with the Washington Republic, that our Government will perceive the necessity of some amendment of the basis on which this portion of our prosperity rests.

The Evening Picayune.

30 August 1849, 1

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—The N. Y. Express of the 21st inst. has the following:

Invasion of Cuba—Suspicious Movements.—Meetings are nightly held in this city, some secretly and some more publicly, and organizations of a very extensive character are forming for some secret expedition, of which no one engaged but the leaders know anything. Several bodies of men, numbering over one hundred each, have organized themselves into regular military divisions, and have entered with the coalition, which is now assuming a shape too formidable to be overlooked.

On Monday evening a large number of these men met at Lafayette Hall, when the meeting was called to order by Col. Carr, and a large number enrolled their names on the promise of \$7 a month and \$1000 at the end of the year. Next Saturday is the appointed time for sailing; and while the real destination of the expedition is unknown. It is given out as a gold hunt to California! They promise, however, to divulge the nature of the enterprise to the members on the day of sailing. Some think it is to California they are going, and others that they are to espouse the cause of the whites in Yucatan; but it is most to be feared that, despite the plain, straightforward proclamation of President Taylor, warning all against such an expedition as a violation of the laws of nations, that the true destination of this armed force is Cuba.

The men engaged in this movement are young men who are out of employment, but are good-looking, stout, healthy persons, ripe for any exciting adventure; indeed, many of them are volunteers who have been in Mexico, and who showed as great a relish for this expedition as they did for that.

Aug. 25
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30 August 1849, 1

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The New Orleans Bee, referring to the President's proclamation, says it has heard of some movements in that city of a secret enterprise, but that its aim is Mexico. It says:

"The proclamation evidently points to Cuba as the supposed aim of the secret expedition. Such an impression is, however, not altogether probable. The idea of the island of Cuba being invaded by a force of five hundred, or a thousand men, carries its refutation on its face. No degree of fool-hardiness and temerity would justify a movement so utterly desperate. It is infinitely more likely that the secret adventurers are bound to Mexico. Ever since the occupation of the line of the Sierra Madre by the American army, the project of conquering the States of Tamaulipas, Coahuila and San Leon, of detaching them from the Mexican Republic, and of constituting them into an independent confederacy, has been fermenting in the brains of a large number of persons—some of whom we know to be men of standing and intelligence."

The Delta says:

We have not heard a whisper to sanction the idea that a design of this extent is in course of preparation. We cannot believe that any such design as the President deprecates, is seriously entertained in regard to Cuba or any portion of Mexico. Such an enterprise would require a powerful armament and naval force, and an amount of means much beyond the resources of any combination of individuals. To invade Cuba would require a well organized force of at least 20,000 men, and half a dozen large ships. The Cuban authorities have several fine steamers and other ships of war, and their ports are protected by powerful forts and batteries.

On the other hand the Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

The scheme for the invasion of Cuba is well and extensively arranged. I find that the Department, and especially the Secretary of War, is deeply impressed with the importance of these secret movements. Even in this city, under the eyes of the Government, an agent has been busy in getting up this Aaron Burr scheme. The Government, as I am today told, cannot stop the scheme, but that the first trial will probably be abortive, meeting with no help in Cuba.

30 August 1849, 2

Our Hypothesis.—Taking a view which covered much ground, if not the whole, in the Cuban case, we suggested that the projected Cuban insurrection was the work of a few criminals and fraudulent bankrupts, operating with a few demagogues in one part of the Union, and a few hirelings in another. A New York Journal was rather indignant at this, as a slander upon the brave and magnanimous Cubans, a second edition of our Revolutionary fathers. But the New Orleans Delta, published in the very midst of a portion of the conspirators, discloses a few facts which prove that we did not guess very wide of the truth. It describes Rey as a poor turnkey in the prison of Havana, a weak, flexible young man, charged with the custody of two prisoners. One of them was the organ of a formidable conspiracy against the Spanish government; the other a merchant who once controlled millions, but who failed through the destruction of "certain large factories on the coast of Africa," and being found guilty of fraudulent concealment of assets, was sentenced to prison for ten years. These "certain large factories on the coast of Africa" mean slave factories, several of which were destroyed by the colonists of Liberia; and thus this merchant was not only a fraudulent bankrupt, but an extensive operator in the slave trade, which is prohibited by the laws of Spain. This political prisoner and this common convict bribe Rey to let them out, and to accompany them to the United States, where they refuse to pay the bribe. The "patriot" goes to New York, to see a friend named Machin, an agent of the merchant, and there learns that he had killed himself, though letters from him shortly before his death induce suspicions of assassination. The Delta then proceeds in the following strain, which shows the characters of other persons engaged in this escape and its consequences:

A confession is said to have been left by him (Machin,) but the confession cannot be found. In his letters, written a short time before his death, he speaks of one Llorite, as having threatened to make way with him if he did not cease his traitorous designs of circulating La Verdad among the Spaniards. This introduced a friend of the general Llorite, who is a poet, politician, and intriguer. He seeks to repay his decorated fortunes by zealous intrigues in behalf of the Cuban authorities. He undertakes the small job of the Spanish Consul, a gentleman of pride and haughty, devoted to his Government, and a more scrupulous as to his means of carrying her wishes into effect. The Consul is a friend and ally of the Queen Mother of Spain. He was at one time a High position in the offices of the Spanish Government, by zeal and activity.

The Consul too, has another agent—a man of years, of a later aspect, and deep designing character. This is Ayala, a Cuban, who, sixteen years ago, slipped his own gun on the highway, and escaped the robbers by flying to his city. He has property in Cuba, and looks for pardon and permission to return to Cuba. These two hunt for Rey, and either by force or seduction induce him to return to Havana, so that he may expose the parties who aided the escape of the prisoners. The poor frightened youth becomes sick and he is dead with terror. He disavows the countenance of Llorite. The Consul is brought to him in the character of a physician. He agrees to confess all the facts, if he is pardoned. The pardon is obtained; Ayala is then introduced. He is a stout man, of formidable aspect, and carries a large stick; he had been once before employed in an attorney's office. It was supposed that he was an adept in the science of kidnapping.

Ayala returns to Havana on some business connected with the intrigues of the Consul. When he lands there, he is taken by some unknown person and locked in a apartment of the police prison, and placed under the guard of a man with a silver-headed cane, the insignia of the Police Guard. He remains there for five days, when taken on board an American ship, and returns safely to New Orleans. Then we have the facts of his abduction. The departure of Rey from the house where he had been hiding without disclosing his hiding place, is entertained as a mystery without taking any clothes with him—his going toward the levee—his drinking at a cabaret with Llorite and four other "friends," whom Llorite introduced to him—his being seen just as the vessel is hauling off from the wharf, dragged along by neck and heels by four strong live rammers, and pitched aboard like a bale of goods. Then we have the mysterious disappearance of a Hans de Gutter of this city, strongly resembling Rey in dress, size and general appearance. He goes to Havana, it is suspected, by the same ship that bore Rey, and who serves to represent Rey, while the latter, according to rumor, is confined below decks.

Now if these statements be true, and being collected from the evidence disclosed in the judicial

proceedings at New Orleans upon Rey's abduction, they have an ugly appearance of authenticity; how near to the truth did we hit, in suggesting that Rey's abduction was the result of a conspiracy to embroil the United States with Spain, as the shortest step to an insurrection in Cuba? And how near did we hit in suggesting that, the chiefs of the movement were criminals and fraudulent bankrupts? And if we hit thus close, what becomes of the complaint of this New York paper against us for libelling the brave and magnanimous Cubans, in denouncing them as criminals and fraudulent bankrupts? The New York Journal sympathizes with a very pretty set of fellows, and we suppose that they are well satisfied with each other. But however that may be, we stick to our hypothesis, that, the conspiracy was hatched by such persons as we have described, and that, the Spanish Consul and his coadjutors, probably not much better, have been the dupes of the conspirators. We doubt not that Rey was illegally carried off, and believe that our government will demand redress for this outrage, and that, the Spanish government will gladly give it. But we also believe that the Spanish Consul would never have caught, or ever discovered Rey, if he had not been unconsciously put on the scent by these virtuous Cuban patriots. Their belief that the abduction would produce a war between Spain and the United States, which war would infallibly induce insurrection, conquest and annexation in Cuba, was a sufficient inducement to the "patriots," and to the long bearded persons with whom they co-operate, to set Spanish authority upon the track of Rey. *A wheel within a wheel is a common contrivance among politicians; and if the Cuban "patriots" are the very people to turn such wheel, some of our demagogues, with a certain axe to grind, are the very men to set them about it.*

We here offer a remark upon an extraordinary doctrine offered by the New York Express. It is one of those curious legal anomalies which we so frequently find in the journals of that city. Alluding to the protest by the Spanish Consul, against the order of commitment by the U. S. Commissioner, the Express says that the article of the constitution concerning ambassadors and consuls does seem to furnish true ground for a protest. We cannot see it. In clause 2 of sect. 2 of art. 3, the constitution gives to the Federal Supreme Court exclusive jurisdiction "in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party." How does a preliminary examination before a Federal Commissioner, or justice of the peace, conflict with this? The Supreme Court tries finally, but does not sit in proceedings preliminary to a trial. These preliminaries belong to commissioners, justices of the peace, and grand juries. Perhaps the Consul will protest against an indictment by the grand jury, saying it ought to be found by the Judges of the Supreme Court! And perhaps the lawyers of the New York press will see something in the objection. We should, to wit, ignorance of fundamental principles in law. And the Express says that, a criminal cannot escape under plea of being an ambassador, and that an ambassador cannot commit an offence against the State where he resides with impunity. Indeed! First, a consul is a mere commercial agent, and not entitled to the immunities of an ambassador; secondly, an ambassador can commit a crime with impunity, not only against the State where he resides, but against the nation to which he is accredited; and this protection, founded upon International law, extends to every member of his household, including the lowest menial. The only remedy in such case, is a refusal of the offended nation to receive him any longer, a demand for his recall and punishment, and a declaration of war if the demand be refused or neglected. As a member of Congress, the editor of the Express should look into this, and is here referred to the case of the Russian Ambassador to England in Queen Anne's time, and the proceedings against a respectable lawyer of this city, now deceased, for issuing a process against Mr. Azambuja, Portuguese Ambassador, in Gen. Jackson's time.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

30 August 1849, 2

Invasion of Cuba.

Señor A. Calderon de la Barca, Spanish consul at Washington, has sent a despatch, we learn from the *Boston Herald*, to the vice consul at that place, ordering him to obtain every information possible of the existence of any organization of men or magazine of arms, destined for the threatened invasion of Cuba, as mentioned in the President's proclamation.

The vice consul in his reply stated that there did, last winter, exist a large force of men and arms in that city, composed almost entirely of Irishmen, and regularly drilled by experienced officers, who were destined for an attack on Canada, so as to create a diversion in favor of Ireland, in case the Irish rebellion should come to a head; but that since the failure of the rebellion, the troops had been disbanded and the object discontinued.— Since then no military organization whatever has existed here for foreign purposes.

Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig

30 August 1849, 2

THE USES OF ADVERSITY.—Our brethren, the Democrats, were not long since remarkable for their eager efforts to extend the "area of freedom." Under the administration of Mr. Polk they were inveterate annexationists, and had no scruple about informing the world that they were anxious to "swallow" not only the whole of Mexico, but the whole of Oregon and California, to say nothing about Cuba and South American. "Territory" was their first, and "more land" their last principle. They wished to fight all nations under heaven, and to take from each some portion of the earth's surface by way of "indemnity." Queen Victoria trembled, the Russian autocrat felt insecure, and even President Roberts and the Emperor of China looked to their respective domains with increased solicitude and vigilance. Plodding people went to bed at night expecting to hear in the morning that the model Republic had unfurled various star-spangled banners under the noses of all the potentates of the earth, and had re-annexed their domains to her own. Scarcely anybody expected that the progressive cupidity of Democracy would be appeased until Gen. Cass's prophetic vision of the largest and most "magnificent empire" in the world had been fully realized. The splendid career of conquest and annexation was suddenly stopped, however, by the total defeat of the annexationist forces under their most avaricious leader, in November last. What an "empire" we should have had by this time, but for that untoward event, no man can pretend to conjecture. But, mark the use of adversity. Only a few months have elapsed since the defeat to which we refer hurled the Democratic party from power, and lo! it has already become so profoundly honest that the latest allusion to the most remote possibility of extending the "area of freedom" throws it into a very extremity of shame and horror. There are some Whig "croakers" who are always taunting us with the superior energy and ingenuity of the Democrats, and urging us to adopt their policy and fight them with their own weapons. Dazzled by the "pomp and circumstance" of Democratic progression under Mr. Polk, it is not singular that these Whig croakers should wish to see this Administration march in the footsteps of its predecessor, so far as the demoralizing policy of constant and strenuous attempts at territorial aggrandizement are concerned. Hence, they have taken advantage of the recent dissensions in Canada to call public attention to the propriety and possibility of annexing that country to the United States. The Administration and the Whig press generally have never given the least favor to any such scheme or proposition; but Gen. Scott wrote a letter in favor of acquiring Canada, and a few croaking Whig editors commented favorably upon his epistle—and forthwith a leading portion of the Democratic press was convulsed with indignation at the unholiness of the suggestion. "What rob England of Canada! Who but a Whig would ever think of proposing such disgrace! Who but a Whig would indulge the smallest hope or desire of trenching upon the broad acres of such a valuable and ingenious neighbor as John Bull, esquire! Surely the Whig party was becoming dangerously corrupt when two or three of the expounders of its faith could ever dream of introducing the doctrine of "annexation" into its platform!" Such, we assure our readers, was the tone of a respectable portion of the Democratic press soon after Gen. Scott's letter ap-

peared—a portion which had pretty unanimously, ever since the election of Gen. Taylor, suggested "Canada and Cuba" as principles upon which the Democratic party ought to go into the next Presidential canvass. We infer, therefore, that the political morals of the Democracy are improving under the chastening influences of their late affliction. They have probably distinguished the cause of their defeat in the last election, and are making haste to repair the deficiency in time for 1852. Hasty reformations, however, are seldom reliable, especially when they are made with reference to some more tangible reward than the approbation of conscience; and, in this view of the matter, we think it would not be unwise to keep the Democratic party on probation for at least a quarter of a century.

But there is one other instance of recent Democratic improvement in political morals. That party is becoming remarkably vigilant to detect and swift to expose unwarranted exercises of power by the Executive. It is well known that this was one of the great issues upon which the last Presidential canvass was brought. The Whigs displayed upon their banner the Jeffersonian doctrine that the legislative or popular branch of the Government ought to be strengthened and kept strong to resist the encroaching power of the President; and under that banner they conquered. The Democrats in the same canvass, lauded and exalted the veto, enumerated instances in which they declared it had saved the country from "corrupt and corrupting" measures and institutions; and, in short, contended for a strong Executive and weak legislative power.—Endeavoring to force this doctrine upon the people—not only as an excuse for Mr. Polk's administration, but as an advance defence of the next, which they never doubted would be conducted by Gen. Cass—they were defeated. They could neither defend Mr. Polk's unconstitutional exercises of executive power, nor elect a successor pledged to walk in his footsteps, and to display the veto, as he had done, upon every occasion when the legislation of Congress did not conform strictly to the bigoted creed of a party.

Now, again, mark the excellent effect of adversity. Gen. Taylor cannot issue a recommendation for a national recognition of the sublime fact that the Great Sovereign of the Universe may be favorably entreated; he cannot send forth a proclamation to warn certain "progressives" against a violation of solemn treaties; he cannot order out an escort to defend an agent of the Government, or a party of emigrants, against Indian depredations—without being assailed by the opposition with cries of "unparalleled usurpation!" and "unwarranted exercise of power!" Articles under these headings in large capitals have been numerous in Democratic papers, upon every such occasion as those to which we have just referred. The coarse ridicule of "Heroic Ago" of the Union, and the still coarser philippics of Burke and Ritchie, organists extraordinary to the Democratic party, have been imitated by almost every Democratic sheet in the land until the public ear has become deaf with the noise, and the public mind disgusted with the envenomed vulgarity of innumerable abusive attacks upon the Administration. We congratulate the advocates of Executive usurpation upon the favorable change which such a state of things exhibits; but we must add, in conclusion, that the suddenness of their conversion, and circumstances accompanying it, and the manner in which it is heralded, all contribute to make us doubt the honesty of their new professions.

Carolina Republican

(Lincolnton, N.C.)

31 August 1849, 2

GEN. TAYLOR'S PROCLAMATION. — A New York writer says that the much talked of Cuba expedition is all "gammol"; and that the proclamation grew out of a waggish trick played off upon our astute president and his corrupt, blundering "cabinet."

31 August 1849, 2

The Secret Expedition.

Lieut. TOTTEN of the U. S. steamer *Water Witch*, which vessel has been stationed as a watch on the expedition at Round Island, has sent formal notice to those there assembled, that they must disperse, under the penalty of the law, otherwise they were threatened to have their supplies cut off. The answer was that they ought to be unmolested, as they were unarmed, and had no intention of infringing the laws. They intimated that they should leave the Island as soon as they could procure the means of transportation.

The Abducted Rey.

REY, has been placed in prison for the present, at his own request. He says that he fears that he may meet with personal injury.

The Daily Delta

31 August 1849, 2

DISCLOSURES OF THE CUBA MOVEMENT.—The New York Express of the 22d instant has the following notice of movements in New York, having reference, as it is alleged, to a descent upon Cuba:

Invasion of Cuba—Suspicious Movements.—Meetings are nightly held in this city, some secretly, and some more publicly, and organizations of a very extensive character are forming for some secret expedition, of which no one engaged but the leaders know anything. Several bodies of men numbering over an hundred each, have organized themselves into regular military divisions and have entered with the coalition, which is now assuming a shape too formidable to be overlooked. On Monday evening a large body of these men met at Lafayette Hall, when the meeting was called to order by Colonel Carr, a large number enrolled their names on the promise of seven dollars a month, and a thousand at the end of the year. Next Saturday is the appointed time for sailing, and while the real destination of the expedition is unknown, it is given out as a gold hunt to California! They however promise to divulge the nature of the enterprise to the members on the day of sailing, Saturday next. Some think it is to California they are going, and others, that they are to espouse the cause of the whites in Yucatan; but it is most to be feared, that despite the plain, straightforward proclamation of President Taylor, warning all against such an expedition as a violation of the laws of nations, that the true destination of this armed force is Cuba.

The men engaged in this movement, are young men, who are out of employment, but are good-looking, stout, healthy persons, ripe for any exciting adventure, indeed, many of them are volunteers who have been in Mexico, and who showed as great a relish for this expedition as they did for that.

SPIES FROM CUBA.—The New York letter, of Tuesday evening, 21st inst., to the Philadelphia Inquirer, says:

"It has just been discovered that one of the most perfect systems of espionage ever adopted, has been established in this country recently, by the Governor-General of Cuba. It seems that he has his agents and spies in every city on the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of eaves-dropping, and hearing the sentiments of the numerous Cubans who usually visit the United States and spend a portion of the summer here. I could name a hotel in which are three of these gentlemen. It is further said that several young Spaniards, who incautiously divulged their real sentiments concerning the political condition of Cuba, and expressed a wish that that island should be annexed to the United States, have been warned by their relatives and friends not to return, for punishment awaited them as soon as they landed. It is to be hoped that those fellows will be discovered and driven out of the city. They need only to be known to the proprietors of the hotels where they stop, to be served with marching orders. I think it probable that I will have more to say on this subject in a subsequent letter."

31 August 1849, 3

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the President of the U. States.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the provinces of Mexico. The best information which the executive has been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggression, by our citizens, upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalty denounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such person must expect the interference of the Government, in any form, in their behalf, no matter to what extremity they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprise to invade the territories of friendly nations, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace, and compromise the honor of this nation; and therefore, I expect all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of the nation, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discourage and prevent by all lawful means, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment, every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, this 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the seventy-fourth of the Independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President of U. S.

J. M. CLAYTON, Sec'y. of State.

31 August 1849, 3

THE CUBA QUESTION.

FROM THE NORFOLK BEACON.

If there is one principle more firmly settled than another, by the Government of this country, it is that of *neutrality* in all matters touching the affairs of other Governments. It was strongly urged by Washington, and firmly carried out by succeeding Presidents, and no changes of party have unsettled that doctrine. There is great wisdom and prudence in this established principle. Constituted as our country is, having men of rash spirit, indomitable enterprise and lawless liberty, were it not for this conservative course, we should have all kinds of assaults made on the rights of friendly nations, and constant private enterprises directed against the rights of those who are weak, or who hold out temptation to the buccaneer. Our Government would be constantly employed in healing breaches, apologizing for outrages, and paying damages for assaults. We cut the matter short by issuing a proclamation, prohibiting every expedition against a friendly Power being fitted out in the United States, and placing those engaged in them beyond the pale of protection, and responsible for their own acts.

During the old French revolution immense efforts were made by the French emissaries in this country to compel us to go to war with England, in order to strengthen their position, and when Gen. Washington issued a proclamation urging strict neutrality among citizens of the United States, in the pending war between England and France, Citizen Genet, the French Minister, appealed to the people against the decision of the President, and the people, with great unanimity, sustained Gen. Washington in his wise and pacific policy, and it has since been a paramount and cardinal principle of our Government, without which we should, at immense sacrifice, be mixed up in all European wars and questions.

The Cuba question comes immediately under this principle. Part of the people of Cuba are dissatisfied with their Government, and want some change, and look to the people of this country to bring it about. What have we to do with the disaffection of the Spanish people towards their own Government? A number of Southern people wish to see that island brought into the Union. Speculators in mines, railroads, and other property urge it. Small expeditions are getting up to land in Cuba, and urge a rising of the people, and two newspapers of this city, utterly indifferent to national character, fidelity, and interests, are urging the Government to send a squadron to Havana, in hopes that some outbreaking or insult, which would lead to war, might grow out of that measure. The Government has taken its ground, and will countenance no invasion of Cuba from this country, nor protect any person caught in the commission of an overt act. If Rey has been abducted from New Orleans, and by order or connivance of the Captain General, the evidence will be submitted to the Spanish Government, and his recall solicited. If it is proved that the Spanish Consul at New Orleans caused him to be abducted, the Consul will be tried and punished under our own laws; but the honor, the pacific policy, and neutrality of our Government will not be violated under any circumstances. It is in this correct course that we hope thereby to steer clear of entangling alliances and foreign troubles and disputes with any nation. We acknowledge the existing Government of any Power, and have no right to make any attempt to change or revolutionize it. If the Captain General of Cuba is setting on any intrigues to implicate us in difficulties, or violate any of our National or State laws, or interfere with those under the protection of the country, complaint will be forthwith made to the Spanish Cabinet, and the matter set right. We have no need of a squadron before Havana or any other port of Cuba.—*N. Y. Morning Star.*

SUSPICIOUS MILITARY ENTERPRISES.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST OF WEDNESDAY.

We suppose it must now be admitted that there are in course of preparation, in this city, New Orleans, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, secret military expeditions, of which the objects are kept concealed. New York and New Orleans are the two points at which these preparations are going on with the greatest activity and upon the largest scale.

In this city meetings are held every other night at Lafayette Hall, in Broadway, which are largely attended by young men of that class who are usually most ready for any adventure that promises movement, no matter in what direction or for what purpose. One of the gentlemen who is foremost in guiding the proceeding in these meetings is very well known at Washington, where his father holds a prominent position, and the gentleman himself has been, within a year, a United States consul in one of the islands of the West Indies—a post which, it is commonly reported, he resigned in order to engage in this enterprise.

At the last meeting on Monday evening he stated, as one of the leaders of the projected expedition, that those who had signed the engagement to take part in it might consider that their pay had commenced the week previous, and that all things would be prepared for their departure in the course of the present week. He said that the expedition was to be one of danger and hardship; that, after a long sea voyage, the adventurers would have to contend with a people nearly as savage and much more cunning and treacherous than Indians, &c. How many had signed the articles of agreement our informant did not ascertain.

So far the affair has gone in this city. On Round Island, near New Orleans, the papers state that there is an encampment of three hundred men, who are engaged in the same undertaking with those in this city whose proceedings are above referred to. There is evidence that in Baltimore also enlistments of men have been made by the parties concerned in this movement. The promise of compensation held out to recruits is \$7 per month, and a bounty, payable at the end of the year, of \$1,000. The offer is a tempting one, and, dazzled by the magnificence of the promise and the mystery which is judiciously kept round the enterprise, many will probably close with the terms without looking very carefully into the security.

Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

31 August 1849, 3

QUICK WORK.

The SECRETARY OF STATE having, by the PRESIDENT'S order, instructed our Consul at Havana to demand the person of *Juan Garcia*, alias *Rey*, on the ground that he was bound to maintain the inviolability of the person of every man entitled to the protection of the American Constitution and Laws, we learn that our Consul accordingly made the demand, and that Garcia has been delivered up to him and sent to New Orleans, in obedience to the Secretary's instructions. The District Attorney has placed Garcia in the custody of the Marshal, in order to secure his testimony. Garcia says he was forcibly abducted.

The course pursued by the PRESIDENT, in vindicating promptly the honor of the country in this transaction, while he was also engaged in maintaining the faith of treaties by suppressing the illegal expedition against Cuba, is a striking illustration of the administration of the Government on true Whig principles. We defy any man to produce an example from our annals of a more successful effort to maintain the honor of the nation than is exhibited in the diplomacy of the Administration in the case of Garcia. The Cuban expedition will, we have little doubt, be suppressed.

31 August 1849, 2

SPANISH ESPIONAGE.—We noticed some time since, in a New York paper, a remark made by the editor, as an inference deduced from the evidence published in the RRY case, that there must be a system of espionage prevailing in New Orleans, under the sanction of the menials of the Spanish Government, for the purpose of keeping *surveillance* over those Spanish refugees who were suspected of being friendly to their native country. The same was suggested by the counsel during the investigation of the abduction case. One of the counsel observed that unless gentlemen in whose statements he had great confidence, had deceived him, he would show that the Captain General of the Island of Cuba had dared, in the exercise of his power, to have a band of spies in this city, to hunt up the unsuspecting victims of his vengeance.

The intelligent and observing correspondent of the *Concordia Intelligence*, No. 1, B. 2, holds out a similar idea; and it is the common received opinion among our best informed citizens, that such is the case. The late developments may make these millions of despots more cautious and prudent, but we hope that our Spanish fellow citizens, among whom there are no many worthy and honorable men, will keep a watchful eye over all whose conduct has exposed them to reasonable suspicion. Such infamous spies and emissaries of a corrupt and despicable absolutism, must not be suffered to pollute our soil. Let these minions of the Captain-General, if such there be among us, be watchful and wary; for an awful retribution will follow detection.

It seems that this system is extensively ramified.—The *New York Herald* remarks:

"It may not be generally known, that the Governor General of Cuba has formed a system of espionage in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities on the Atlantic coast, which, for comprehensiveness, intricacy, and completeness, is worthy of Fovens, in his painiest days. The agents employed under this system are, we understand, men of education and intelligence, and not a whisper escapes them. They are located in our public hotels, frequent our concerts, *cafes*, billiard rooms, theatres, and other places of amusements, where Cubans most do congregate."

The *Herald* very judiciously adds: "If this is a specimen of the way in which the Spanish government is upheld in the island of Cuba, we should say that its tenure cannot be very durable."

The *New York letter*, of Tuesday evening to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, says:

"It has just been discovered that one of the most perfect systems of espionage ever adopted, has been established in this country recently, by the Governor General of Cuba. It seems that he has his agents and spies in every city on the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of eavesdropping, and hearing the sentiments of the numerous Cubans who usually visit the United States and spend a portion of the summer here. I could name a hotel in which are three of these gentlemen. It is further said, that several young Spaniards, who incautiously divulged their real sentiments concerning the political condition of Cuba, and expressed a wish that that island should be annexed to the United States, have been warned by their relatives and friends not to return, for punishment awaited them as soon as they landed. It is to be hoped that these fellows will be discovered and driven out of the city. They need only to be known to the proprietors of the hotels where they stop, to be served with marching orders. I think it probable that I will have more to say on this subject in a subsequent letter."

"THE SECRET EXPEDITION."—There seems to be a considerable sympathy at the North, with the views and objects of the "Round Island crowd, which has lately been raised in this city." The *New York Express* has the following as proof. It says:

"Meetings are nightly held in this city, some secretly, some more publicly, and organizations of a very extensive character are forming for some secret expedition, of which no one engaged but the leaders know any thing. Several bodies of men, numbering over an hundred each, have organized themselves into regular military divisions, and have entered with the coalition which is now assuming a shape too formidable to be overlooked. On Monday evening a large number of these men met at Lafayette Hall, when the meeting was called to order by Colonel Carr; a large number enrolled their names on the promise of seven dollars a month, and a thousand at the end of the year. Next Saturday is the appointed time for sailing, and what the real destination of the expedition is unknown, it is given out as a gold hunt to California! They, however, promise to divulge the nature of the enterprise to the members on the day of sailing, Saturday next. Some think it is to California they are going, and others that they are to espouse the cause of the whites in Yucatan; but it is most to be feared, that, despite the plain and straightforward proclamation of President Taylor, warning all against such an expedition as a violation of the laws of nations, that the true destination of this armed force is Cuba."

NAVAL.—The U. S. steamer *Allegany*, Lieut. Comdg W. W. HUNTER, got under way from the Navy Yard, Gosport, on Monday week last, and proceeded to sea. Her destination is supposed to be the Gulf of Mexico.

31 August 1899, 2

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Summary
By reference to our telegraphic despatches, it will be seen that the Spaniard Rey, whose case has excited so much attention, affecting, as it does seriously, the relations of the United States and Spain, has arrived in New Orleans from Havana, and has made such statements as will probably convict the agents of the Spanish Government, who were accused of his abduction.

The health of General Taylor, according to our reports, is improving.

Immense damage to the cotton crop in the South-West has been caused by excessive rains, &c.

Other interesting news received by telegraph will be found below.

The Rey Abduction Case—Arrival of Rey in New Orleans—His Declarations, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28—4 P. M.

The brig *Salvadora* has arrived at this port, after a passage of eight days from Havana. She has on board the abducted Spaniard Rey, who was given up by the Captain General of Cuba, without a formal demand being made for him. He has been sent home by the American Consul. Since his arrival, he has given testimony, in which he stated that he had been taken from New Orleans against his will, &c. He was required to give bail as security for his appearance at the trial of the Spanish Consul.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30—7 P. M.

The New Orleans papers of the 25th [probably August 23] publish Rey's letter to the American Consul, declaring his abduction, and claiming the protection of the American government.

The papers also publish the correspondence between the Captain General of Cuba and the American Consul, and also Rey's declaration before the Captain General of Cuba and the soldiers, confessing that he had left New Orleans voluntarily, but under fear of threats, &c.

The subject appears to engross the entire attention of the New Orleans press, their columns being literally filled with the same.

Rey and the Government.

BALTIMORE, August 30—P. M.

A despatch just received here from Washington, states positively that Rey was demanded by the government—the statements received from New Orleans to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION TO CUBA OR SOMEWHERE ELSE.—When we first gave intimation of the existence of the secret expedition, it was ridiculed by the boobies of journalism, from the head booby in this city to the lowest and smallest in a country village. The fact is now admitted in all quarters, North and South. In this city it seems the adventurers, in great numbers, meet every night at certain public places, discuss the project to a certain extent, enlist recruits, and make preparations for sailing in a few days. Some of the most courageous and adventurous characters that were engaged in the Mexican war, are at the head of this secret enterprise. Money seems to be quite abundant, both in New Orleans and New York. Another curious feature in the matter is the fact that the arrangements are made with so much discretion in regard to the laws of the country, as to prevent the government at Washington from legally interfering with the movement or the preparations. In fact, we doubt whether the government would not be completely paralyzed were it to make any attempt, either at the South or in this city, to throw obstructions in the way of this curious secret expedition to somewhere. In a few days all will be ready—the requisite number of men engaged—the ships and steamers have their sails and their steam up, for this curious and interesting adventure. Who will pronounce the *Te Deum* over the sailing of the expedition?

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31 August 1899, 2

Hotels.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Colonel William H. T. Walker, U. S. A.; Major Linnard, U. S. A.; George Maxwell, Cincinnati; Dr. Alexander, England; John Stevenson, Virginia; Rev. R. C. Hall, Baltimore; Dr. Reyston and family, Georgia; Edward Smith, London; H. L. Randalls, Mobile; T. B. Dast, London; Richard Eppes, Virginia; Rev. E. V. M'Lean, N. J.; W. T. Read, Mo.; J. Robba, Nashville; H. C. Gratz, Kentucky; J. S. Hubbard, Washington; F. O. Day, St. Louis; A. F. Skillman, Lexington, arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the Irving House.

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31 August 1849, 3

INTELLIGENCE BY THE MAILS.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, August 28, 1849.

The Cubano Expedition—Danger in the Distance.

The work of organizing for the expedition to Cuba is not suppressed; but we apprehend that the conditions of silence were too loose to begin with; the plot, if there be a plot, is discovered, or as good as discovered, in the conviction that there is a plot, from information derived through the leaky vessels entrusted with some mysteries which they believed did relate to Cuba.

What will be the effect of the Executive proclamation in Spain? She is poor, and would perish of bankruptcy without Cuba. She will send all the rotten ships at her disposal to guard the island, and if the proclamation of the President had only been issued three months sooner, it would have prevented her Catholic majesty sending any help to the Pope, and to this extent it would have had a good effect in behalf of the republican cause in Europe. We have no doubt that Spain will look after that island, and will only part with it at a good price, or after doing her best to defend it.

But if there be a compact organization from the United States, of exiled Spaniards, Creoles, and others, acting in concert with the Creoles of the island, a hundred ships of war would hardly be more than enough to guard the sea-board of the island of thirteen hundred miles. Yet, under all the circumstances of the case, if the revolution be not speedily undertaken, it will be indefinitely postponed; for, with the whole power of Spain thrown into the island or around it by a blockade, the invasion and the internal demonstration will be alike arrested.

At any rate, if the question remains open till 1852, it will be made part of the democratic platform for the campaign, and the only way for this administration to supersede such an issue, is to take the initiative into its own hands, and negotiate the island into the Union.

W.

Washington Correspondence.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1849.

Dear Pic.—The excitement which pervades the whole North in relation to the Cuban difficulty and the affair of Rey is difficult to be conceived. It has had the effect of neutralizing what has been so insidiously prepared against Southern rights and institutions more thoroughly than the most elaborate arguments could have done. The abduction of the poor turnkey proves conclusively that the Spanish Government is not a proper neighbor for such a country as ours; and will in all probability hasten by years the manifest destiny of the "gem of the Antilles." I am, however, surprised at the small amount of bail demanded of Don Carlos de España, and the matter is a subject of universal conversation. The impression here is that the offence is not bailable, and the hope is expressed that your police will take such steps as to render his evasion impossible. Attainted thus in reputation, until the charge shall be fully and finally disposed of, that functionary should not be permitted to remain in his important office. *La Verdad*, a Spanish paper of New York, makes this affair the subject of an article, the tenor of which, however, I do not exactly comprehend.

I have before me the first volume of the Smithsonian contributions. In a typographical point of view, I have never seen a more beautiful book. I do not, however, think the regents have acted wisely in selecting the quarto form and luxurious equipment of this volume. If the publications are of value, they should be printed in such a style as to place them within the reach of all interested in the community. I confess I would hesitate for a long time before paying ten dollars for so frail and thin a quarto as this, especially when written by a man who, though endorsed by the Institute, is as yet untried by public opinion. This volume is, as you know, by E. G. Squiers and E. H. Davis, and contains an account of the ancient mounds in the Valley of the Mississippi. Although of great interest to antiquarians, it is scarcely of the character of works Smithsonian intended to be put forth at the expense of his magnificent bequest. The secret is, that the regents seem to have a passion for looking backwards instead of in advance, as is evinced by the adoption of the monastic looking gothic architecture for their edifice, and by their first publication relating to a race forgotten, because they deserved to be so, having died and made no mark. One work on the dialects of the present Indian races, a treatise on the potato rot or the *curculio*, though not subjects we would recommend, would be worth forty thousand such books as this. A treatise on cotton, the steam engine, lime, guano, or any practical matter, was what the country had a right to expect. Mr. Squiers, as you know, has been sent as Chargé to Central America, and it is to be hoped the new regents of the Institute will not publish any of his lucubrations on *Paleogus*, unless more practical than those on the American mounds are. I do not disapprove at all of such disquisitions, but only think they do not come within the purview of the Smithsonian Institute.

An official of the agricultural office informs me that the United States have recently received from Shang-Hai, the seed of a variety of cotton hitherto

unknown in America, more popular in China than the American cotton. Our intelligent Consul at Singapore, Mr. Belletier, has voluntarily offered to send home all the plants and seeds peculiar to China and the East Indies, likely to be turned to profitable account in America. The seeds already received will be distributed among members of the House of Representatives and Senators from the sections of country best calculated for them respectively. From this distribution of seeds alone, immense benefits are accruing to the country, and we are well nigh reaping all the advantages which Great Britain gained by her costly experiments in the attempt to supersede what is already, and must ultimately be entirely, our monopoly of the great staple.

In the absence of the President little is being done in the city, which must be my excuse for a want of interest. Of local incident here at this season of the year there is none.

Yours,

PHI. RO.

CUBAN SPIES.—It has just been discovered that one of the most perfect systems of espionage ever adopted, has been established in this country recently, by the Governor General of Cuba. It seems that he has his agents and spies in every city on the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of eaves dropping, and hearing the sentiments of the numerous Cubans who usually visit the United States and spend a portion of the summer here. I could name a hotel in which are three of these gentlemen. It is further said, that several young Spaniards, who incautiously divulged their real sentiment concerning the political condition of Cuba, and expressed a wish that that island should be annexed to the United States, have been warned by their relatives and friends not to return, for punishment awaited them as soon as they landed. It is to be hoped that those fellows will be discovered and driven out of the city. They need only to be known to the proprietors of the hotels where they stop, to be served with marching orders. I think it probable that I will have more to say on this subject in a subsequent letter.

The above paragraph we extract from a letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer. The information which it contains is put forth in so decided a manner, as to convince us that the writer has good authority for his statements. The people in other parts of the Union, who have not examined the evidence given at the late investigation in this city, will perhaps be surprised to learn the existence of such a system as that above referred to; but we, who know the astounding developments which have recently been laid before the public, can appreciate its truth. Even leaving out of the question the subject of the abduction of the man Rey, the evidence brought forward at the late examination, conclusively proves to our mind that a system of *espionage* has been carried on in this city, dangerous to the safety of individuals, and demoralizing in its effects on the necessitous in the community. We think that our Government should take this matter in hand at once, that it should give the Captain General of Cuba to understand that a continuance of these proceedings can no longer be tolerated, that its spies must forthwith be dismissed, and its representatives in this country compelled to confine their attention to the discharge of their legitimate duties. Spain must be taught that when the refugee from her tyranny touches the sacred soil of the United States, he becomes a freeman in the full sense of the word, and that any attempt forcibly to tear him from the protection of our flag, will, if detected, be sure to be followed by the signal punishment of all engaged in it, high or low, remote or near.

31 August 1849, 1

The Secret Expedition.

The following proclamation says the Mobile Advertiser of Thursday, will be found posted this morning in conspicuous portions of the city. It speaks for itself:

TO THE PERSONS ENCAMPED ON ROUND ISLAND, NEAR (PASCAGOULA.)

Friends and Fellow-Countrymen:

The Proclamation of the President of the United States and other instructions which I have received from the Government at Washington, make it imperative and proper that I should immediately take measures to break up your unlawful assemblage and send you back to your homes; and when I have said a few words to you in proof of your assemblage being unlawful, and of the utter impossibility of your evading the vigilance of our squadron and getting out of our waters to proceed upon your contemplated wild expedition to make war against nations at peace with our own, I feel sure you will at once disperse and seek honest and peaceful occupations.

First.—The very mystery which marks the movements and actions of your officers, and the blind ignorance of the men as to the destination of the enterprise, clearly show that the objects and purposes of those at the head of your affairs, are known to be unlawful, and that plunder is the inducement held out to all who embark in this reckless expedition.

Second.—We have proof that some of you have acknowledged that your destination was Cuba—and that others of your number have said that the expedition was fitting out for the invasion of the Sierra Madre States of Mexico, showing conclusively that your enterprise is one of a military character.

And Lastly.—You are vagrants in the eyes of the law and in fact—and therefore cannot be allowed to occupy your present position, and must immediately disperse.

I will now prove to you that we have the means of not only preventing your embarkation to foreign parts, but that we can force you to abandon your present head-quarters.

I shall employ all the vessels now in this vicinity, or which may hereafter arrive, in such manner as will most effectually bring about the ends desired.

First.—I shall certainly prevent the steamers Fanny, Maria Burt, or any other steamer or steamers, vessel or vessels, of whatever description, from furnishing the adventurers on Round Island with arms or other munitions of war.

Second.—If said steamers or vessels have arms or other munitions of war on board, I shall take possession of said arms, &c., and detain said steamers or vessels until the men congregated on Round Island are dispersed.

Third.—I shall prevent the band of men on Round Island from embarking on board of said steamers or vessels, or from holding any communication with them at all.

Fourth.—I will make said steamers or vessels anchor within range of our guns.

Fifth.—After to-day (28th August) in accordance with a notice before given them, I shall cut off all supplies of provisions which may be intended for the persons on Round Island, and shall rigidly enforce this blockade or embargo until they abandon the spot and go home.

Sixth.—I shall gladly give the persons on Round Island every facility to get away—taking particular care, however, that they do not embark in sea-going vessels.

V. M. RANDOLPH, Com. U. S. ship Albany,
Senior Officer Afloat in the Gulf of Mexico.
U. S. Ship Albany, off Pascagoula, Aug. 28, 1849.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The N. Y. Globe, says the Baltimore Sun, is denouncing the Express's notice of the Lafayette Hall and other meetings, as "a most unscrupulous attempt to create an impression that an organization existed to invade foreign territory."

The Express replies: The facts we gave were witnesses to, and would not be denied by hundreds who have pledged themselves to this secret expedition.

A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer confirms the statement lately of nightly meetings at Lafayette Hall, and the enrolment of many volunteers, and says:

I understand that the U. S. Marshal and District Attorney have received instructions from Washington to keep a sharp eye on this movement, but the leaders are acting in such a way as not to infringe on any law, or do any thing in the premises that would justify the Government agents in interfering. The long and short of the matter is that every step is taken under the advice of able counsel—of men learned in the law, who are handsomely compensated for their advice and suggestions. What a fine budget of news the Spanish spies here will have for the edification of the Governor General of Cuba, by the next vessel which leaves here for that Island. It is said that the Spaniard whom Rey released while he was keeper of the Havana prison, has arrived here from New Orleans, to superintend the organization of the expedition. Some of our citizens who formerly held offices of trust in this State are connected with the movement.

The New York letter of the 22d inst, to the Philadelphia Ledger, speaks of a "long, low, black schooner," fitting out near the foot of Wall street for a Gulf port, and says:

Muskets have actually been seen on board, and last evening, near midnight, men were seen on deck, parading in the clear moonlight, fully armed and equipped, for what purpose the fates have not disclosed. Meanwhile there is a gaping crowd of busy-bodies assembled in the vicinity of what is supposed to be the veritable skipper destined to tow the Island of Cuba right up into the delta of the Mississippi. Seriously, I believe the whole affair to be an unmitigated humbug, which will live its nine days and then be forgotten.

THE STEAMSHIP ALLEGHANY.—The Baltimore Sun of the 24th inst. contains the following letter concerning the steamship Alleghany, which recently sailed from Norfolk with sealed orders. It is dated on the 21st, at that place:

The U. S. steamer Alleghany left the Navy-Yard yesterday afternoon, on her secret mission to the Gulf of Mexico. She was fitted for sea with great dispatch, and seemingly with reference to active service somewhere. Her magazines and shot rooms were thoroughly replenished, and additional officers attached to her. Passed Midshipmen Truxton and Magan, and 3d Assistant Engineer Wheeler, all of whom were attached to the Vixen, (steamer,) preparing for sea, have been added to her list of officers. Gen. Calvert Taylor, who accompanied the Alleghany as far as Cape Henry, informs me that she made fine progress at sea, and though her officers and crew were somewhat disappointed at this last addenda to their cruise, each felt that the Government required their services, and that it was their duty to obey cheerfully.

31 August 1849, 1

Florida Troubles.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD, August 31.

Messrs. Editors—The steamer Olivia, Capt. Grice, arrived here from Tampa Bay, via St. Josephs and Pensacola, Fa.

The Olivia conveyed Major Gen. Twiggs and staff, with twenty recruits, from Pascagoula, and Col. Gardner, Capt. Howe, Adjutant General, Lieut. DeRussy, A. Q. M., and the regimental band of the 4th Artillery, from Pensacola, and arrived at Tampa Bay on the 24th inst.—fifty-eight running hours from the railroad.

Left Fort Brooke on Monday, the 27th inst. No communication had been had with the Indians. They are supposed to be within the boundary, well supplied with provisions, and numbering 500 warriors, under Sam Jones and Billy Bow-Legs.

On the 26th inst. Gen. Twiggs despatched Major Baiubridge, with company F, 4th Artillery, to the Manatee river, and was preparing to station two other companies near Pease Creek and the Hickapossassasi. The inhabitants of the above-named settlements were all fortified, and their crops were abandoned. No new depredations had been reported. The commanding general has but little confidence in the Indians disposition for peace, and thinks it a bad omen that they should seclude themselves, or refuse communication with the whites. Prompt measures will be immediately adopted to protect the frontier settlements.

The 7th Infantry had not arrived. About 250 Florida Volunteers are encamped on the north side of Pease Creek, but are advised to remain inactive for the present. Capt. Casey, Indian Agent at Tampa, has confidence in the expectation of meeting some of the chiefs at Sara Soto at the full of the moon, as a white flag and other indications of their willingness to talk with the whites had been discovered near that place.

Left Government steamer Col. Clay at Tampa. Brig Columbus, E. Wakeman, master, from Huascualco, laden with mahogany and bound to New York, put into Pensacola on the 25th inst. in distress, for want of a crew, having lost three men through fever. The captain had also been sick, and the vessel was steered to Pensacola by one man and a boy, who with the cook are now in the hospital at that place. Capt. Wakerian reports schooners Volant and Gussina, both of New York, sailed in company from Huascualco river. Passed U. S. sloop-of-war Albany at anchor off Horn Island.

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Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 23

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—The *Delta* says that the men collected at Grand Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, for the mysterious expedition alluded to in the President's Proclamation, does not exceed three hundred in number. Gen. Twiggs has ascertained that they had not a single stand of arms amongst them.

The brig *Adam Gray* arrived here from Havana, in 8 days passage, confirms the statement brought by the *Falcon*, at New York, that Rey was in prison, acknowledged that he was abducted, and that his declaration to the contrary was under threats.

The *Mobile Advertiser* in alluding to the same party says: "We understood some days since that they then numbered about 700 men, armed, equipped and uniformed, under the command of Col. White, who commanded the expedition to Yucatan. The rank and file, it is said, know nothing of their destination, and the superior officers are perfectly close upon the subject.—General Twiggs is still at Pascagoula."

The Cotton market yesterday was unsettled—dealers awaiting the arrival of the Canada.

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THAT EXPEDITION.—The Philadelphia North American mentioned as “from a reliable source,” a large force of 500 to 800 men who were assembled at Round Island, opposite Pascagoula, under the command of Col. White, of Yucatan memory—also the circumstance that “the sum of \$250,000 has been deposited in Mobile, to promote the objects of this nefarious movement,” &c.

Whereupon the Mobile Advertiser drily remarks:

“The Philadelphians seem to know more of what is going on in Mobile, than the Mobilians themselves. That large deposit, and those extensive arrangements for enlisting men, are matters of which we, here in Mobile, are profoundly ignorant.”